

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1959-1960 YEARBOOK

1959-1960

Yearbook

of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-fourth Annual
Convention at New York City, N. Y.
January 6-8, 1960*



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
 206 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127
 Kansas City 5, Missouri

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1960

President

H. J. DORRICOTT, Western State College of Colorado
Assistant to the President

Secretary-Treasurer

PERCY L. SADLER, Lehigh University
Professor and Director of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics,
Physical Education and Intramural Sports

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

- District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts
Head of Division of Physical Education and Director of Athletics
District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
Director of Athletics
District 3—Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education
District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa
Professor and Director of the Institute of Public Affairs
District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science
District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
Chairman of the Department of Botany and Bacteriology
District 7—Earl C. Lory, Montana State University
Dean, College of Arts and Science
District 8—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University
Professor of History and Director of Admissions
At-Large—James C. Loveless, DePauw University
Professor, Head of Department of Physical Education-Athletics

Members-at-Large

- Theodore Harder, University of California (Santa Barbara)
Professor of Physical Education
Frontis W. Johnston, Davidson College
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of History
E. J. Knapp, Texas Western College
Professor of Mathematics and Physics
Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
Director of Athletics
Robert A. Rolfe, Dartmouth College
Director of Athletics
Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
Professor of Geology and Head of the Department
Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin
Director of Athletics

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1960

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

- Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Director of Athletics
Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
Director of Alumni Affairs
Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Professor of Philosophy
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Director of Athletics
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and Director
of Athletics
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Associate Professor and Director of Athletics
Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Division
of Physical Education and Athletics

Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*
A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*
Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*
Suite 206, Fairfax Building, Eleventh and Baltimore
Kansas City 5, Missouri
Telephone BALtimore 1-7127

Service Bureau

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
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The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1960

RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field, and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented and the members of these committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees. The names of those new committee members who take office September 1, 1960, (January 1, 1961, for Football Rules Committee), are set forth in *italic*. The years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1960 (January 1, 1961, for Football Rules Committee), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large, JC denotes junior college representative, and HS denotes secondary school representative.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Baseball			
1st	Paul W. Eckley	Amherst College	2
2nd	Frank O'Hora	Colgate University	4
3rd	James W. Whatley	University of Georgia	2
4th	Charles H. Maher	Western Michigan University	1
5th	Frank B. Prentup	University of Colorado	3
6th	Alex Hooks	Southern Methodist University	3
7th	Glenn R. Daniel	University of Wyoming	0
	<i>George T. Petrol</i>	<i>University of New Mexico</i>	4
8th	Raoul Dedeaux	University of Southern California	0
	<i>W. P. Fehring</i>	<i>Stanford University</i>	4
AL	John H. Kobs	Michigan State University	1
CD	Archie P. Allen	Springfield College	3
CD	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	3
	Chairman—John H. Kobs		
	Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)		

Basketball

1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	1
2nd	Harry Litwack	Temple University	2
3rd	E. M. Cameron	Duke University	0
	<i>Adolph F. Rupp</i>	<i>University of Kentucky</i>	4
4th	Floyd Stahl	Ohio State University	1
5th	John Benington	St. Louis University	3
6th	Fred Enke	University of Arizona	0
	<i>Polk Robison</i>	<i>Texas Technological College</i>	4

7th	Hoyt Brawner	University of Denver	3
8th	John R. Wooden	U.C.L.A.	2
AL	Harold E. Foster	University of Wisconsin	3
CD	Dwane Clodfelter	University of South Dakota	3
CD	Arad McCutchan	Evansville College	4
JC	To be appointed		
HS	Harlan Carter	Shasta Union High School (California)	4
	Chairman—Harold E. Foster		
	Rules Editor—John Bunn		
	Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB		

Football

1st	Norman J. Daniels	Wesleyan University	2
2nd	David M. Nelson	University of Delaware	1
3rd	Frank Howard	Clemson College	3
4th	Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	3
5th	Charles B. Wilkinson	University of Oklahoma	0
	<i>J. W. Orwig</i>	<i>University of Nebraska</i>	4
6th	Jess C. Neely	Rice Institute	0
	<i>Abe Martin</i>	<i>Texas Christian University</i>	4
7th	John O. Roning	University of Denver	2
8th	Leo A. Harris	University of Oregon	0
	<i>T. J. Hamilton</i>	<i>A.A.W.U.</i>	4
AL	R. R. Neyland	University of Tennessee	2
AL	Ellwood A. Geiges	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
CD	J. Edward Tryon	Hobart College	3
CD	Joe Verducci	San Francisco State College	3
JC	Homer T. Beatty	Santa Ana Junior College (California)	2
HS	Lee K. Anderson	Oklahoma High School Athletic Association	*
	Life Members—H. O. Crisler, Amos Alonzo Stagg		
	Chairman—R. R. Neyland		
	Secretary—Ellwood A. Geiges		
	Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB		

Swimming

1st	Robert B. Muir	Williams College	0
	<i>Joseph Watmough</i>	<i>Brown University</i>	4
2nd	Gordon Scott Little	Cornell University	4
3rd	Edward J. Smyke	Emory University	2
4th	Michael Peppe	Ohio State University	1
5th	Jack M. McGuire	Iowa State University	2
6th	Henry W. Chapman	University of Texas	3
7th	G. W. Tompkin	Colorado State University	1
8th	Jack Torney	University of Washington	0
	<i>Douglas F. Gibb</i>	<i>Washington State University</i>	4
AL	Philip E. Moriarty	Yale University	2
HS	Charles E. Forsythe	Michigan High School Athletic Assn.	
	Chairman—Philip Moriarty		
	Secretary—G. W. Tompkin		
	Guide Editor—Jack Torney		

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1961, Convention.

Track and Field

1st Robert Giegengack	Yale University	3
2nd George A. Bertelsman	St. Joseph's College	1
3rd Harold R. Redding	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	3
4th Leo T. Johnson	University of Illinois	1
5th Frank A. Sevigne	University of Nebraska	2
6th Jack Patterson	Baylor University	3
7th Ralph B. Maughan	Utah State College	0
<i>Harry F. Adams</i>	<i>Montana State University</i>	4
8th W. J. Bowerman	University of Oregon	2
AL Payton Jordan	Stanford University	2
CD Charles Larson	Monmouth College	3
CD Oliver Jackson	Abilene Christian College	3
HS William W. Russell	California Interscholastic Federation	
Chairman—Leo T. Johnson		
Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas		

Wrestling

1st Ralph C. Anderton	Brown University	3
2nd Richard L. Voliva	Rutgers University	2
3rd Charles W. Parker	Davidson College	0
<i>John H. Guiton</i>	<i>The Citadel</i>	4
4th Claude C. Reeck	Purdue University	1
<i>Casey L. Fredericks</i>	<i>Ohio State University</i>	4
5th Fritz K. Knorr	Kansas State University	1
6th Fred Roby	University of Arizona	4
7th John W. Hancock	Colorado State College	3
8th William A. Tomaras	University of California	1
AL Joseph W. Begala	Kent State University	2
HS Finn B. Eriksen	Public Schools, Waterloo, Iowa	
HS J. E. Roberts ..	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	
Chairman—Charles W. Parker		
<i>Fritz K. Knorr</i>		

Boxing

George Arthur Broten	University of Nevada	5
Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin	6
Julius Menendez	San Jose State College	3
Clarence L. Munn	Michigan State University	2
Earl R. Pond	Idaho State College	4
Roy D. Simmons	Syracuse University	1
Chairman—Anthony R. Curreri		
Secretary—George Arthur Broten		

Fencing

Elwyn Bugge	Stanford University	4
Miguel deCapriles	New York University	6
Robert Kaplan	Ohio State University	5
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State University	1
Stanley S. Sieja	Princeton University	3
Silvio N. Vitale	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2
Chairman—Miguel deCapriles		

Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey	University of California	5
Jacob G. Geier	University of Nebraska	2
Anthony Rossi	Colorado State College	0
<i>Robert M. Sullivan, Jr.</i>	<i>U. S. Air Force Academy</i>	6
Otto E. Ryser	Indiana University	3
Eugene Wettstone	Pennsylvania State University	1
Frank A. Wolcott	Springfield College	4
Chairman—Eugene Wettstone		

Ice Hockey

Murray A. Armstrong	University of Denver	0
<i>Anthony J. Frasca</i>	<i>Colorado College</i>	6
Amo Bessone	Michigan State University	3
Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University	1
Murray Murdoch	Yale University	4
John P. Riley, Jr.	U. S. Military Academy	2
Robert L. Merriam	Deerfield Academy	5
Chairman—Herbert Gallagher		

Lacrosse

J. Bruce Munro	Harvard University	0
<i>William Kelso Morrill</i>	<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	6
W. S. Persons	Duke University	5
Timothy F. Ring	Tufts University	2
William C. Stiles	Hobart College	3
Ferris Thomsen	Princeton University	1
Albert W. Twitchell	Rutgers University	4
Chairman—Ferris Thomsen		
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University		

Skiing

Chelton Leonard	University of Nevada	0
<i>Donald E. Wells</i>	<i>Washington State University</i>	6
Fred Lonsdorf	Michigan College of Mining and Technology	1
Charles A. Merrill	Dartmouth College	3
Willy J. Schaeffler	University of Denver	5
Ralph J. Townsend	Williams College	2
Sven E. Wiik	Western State College of Colorado	4
Chairman—Willy Schaeffler		

Soccer

Marvin Allen	University of North Carolina	4
Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College	2
Hugh G. McCurdy	Wesleyan University	5
James J. Reed	Princeton University	0
<i>Charles R. Scott</i>	<i>University of Pennsylvania</i>	6
John Y. Squires	University of Connecticut	1
Clifford Stevenson	Oberlin College	3
Chairman—James J. Reed		
<i>John Y. Squires</i>		
Secretary—Hugh McCurdy		
Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB		

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees. The names of those new committee members who take office September 1, 1960, are set forth in *italic*. The years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1960, are indicated in the right-hand column.

College Basketball

J. Shober Barr.....	Franklin and Marshall College	3
Walter D. Bryant.....	University of the South	1
Harvey C. Chrouser.....	Wheaton College	2
Dan Farmer.....	San Francisco State College	0
George Ziegenfuss.....	San Diego State College	4
Chairman—Harvey Chrouser		

College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz.....	Union College	4
Aldo Sebben.....	Southwest Missouri State College	6
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz		

Golf

William Docherty.....	Haverford College	4
Charles P. Erickson.....	University of North Carolina	2
Charles E. Finger.....	Stanford University	1
Labron Harris.....	Oklahoma State University	3
Rev. G. L. Holderith.....	University of Notre Dame	5
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University	0
<i>Replacement.....To be appointed</i>		
Chairman—Robert H. Kepler		
<i>Charles E. Finger</i>		

Tennis

Edwin J. Faulkner.....	Swarthmore College	3
J. D. Morgan.....	U.C.L.A.	5
William Murphy.....	University of Michigan	6
Emmett Pare.....	Tulane University	4
Theron S. Parmelee.....	University of Utah	2
Harry J. Schmidt.....	Iowa State University	1
Chairman—Harry J. Schmidt		

University Basketball

Robert N. Brown.....	West Virginia University	2
Roy S. Keene.....	Oregon State College	1
Arthur C. Lonborg.....	University of Kansas	0
<i>H. B. Lee.....</i>	<i>Kansas State University</i>	<i>6</i>
Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	5
Bernie A. Shively.....	University of Kentucky	3
Forrest F. Twogood.....	U.S.C.	4
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg		
<i>Bernie A. Shively</i>		

University Cross-Country

George T. Eastment.....	Manhattan College	4
M. E. Easton.....	University of Kansas	1
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—M. E. Easton		

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election by the annual convention and the years remaining (counting 1960) in the term of each appointment are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Albert E. Lumley.....	Amherst College	2
2nd	Jerome H. Holland.....	Delaware State College	4
3rd	Joseph Justice.....	Rollins College	3
4th	Dean Trevor.....	Knox College	4
5th	L. L. Mendenhall.....	Iowa State Teachers College	1
6th	W. Mitchell Jones.....	West Texas State College	2
7th	Arthur Reynolds.....	Colorado State College	1
8th	Harold J. Beatty.....	Fresno State College	3
AL	Ralph A. Ginn.....	South Dakota State College	1
Chairman—Ralph A. Ginn			

Constitution and By-Laws

Marcus L. Plant.....	University of Michigan	2
Earl Sneed, Jr.....	University of Oklahoma	6
Marshall S. Turner, Jr.....	Johns Hopkins University	4
Chairman—Marcus L. Plant		

Extra Events

Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	3
Paul W. Brechler.....	State University of Iowa	2
James R. Jack.....	University of Utah	5
Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	*
<i>Fifth member.....To be appointed</i>		
Chairman—Paul W. Brechler		

Olympic

1st	Frank R. Thoms, Jr.....	Williams College	2
2nd	Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	2
3rd	E. M. Cameron.....	Duke University	2
4th	Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	2
5th	A. G. Haussler.....	Bradley University	2
6th	Clyde Littlefield.....	University of Texas	2
7th	Robert L. Davis.....	Colorado State University	2
8th	Stan Bates.....	Washington State University	2
AL	Willis O. Hunter.....	University of Southern California	2
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter			

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1961, Convention.

Publications

James V. Gilloon, Jr.	New York University	4
James W. Liebertz	U. S. Merchant Marine Academy	2
George L. Shiebler	Eastern College Athletic Conference	6
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.		

Sports Injuries and Safety

Carl S. Blyth.....	University of North Carolina	1
Arthur S. Daniels.....	Indiana University	1
Arthur L. Guepe.....	Vanderbilt University	1
Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	1
Kenneth B. Rawlinson.....	University of Oklahoma	1
Allan J. Ryan.....	American Medical Association	1
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy		

APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of these committees usually are appointed for terms of one year, except that members of (1) the Youth Fitness Committee are appointed for four-year terms; (2) the Public Relations Committee for three-year terms, and (3) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1960) in the term of appointment for each of these Committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Advertising			
1st	Thomas Doherty	University of Rhode Island	1
2nd	Charles Moravec	Lehigh University	1
3rd	W. W. Cobey	University of Maryland	1
4th	Wilbur E. Snyppe	Ohio State University	1
5th	Fred Casotti	University of Colorado	1
6th	Lester Jordan	Southern Methodist University	1
7th	James L. Sankovitz	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th	Wally Fredericks	University of California	1
AL	Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina	1
Chairman—Charles P. Erickson			

Public Relations

1st	Baaron B. Pittenger	Harvard University	3
2nd	John T. Cox	U. S. Naval Academy	1
3rd	Ted Mann	Duke University	3
4th	Fred W. Stabley	Michigan State University	1
5th	Harold Keith	University of Oklahoma	1
6th	Wilbur Evans	University of Texas	2
7th	Wiles Hallock	University of Wyoming	2
8th	Ferron C. Losee	Los Angeles State College	3
AL	C. Robert Paul	University of Pennsylvania	2
CD	Warren Berg	Luther College	3
CD	Charles Ray	North Carolina College	2
Chairman—C. Robert Paul			

Television

1st	William J. Flynn	Boston College	1
2nd	Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd	James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	1
4th	Paul W. Brechler	State University of Iowa	1
5th	Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	1
6th	Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
7th	E. L. Romney	Mountain States Conference	1
8th	Charles A. Taylor	Stanford University	1
CD	(East) Rix N. Yard	Denison University	1
CD	(West) LeRoy B. Hughes.....	Calif. Poly. College	1
AL	Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
AL	Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—Rix N. Yard			
Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell			

Youth Fitness

1st	Lloyd H. Lux	Bates College	1
2nd	Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	4
3rd	Tom McDonough	Emory University	3
4th	Stuart W. Holcomb	Northwestern University	3
5th	H. B. Lee	Kansas State University	2
6th	Gilbert Hermance	Rice Institute	1
7th	Edwin R. Kimball	Brigham Young University	4
8th	Jesse T. Hill	University of Southern California	2
AL	T. J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	2
Chairman—T. J. Hamilton			

Eligibility

Rev.	Wilfred H. Crowley.....	University of Santa Clara	4
Warren	P. McGuirk.....	University of Massachusetts	2
Rixford	K. Snyder.....	Stanford University	6
Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley			

Infractions

A. D.	Kirwan.....	University of Kentucky	1
Nicholas	M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	1
George	H. Young.....	University of Wisconsin	1
Walter	Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director†	1
Chairman—George H. Young			

Insurance

T. A.	Bickerstaff.....	University of Mississippi	1
Walter	L. Hass.....	University of Chicago	1
E. D.	Mouzon, Jr.....	Southern Methodist University	1
Chairman—E. D. Mouzon, Jr.			

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. Years remaining (counting 1960) in terms of appointment are indicated.

*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Mox	A. Weber.....	Hamilton College	3
Edwin	R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	1
Richard	C. Larkins.....	Ohio State University	2

†—Ex officio, non-voting member

*—Appointed by Council

***Joint Committee on Amateurism**

To work with the representatives of other amateur organizations to strengthen the amateur code through cooperative programing.

Everett D. Barnes.....Colgate University 1
Ralph Furey.....Columbia University 1

***National Committee for Amateur Baseball**

To work with representatives of other amateur organizations in the promotion and administration of amateur baseball.

Everett D. Barnes.....Colgate University 1

***National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame**

1st William J. FlynnBoston College 1
2nd David NelsonUniversity of Delaware 1
3rd Bernie H. MooreSoutheastern Conference 1
4th Ivan B. WilliamsonUniversity of Wisconsin 1
5th Don FaurotUniversity of Missouri 1
6th Ed OlleUniversity of Texas 1
7th E. E. WiemanUniversity of Denver 1
8th Jesse HillUniversity of Southern California 1
AL H. J. DorricottNCAA President†
AL Walter ByersNCAA Executive Director†

****Olympic Association Board of Directors**

Stanley Bates.....State College of Washington 1
A. G. Haussler.....Bradley University 1
Clyde Littlefield.....University of Texas 1
Frank R. Thoms, Jr.Williams College 1

****Olympic Committee Executive Board**

Walter Byers.....NCAA Executive Director 1
E. M. CameronDuke University 1
T. J. Hamilton.....University of Pittsburgh 1
W. O. Hunter.....University of Southern California 1
Glenn R. Jacoby.....University of Wyoming 1
Robert J. Kane.....Cornell University 1
T. N. Metcalf.....University of Chicago 1
H. Jamison Swarts.....University of Pennsylvania 1

***Summer Baseball Committee**

Ralph O. Coleman.....Oregon State College 1
John H. Kobs.....Michigan State University 1
George L. Shiebler.....Eastern College Athletic Conference 1
Bernie A. Shively.....University of Kentucky 1
J. A. Tomlinson.....Arkansas State College 1
Chairman—Bernie A. Shively

—Appointed by Council

**—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Association

†—Ex officio member

ROLL OF MEMBERS

ACTIVE MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, as of April 1, 1960. The abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Kenneth Winetrout (F), Henry Butova (AD).
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Atherton H. Sprague (F), Albert E. Lumley (AD).
Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Armand H. Desautels (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Gordon M. Trim (P), Thomas E. Smith (F) and (AD).
Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. Joseph L. Shea (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Joseph F. Kauffman (F), Benjamin Friedman (AD).
Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Edward R. Durgin (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry J. Warman (F), Rocheleau Z. Granger (AD).
Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Julius Seelye Bixler (P), A. H. Biron (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John Sloan Dickey (P), Bruce W. Knight (F), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Very Rev. James E. Fitzgerald (P), Rev. Thomas F. Lyons (F) and (AD).
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William A. Donaghy (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), James W. Bell (F), Lester H. Cushing (AD).
Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), T. S. Curtis (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: J. Paul Mather (P), Warren P. McGuirk (F) and (AD).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), K. R. Wadleigh (F), Richard L. Balch (AD).

Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William G. Cullen (F) and (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Benjamin Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).
 New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), James G. Conklin (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General E. N. Harmon (P), Captain J. E. Frommer, Jr. (F), Lt. Col. Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Very Rev. Vincent C. Dore (F), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (AD).
 Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Harold W. Browning (F), Frederic D. Tootell (AD).
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Gerald F. McCarthy (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F) and (AD).
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
 Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Robert J. Munce (P), Charles Law (F) and (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Daniel E. Jessee (F), Raymond Oosting (AD).
 Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Harry Arlanson (F) and (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Stephen H. Evans (Superintendent), Captain Willard J. Smith (F), Captain John H. Forney (AD).
 Vermont University, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), Samuel N. Bogorad (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman Daniels (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Whitney S. Stoddard (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur Bronwell (P), R. W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), DeLaney Kipphuth (F) and (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester Barrows (F), George Faherty (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: H. V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Gordon E. Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Lewis W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F) and (AD).

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph Smith (F) and (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward Russell (F) and (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), Albert E. Humphreys (F) and (AD).
 Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: C. C. Furnas (P), Frederick Thomas (F), James Peelle (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Gerner A. Olsen (F), Arthur H. Desgrey (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), George MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett N. Case (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
 College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Gerbard Rosegger (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), John Alexander (F), Ralph J. Furey (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell G. Stauffer (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
 Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Jerome H. Holland (P), John R. Price (F), E. Preston Mitchell (AD).
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Gilbert Malcolm (P), David B. Eavenson (F) and (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Douglass T. Greene (F) and (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Rev. Henry J. McAnulty (P), Rev. Joseph R. Kletzel (F), Louis Skender (AD).
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), W. E. Weaver (F), Ira R. Herr (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (F) and (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli (F), John Bach (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Frederick de W. Bolman, Jr. (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Robert Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: W. S. Paul (P), Joseph Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).
 Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (F) and (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: William H. Martin (Acting P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), H. N. Nielson (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick M. Binder (P), Daniel Allen (F), Harold A. Greig (AD).

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: L. M. Hirshon (P), Robert Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).

Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Loyal Ollmann (F), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).

Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: George N. Shuster (P), John F. Clay (F), J. D. Begelman (AD).

Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico: Ronald C. Bauer (P), G. Diniman (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).

Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother R. B. Power (P), Brother Anthony J. Glennon (F), James McDermott (AD).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), Carlton L. Wood (F), Arnold W. Wilhelm (AD).

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Ronald L. Cherry (F), P. M. Snider (AD).

King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. William H. Donahue (F) and (AD).

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Arthur R. Winters (F) and (AD).

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Ellis McCracken (F) and (AD).

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), P. L. Sadler (F) and (AD).

LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Very Rev. Robert F. Grewen (P), Rev. Vincent B. Ryan (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).

Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: A. O. Grubb (Acting P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).

Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), William T. Lai (F) and (AD).

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David Busey (F) and (AD).

Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donation Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).

Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Vernon McCain (F) and (AD).

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Marilyn A. Rader (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).

New York University, New York, N. Y.: Carroll V. Newsom (P), Victor F. Obeck (F) and (AD).

New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral H. C. Moore (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P), Rev. Joseph T. Cahill (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Lester Klimm (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), M. Nelson McGeary (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).

Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Walter Harris (AD).

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Frank Carver (AD).

Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), R. Gordon Hoxie (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robert F. Oxnam (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David C. Furman (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Donald Mochon (F), Edmund W. Donald (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Leonard A. Olson (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: Cornelius W. de Kiewiet (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Stanley H. Witmeyer (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Brian Lhota (P), Rev. Ambrose Haran (F), Edward Donovan (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban (P), Brother Roger (F), Daniel Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Columba J. Devlin (P), I. V. Davis (F) and (AD).

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. Henry Honsberger (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. J. Joseph Bluett (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), R. E. Consler (F), Thomas Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Robert J. O'Connell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Dougherty (P), Rev. Joseph T. Shea (F), Rev. Thomas G. Fahy (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen Jacobs (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Raymond J. Runkle (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Thomas Crist (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: N. N. Weisenfluh (P), William Storer (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: H. LaRue Frain (Acting P), Russell Sturzebecker (F), Robert W. Reese (Acting AD).

State University College of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Lloyd Jones (F), Lawrence Katzman (AD).

State University College of Education, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (F) and (AD).

State University of New York College of Education, Cortland, N. Y.: Donovan Moffett, (Acting P), Ellis Johnson (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

State University College of Education, Oswego, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Donald Snygg (F), John Glinski (AD).

State University College of Education, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Theodore Gela (F), John Sim (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Bernard W. Krapf (F), Amos Alonzo Stagg, Jr. (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney Smith (P), Edgar R. Mullins, Jr. (F), Willis J. Stetson (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), James A. Harrison (F), Ernest C. Casale (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Fredric B. Irvin (P), V. Spencer Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Lt. Comdr. W. A. Flint (F), Comdr. James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Lieutenant General Garrison H. Davidson (Superintendent), Col. Boyd Bartlett (F), Col. Emory S. Adams, Jr. (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Charles L. Melson (Superintendent), Captain W. F. Bringle (F), Captain Asbury Coward (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (F) and (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Rev. Joseph W. Kemme (F), Francis X. Reagan (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (F) and (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Frederick R. Owens (F), Peter Mazzaferro (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: W. W. Orr (P), Grover Washabaugh (F) and (AD).

West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), Paul J. Moore (F), Charles C. Hawkins (AD).

Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold Thatcher (F), John Reese (AD).

Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Bernard Sarachek (F) and (AD).

Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), C. T. Sharpton (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).

Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).

Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: H. Councill Trenholm (P), C. Johnson Dunn (F) and (AD).

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. B. Nelson (F) and (AD).

American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), David Carrasco (F) and (AD).

Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Halbert Harvill (P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).

Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), Donald A. Newbery (F) and (AD).

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Very Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).

Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: J. A. Bacoats (P), W. E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), James E. Huger (F), Rudolph Matthews (AD).

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. W. J. McDonald (P), Rev. John J. McGrath (F), Edmund R. La Fond (AD).

Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickle (P), John B. Entriakin (F), Orvis Sigler (AD).

Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), Briscoe Inman (AD).

Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: LeRoy A. Martin (P), William O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).

Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).

Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), L. S. Epps (AD).

Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), F. J. Howard (AD).

1. Original probation (May 1, 1956 to May 1, 1959) extended April 21, 1958 until September 1, 1961, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, allied events and national television series during that period, denied privilege of representation on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during the period of probation, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin Duke Chandler (P), Howard K. Holland (F), Milton L. Drewer, Jr. (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), F. W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Star Wood (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).

Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Arthur M. Bagley (F), Robert L. Vaughn (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: S. Walter Martin (P), Lee Blicht (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), H. L. Scott (F) and (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: S. J. Wright (P), W. D. Hawkins, Jr. (F), H. B. Thompson (AD).

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. P. Constans (F), Ray Graves (AD).

Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), M. C. Rhaney (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Robert M. Strozier (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn Mancha (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), W. S. M. Banks (F), Alva Tabor (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: L. M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Vice Admiral Oswald S. Colclough (Acting P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert Faris (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Joseph C. Robert (P), Robert Thalman (F) and (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).

Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), T. E. McKinney (F), B. D. Crudup (AD).

Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank G. Dickey (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), B. A. Shively (AD).

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Gus Paris (F), R. R. Wilson (AD).

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: C. A. Kirkendoll (P), S. H. Bronaugh (F), J. A. Cooke (AD).

LeMoyn College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis Price (P), Charles Phillips (F), Jerry Johnson (AD).

Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), F. Jay Taylor (F), Harold Knight (AD).

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), H. J. Smolinski (F), Joe Aillet (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), Dale E. Bennett (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Emil Reitz (F) and (AD).

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), William C. Gardiner (F) and (AD).

Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), W. W. Ferguson (F), James C. Fox (AD).

Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary F. Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: C. C. Humphreys (P), R. M. Robison (F).

Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: R. Harriss (P), R. B. Plymale (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).

Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), James M. Godard (F), Jack Harding (AD).

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill Cope (P), Eugene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).

*Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John Davis Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), Claude M. Smith (AD).

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), A. E. Wood (F), S. L. Robinson (AD).

Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), J. L. Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).

Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Ben Hilbun (P), W. O. Spencer (F), Wade Walker (AD).

Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), L. A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), F. L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

2. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 27, 1959, for violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Adolphus J. Lockhart (F), Edward J. Clemons (AD).
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. John L. Sheridan (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon (AD).
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: W. B. Aycock (P), Oliver Cornwell (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).
 North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Warmoth T. Gibbs (P), L. A. Wise (F), William M. Bell (AD).
 North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), Howard Wright (F), I. G. Newton (AD).
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John T. Caldwell (P), H. Brooks James (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. B. Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).
 Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), M. U. Pitt (AD).
 Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: H. Sherman Oberly (P), J. S. Hackman (F) and (AD).
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), U. T. Bradley (F), Joseph Justice (AD).
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), C. H. McLendon (F), G. R. Walker (AD).
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer J. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright, Sr. (AD).
 Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), James E. Lytle (F) and (AD).
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).
 South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Robert L. Sumwalt (P), James T. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: B. C. Turner (P), F. M. Staley (F), Jesse L. Parks (AD).
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).
 Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), W. R. Maybry (AD).
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Very Rev. A. C. Smith (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), Rev. J. L. Dorn (AD).
 State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), Curtis V. Martin (F), Donald I. Minnegan (AD).
 Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. O. Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), W. C. Cowell (AD).
 Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: A. D. Holt (P), R. F. Thomason (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective November 13, 1956, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, allied events and the national football television series during that period, denied privilege of representation on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during the period of probation, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws.

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: W. S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), R. H. Kemp (AD).
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), Hooper Eblen (AD).
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Geo E. Simmons (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), James H. M. Henderson (F), E. L. Jackson (AD).
 Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: W. F. Jones (P), Charles D. Taylor (F), Jack Russell (AD).
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), Madison Sarratt (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (P), Mortimer Caplin (F), Gus K. Tebell (AD).
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Gen. William H. Milton, Jr. (Superintendent), Col. S. M. Heflin (F), T. Woodrow Gray (AD).
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Leon H. Kerry (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), J. A. Moore (AD).
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Samuel DeWitt Proctor (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).
 Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), William H. Gibson (AD).
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Joseph McLain (F), Edward L. Athey (AD).
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred Carrington Cole (P), W. M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), J. Lloyd Straughn (F), Robert J. Waldorf (AD).
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Elvis J. Stahr, Jr. (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: F. L. Atkins (P), C. E. Gaines (F) and (AD).
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Sister M. Josephine (P), Warren P. McKenna (F), Alfred C. Priestley (AD).

Fourth District

Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Sam Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).
 Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), Paul L. Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert D. Swanson (P), Charles Skinner (F), Arthur Smith (AD).
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. F. Bukowski (P), Lewis B. Clingman (F), Ray E. Null (AD).
 Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George D. Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Harry Johnson (F), Leroy Brissman (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: A. B. Bonds, Jr. (P), Harold C. Beyer (F), Lee Tressel (Acting AD).

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Robert Shelley (F), Robert Primmer (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Alf W. Harrer (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), R. G. Harshman (F), W. H. Anderson (AD).

Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William Spoelhof (P), John DeVries (F), Barney Steen (AD).

Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore Myers (F), William Bernlohr (AD).

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Carlton C. Qualey (F), Melvin H. Taube (Acting AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Clifford B. Juedes (AD).

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: Kent H. Smith (Acting P), Arthur P. Leary (F) and (AD).

Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (P), Lester Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), John P. Netherton (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: M. L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).

Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald M. Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Celestin J. Steiner (P), Rev. Burke O'Neill (F), John R. Mulroy (AD).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), Charles A. Elliott (F), John W. Mosley (AD).

Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph Gilden (F), Lloyd Olds (AD).

Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert Stanger (P), C. E. Kommes (F), O. M. Langhorst (AD).

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).

Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), C. deWitt Hardy (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).

⁴Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), J. W. Hutton (AD).

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry Wickham (P), Charles M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight H. Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).

Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Irwin J. Lubbers (P), Milton L. Hinga (F), Alvin Vanderbush (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Bernard Weissmann (F) and (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore Almy (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).

John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Richard Stavig (F), Rolla Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), S. R. McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), A. C. Walton (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: John R. Howard (Acting P), Edwin C. Reichert (F), Nicholas Wasyluk (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), George Ireland (F) and (AD).

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice (P), James A. Jones (F), Ralph Lundeen (AD).

Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy Moore, (AD).

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), E. B. Krause (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Very Rev. E. J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. J. G. Holbrook (F), Laurence Mullins (AD).

Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), R. A. Morris, Jr. (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), Fred W. Cottrell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

4. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective April 29, 1959, and ruled ineligible to compete in post-season competition during this period for violation of Article VII of the By-laws.

Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: J. R. Van Pelt (P), W. A. Longacre (F), A. J. Bovard (AD).
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Stanley V. Kinyon (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: R. W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), John Ketterer (F), Charles Larson (AD).
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), C. D. Morehead (F), Ed Sherman (AD).
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: C. H. Geiger (P), Darral Latham (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).
 Northern Michigan College, Marquette, Mich.: Edgar L. Harden (P), Henry S. Heimonen (F), F. L. Ferzacca (AD).
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. L. Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: Robert K. Carr (P), Lysle K. Butler (F) and (AD).
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), Wendell Postle (F), Richard Larkins (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Picard (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: David A. Lockmiller (P), David Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn W. Turner (P), Hobart W. Adams (F), Robert Agler (AD).
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert Wilson (F), Carl Doehling (AD).
 Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), Frank Carlborg (F), Daniel J. Spika (AD).
 St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.: Rt. Rev. Baldwin Dworshak (P), Rev. Adelard Thuente (F), George G. Durenberger (AD).
 St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. D. M. Burke (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Mel Nicks (AD).
 St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), William H. K. Narum (F), Adrian Christenson (AD).
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Donald N. Boydston (AD).
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).

Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin Saxer (F), James W. Long (AD).
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Herman Hesse (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), Garland D. Frazier (AD).
 Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Winfred Harbison (F), James T. McCormick (Acting AD).
 Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: A. L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Raymond W. Hanson (AD).
 Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), C. B. MacDonald (F), M. J. Gary (AD).
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), John F. Hall (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Gerald Hawthorne (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: W. Brooke Morgan, Jr. (Acting P), Menzo Stark (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: C. A. Elvehjem (P), Frank Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wis.: J. Martin Klotsche (P), Ralph Tillema (F), Herman Kluge (AD).
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Royal J. Briggs (F), Americo Mortorelli (AD).
 Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), William Edwards (AD).
 Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. Edward J. O'Connor (F) and (AD).
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), Eugene Scudder (F), Willard R. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), Jorgen S. Thompson (F), Robert Burns (AD).
 Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Harold P. Rodes (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa: John A. Fisher (P), T. P. Kuehl (F), Jay R. Beekmann (AD).
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Joseph Dolecki (F), Glenn Gerdes (AD).
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Alfred W. Meyer (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).
 Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Quigg Newton (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa: Russell D. Cole (P), J. Harold Ennis (F), Paul Maaske (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Norbert J. Lemke (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), Jack McClelland (AD).

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), John Pfitsch (F), John Truesdale (AD).

Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: Clanton W. Williams (P), F. L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), James Kercheval (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W. Soultz (F), Gordon Chalmers (AD).

Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), L. C. Woodruff (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia Kan.: John E. King (P), Winston Cram (F), F. G. Welch (AD).

Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), M. A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: E. E. Dawson (P), A. E. Pullam (FR), Dwight T. Reed (AD).

Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Rt. Rev. Msgr. S. V. Foley (P), Clarence T. O'Dowd (F), Rev. Louis Ernsdorff (AD).

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), O. M. Hovde (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).

Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur Nebel (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).

Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.: Curtis L. Wilson (P), John A. Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).

Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira J. Gwinn (F), Albert Buckingham (AD).

Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Charles S. Miller (F), J. W. Orwig (AD).

North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Leonard Marti (Acting AD).

North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.: Fred S. Hultz (P), A. Glenn Hill (F), L. Les Luymes (AD).

North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. Witt Blair (F), Emmett F. Cambron (AD).

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter H. Ryle (P), John Black (F), Norman E. White (AD).

Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P), H. R. Dieterich (F), Ryland Milner (AD).

⁵Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Jack S. Wilkes (P), L. W. Metheny (F), A. E. Lemons, Jr. (AD).

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), Randall J. Jones (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).

Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Philip Milo Bail (P), A. Stanley Trickett (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).

Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa: Millard G. Roberts (P), Francis Walters (F), John Wahrer (AD).

5. Placed on indefinite probation effective January 6, 1960, ruled ineligible for post-season football competition and the national football television series administered by the Association during this period, for violation of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, and Article I, Section 5, of the By-laws.

St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. W. J. Collins (P), Paul J. Wolfe (F) and (AD).

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Charles L. Sanderson (F), J. Robert Stewart (AD).

South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.: I. D. Weeks (P), Glen Driscoll (F), Ralph Stewart (AD).

South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: H. M. Briggs (P), H. B. MacDougal (F), R. B. Frost (AD).

Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.: Mark F. Scully (P), Forrest H. Rose (F), Kenneth Knox (AD).

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.: Roy Ellis (P), A. J. McDonald (F), Aldo Sebben (AD).

⁶Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Ben G. Henneke (P), George D. Small (F), Glenn Dobbs (AD).

Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa: Eugene E. Garbee (P), George Horton (F), Everett Eischeid (AD).

Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: C. H. Becker (P), Elmer W. Hertel (F), A. C. Bundgaard (AD).

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Ethan A. H. Shepley (P), Harry Burrus (F), and (AD).

Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).

William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), J. W. Roberts (F), A. B. Morris (AD).

Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Thomas L. Hall (F), Marion R. Clausen (AD).

⁷Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.: Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: Storm Whaley (Acting P), Delbert Swartz (F), John Barnhill (AD).

Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).

Baylor University, Waco, Texas: W. R. White (P), Abner McCall (F), John D. Bridgers (AD).

Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan Allard Reiff (P), H. R. Arrant (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).

Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas: F. L. McDonald (P), Joseph Thrash (F), Lewis M. Hilley (AD).

McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Gordon R. Bennett (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).

New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M.: R. B. Corbett (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).

6. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 6, 1960, for violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

7. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 27, 1959, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and allied events during the first year of this probation and ruled ineligible for the national football television series administered by the Association, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (c), of the By-laws, and Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Raymond J. Brancheau (F) and (AD).
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Wallace Bly (AD).
 Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas: E. B. Evans (P), C. L. Wilson (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas: W. V. Houston (P), J. S. Waters (F), Jess Neely (AD).
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).
 Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: Logan Wilson (P), M. L. Bege-man (F), Edwin W. Olle (AD).
 Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas: Earl Rudder (P), C. H. Groneman (F), James A. Myers (AD).
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: M. E. Sadler (P), H. B. Hardt (F), L. R. Meyer (AD).
 Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: Samuel M. Nabrit (P), David D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: R. C. Goodwin (P), J. William Davis (F), DeWitt T. Weaver (AD).
 Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: Joseph R. Smiley (P), Edwin J. Knapp (F), Benny W. Collins (AD).
 Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James W. Laurie (P), Ray S. Erlandson (F), W. A. McElreath (AD).
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), Frank Kimbrough (AD).
 Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: T. W. Cole (P), J. Forrest Kelley (F), Fred T. Long (AD).

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Budge Threlkeld (F), Darrell Mudra (AD).
 Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), M. F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: L. T. Benezet (P), Frank Krutzke (F), Gerald C. Carle (AD).
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis E. Smiley, Jr. (F), Fritz S. Brennecke (AD).
 Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), A. R. Reynolds (F), John Hancock (AD).
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).
 Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Alfred C. Nelson (F), E. E. Wieman (AD).
 Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Donald E. Walker (P), A. H. MacLean (F), John Vesser (AD).
 *Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), L. O. Binder, Jr. (F), Gene Bourdet (AD).
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: H. K. Newburn (P), E. C. Lory (F), G. P. Dahlberg (AD).

8. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 27, 1959, ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events and allied events and the national football television series administered by the Association, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a), of the Constitution.

New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido H. Daub (F), Pete McDavid (AD).
 Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Rev. Richard F. Ryan, (P), Rev. Fred Daly (F) and (AD).
 United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colo.: Major General W. S. Stone (P), Col. J. G. Wilson, (F), Col. G. B. Simler (AD).
 Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah: A. Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), James R. Jack (AD).
 Utah State University, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), Charles W. Hailles (F), H. B. Hunsaker (AD).
 Western State College, Gunnison, Colo.: P. P. Mickelson (P), Edwin H. Randall (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).
 *Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), A. L. Keeney (F), G. J. Jacoby (AD).

Eighth District

Alaska, University of, College, Alaska: Ernest N. Patty (P), Edward Voldseth (F), Frederick H. Boyle (AD).
 California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.: Glenn T. Seaborg (P), Frank L. Kidner (F), Greg E. Engelhard (AD).
 California, University of, Davis, Calif.: Emil M. Mrak (P), Lysle D. Leach (F), Irving F. Toomey (AD).
 California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Vern O. Knudsen (P), Bradford A. Booth (F), Wilbur C. Johns (AD).
 California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Herman T. Spieth (P), Charles J. A. Halberg, Jr., (F), Jack E. Hewitt (AD).
 California, University of, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Samuel B. Gould (P), Stephen S. Goodspeed (F), Mayville S. Kelliher (AD).
 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. Du Bridge (P), Richard H. Johns (F), H. J. Musselman (AD).
 California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Thomas H. McGrath (F), Robert Stull (AD).
 California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Everett Chandler (F), LeRoy B. Hughes (AD).
 Chapman College, Orange, Calif.: John L. Davis (P), Edgar Sholund (F), Donald C. Perkins (AD).
 Chico State College, Chico, Calif.: Glenn Kendall (P), Hugh Bell (F), Don Adey (AD).
 Claremont-Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif.: George C. S. Benson, (P), Hal B. Painter (F), William Arce (AD).
 College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Tom E. Shearer (P), Gilbert Hunt (F), J. A. Brown (AD).
 College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Jack Myers (AD).
 College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), Richard Smith (F), John Heinrick (AD).

9. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 27, 1959, ruled ineligible for post-season football competition and the national football television series administered by the Association, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (a) and (b), of the By-laws.

Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: A. E. Joyal (P), George Ilg (F), Harold D. Beatty (AD).
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: M. Norvel Young (P), Leo Ashby (F), R. L. Dowell (AD).
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Very Rev. Edmund W. Morton (P), Rev. Francis Harrington (F), T. Henry Anderson (AD).
 Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii: Laurence H. Snyder (P), Henry B. Vasconcellos (F) and (AD).
 Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: C. H. Siemens (P), Carl Strand (F), Philip Sarboe (AD).
 Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: Donald R. Theophilus (P), Robert S. Gibb (F) and (AD).
 Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Ore.: M. S. Odell (P), C. W. Howard (F), Eldon Fix (AD).
 Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.: Harry L. Dillin (P), E. Avarid Whitman (F), Paul Durham (AD).
 Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif.: Carl W. McIntosh (P), Willard H. Van Dyke (F), Jack Montgomery (AD).
 Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Howard S. McDonald (P), John Salmond (F), Ferron C. Losee (AD).
 Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Very Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Alfred J. Kilp (F), William J. Donovan (AD).
 Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada: Charles J. Armstrong (P), Robert J. Morris (F), Glenn Lawlor (AD).
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Keith Beebe (F), Roy Dennis (AD).
 Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Raymond T. Ellickson (F), Leo A. Harris (AD).
 Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Ore.: R. E. Lieuallen (P), Robert C. Livingston (F) and (AD).
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), G. W. Holcomb (F), R. S. Keene (AD).
 Pacific Lutheran College, Tacoma, Wash.: S. C. Eastvold (P), Theodore O. H. Karl (F), Mark Salzman (AD).
 Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.: M. A. F. Ritchie (P), Paul Stagg (F) and (AD).
 Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.: E. Wilson Lyon (P), Chester Jaeger (F), Robert L. Strehle (AD).
 Portland, University of, Portland, Ore.: Rev. Howard J. Kenna, (P), Rev. Paul E. Waldschmidt, (F), Albert E. Negratti (AD).
 Portland State College, Portland, Ore.: Branford P. Millar (P), Frederick Cox (F), Joseph V. Holland (AD).
 Redlands, University of, Redlands, Calif.: George H. Armacost (P), Ellis R. Davies (F) and (AD).
 St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Calif.: Brother S. Albert (P), Brother U. Albert (F), James Weaver (AD).
 Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.: Guy A. West (P), Emmett Thompson (F), John Baker (AD).
 San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P), Herbert C. Peiffer, Jr. (F), William L. Terry (AD).
 San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.: Ralph Prator (P), Glenn Arnett (F) and (AD).
 San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. John F. X. Connolly (P), Rev. Joseph T. Keane (F), Phil Woolpert (AD).

San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: Glenn S. Dumke (P), Stanley Morse (F), Joseph Verducci (AD).
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.: John T. Wahlquist (P), Charles Nagel (F), Wilbur Hubbard (AD).
 Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, Calif.: Rev. Patrick A. Donohoe (P), Rev. James E. Sweeters (F), Robert J. Feerick (AD).
¹⁰Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.: Very Rev. A. A. Lemieux (P), Rev. John J. Kelley (F), Edward J. O'Brien (AD).
¹¹Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Norman Topping (P), A. R. Kooker (F), Jesse T. Hill (AD).
 Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: J. E. Wallace Sterling (P), Rixford K. Snyder (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).
 Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.: Charles E. Odegard (P), J. Gordon Gose (F), James Owens (AD).
 Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.: C. Clement French (P), Wallis Beasley (F), Stan Bates (AD).
 Western Washington College, Bellingham, Wash.: J. L. Jarrett (P), Herb Hearsey (F), Charles F. Lappenbusch (AD).
 Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.: Louis B. Perry (P), Leo C. Humphrey (F), Robert B. Burgess (AD).
 Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.: Frank F. Warren (P), Homer Alder (F), Paul Merkel (AD).
 Willamette University, Salem, Ore.: G. Herbert Smith (P), Lestle J. Sparks (F), John Lewis (AD).

10. Placed on probation from April 21, 1958, to September 1, 1960, and ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and allied basketball events, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (a), of the By-laws.

11. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective January 7, 1959, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and allied events during the first year of this probation and ruled ineligible to participate in any television programs subject to Association control during probationary period, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2 (a), of the By-laws.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Athletic Association of Western Universities (Big Five)

Mailing Address: Thomas J. Hamilton, Hotel Stewart,
351 Geary Street, San Francisco 2, California

President—Frank Kidner, University of California
Secretary-Treasurer—James Owens, University of Washington
Executive Director—Thomas J. Hamilton

University of California at Berkeley	Stanford University
University of California at Los Angeles	University of Southern California
	University of Washington

Atlantic Coast Conference

Mailing Address: James H. Weaver, King Cotton Hotel,
Greensboro, North Carolina

President—H. Brooks James, North Carolina State College
Vice-President—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Secretary-Treasurer—James T. Penney, University of South Carolina
Commissioner—James H. Weaver

Clemson College	University of North Carolina
Duke University	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Wake Forest College

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Emil L. Larson, Box 4242, University Station,
Tucson, Arizona

President—G. R. Hamiel, New Mexico State University
Secretary—Alfred Thomas, Jr., Arizona State University
Commissioner—Emil L. Larson

Arizona State University	Texas Western College
Hardin-Simmons University	University of Arizona
New Mexico State University	West Texas State College

California Collegiate Athletic Association

Mailing Address: Kenneth Fagans, 8760 Venice Boulevard,
Los Angeles 34, California

President—Harold J. Beatty, Fresno State College
Vice-President—William L. Terry, San Diego State College

California State Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles State College
Fresno State College	San Diego State College
Long Beach State College	University of California at Santa Barbara

Central Collegiate Conference

Mailing Address: Stanley Lowe, 1533 W. Wisconsin Avenue,
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

President—Lyle Bennett, Central Michigan University
Secretary—Stanley Lowe, Marquette University

Bradley University	Michigan State University
Central Michigan University	University of Detroit
DePaul University	University of Notre Dame
Drake University	Wayne State University
Loyola University	Western Michigan University
Marquette University	Wheaton College

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association

Mailing Address: G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College,
Petersburg, Virginia

President—T. H. Henderson, Virginia Union University
Secretary-Treasurer—G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College

Bluefield State College	Maryland State College
Delaware State College	Morgan State College
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	North Carolina A&T College
Fayetteville State Teachers College	North Carolina College
Hampton Institute	St. Augustine's College
Howard University	St. Paul's College
Johnson C. Smith University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Virginia State College
	Virginia Union University
	Winston-Salem Teachers College

Eastern College Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Asa S. Bushnell, Hotel Manhattan,
8th Avenue at 44th Street, New York 36, New York

President—David M. Nelson, University of Delaware
Vice-President—DeLaney Kiphuth, Yale University
Secretary-Treasurer—Asa S. Bushnell
Commissioner—Asa S. Bushnell
Associate Commissioner—George L. Shiebler
Assistant Commissioner—Irving F. Smith

Adelphi College	Canisius College
Albright College	Catholic University of America
Alfred University	City College of New York
American International College	Clarkson College of Technology
Amherst College	Colby College
Bates College	Colgate University
Boston College	Columbia University
Boston University	Cornell University
Bowdoin College	Cortland College of Education
Brandeis University	Dartmouth College
Brockport College of Education	Drexel Institute of Technology
Brooklyn College	Duquesne University
Brown University	Elizabethtown College
Bucknell University	Fairfield University
Buffalo College of Education	Fairleigh Dickinson University

Fordham University
 Franklin and Marshall College
 Georgetown University
 Gettysburg College
 Hamilton College
 Hartwick College
 Harvard University
 Haverford College
 Hobart College
 Hofstra College
 Holy Cross College
 Hunter College
 Iona College
 Ithaca College
 Juniata College
 King's College
 Lafayette College
 LaSalle College
 Lebanon Valley College
 Lehigh University
 LeMoyne College
 Lincoln University
 Long Island University
 Manhattan College
 Mass. Inst. of Technology
 Middlebury College
 Moravian College
 Muhlenberg College
 New Paltz College of Education
 New York University
 Niagara University
 Northeastern University
 Norwich University
 Oswego College of Education
 Pace College
 Pennsylvania Military College
 Pennsylvania State University
 Plattsburg College of Education
 C. W. Post College
 Princeton University
 Providence College
 Queens College
 Quinnipac College
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
 Rider College
 Rochester Institute of Technology

Far Western Conference

Mailing Address: Lysle D. Leach, University of California,
 Davis, California

President—R. J. Morris, University of Nevada
 Secretary—Lysle D. Leach, University of California
 Chico State College
 Humboldt State College
 Sacramento State College
 San Francisco State College
 University of California at Davis
 University of Nevada

Rutgers University
 St. Bonaventure University
 St. Francis College (N.Y.)
 St. Francis College (Pa.)
 St. John's University
 St. Joseph's College
 St. Lawrence University
 St. Michael's College
 St. Peter's College
 Seton Hall University
 Siena College
 Southern Connecticut State
 Springfield College
 Swarthmore College
 Syracuse University
 Temple University
 Trinity College
 Tufts College
 Union College
 U.S. Coast Guard Academy
 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
 U.S. Military Academy
 U.S. Naval Academy
 University of Bridgeport
 University of Buffalo
 University of Connecticut
 University of Delaware
 University of Hartford
 University of Massachusetts
 University of Pennsylvania
 University of Pittsburgh
 University of Rochester
 University of Rhode Island
 University of Scranton
 University of Vermont
 Upsala College
 Ursinus College
 Villanova University
 Wagner College
 Wesleyan University
 West Chester State College
 Wilkes College
 Williams College
 Yale University
 Yeshiva University

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives

Mailing Address: K. L. Wilson, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois

Chairman—John Mee, Indiana University
 Secretary—Marcus Plant, University of Michigan
 Commissioner—K. L. Wilson
 Assistant Commissioner—William R. Reed

Indiana University	State University of Iowa
Michigan State University	University of Illinois
Northwestern University	University of Michigan
Ohio State University	University of Minnesota
Purdue University	University of Wisconsin

Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: F. W. Rolf, Northern Illinois University,
 DeKalb, Illinois

President—Orville Alexander, Southern Illinois University
 Vice-President—W. E. Crouch, Eastern Michigan University
 Secretary—F. W. Rolf, Northern Illinois University
 Treasurer—Dempsey Reid, Western Illinois University
 Commissioner—Clifford E. Horton, Illinois State Normal University
 Eastern Illinois University
 Southern Illinois University
 Western Illinois University
 Central Michigan University
 Eastern Michigan College

Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: A. Paul Menton, The Evening Sun,
 Baltimore, Maryland

President—Edmund R. LaFond, Catholic University
 Vice-President—David Carrasco, American University
 Treasurer—Emil G. Reitz, Loyola College
 Commissioner—A. Paul Menton

American University	Mount Saint Mary's College
Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Catholic University	Roanoke College
Gallaudet College	State Teachers College at Towson
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Baltimore
Johns Hopkins University	Washington College
Loyola College	Western Maryland College
Lynchburg College	

Mid-American Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: D. E. Reese, 2608 Oak Park Ave., Dayton 19, Ohio

President—Fred Cottrell, Miami University
 Vice-President—Edward Saxer, Toledo University
 Secretary—Walton Clarke, Kent State University
 Commissioner—David E. Reese

Bowling Green State University	Ohio University
Kent State University	University of Toledo
Marshall University	Western Michigan University
Miami University	

Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Willis J. Stetson, Director of Athletics,
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

President—Edward L. Athey, Washington College
Vice-President—P. M. Snider, Juniata College
Secretary-Treasurer—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins Univ.
Executive Director—Willis J. Stetson

Albright College	Muhlenberg College
Bucknell University	Pennsylvania Military College
Dickinson College	Rutgers University
Drexel Institute	St. Joseph's College
Elizabethtown College	Stevens Inst. of Technology
Franklin and Marshall College	Susquehanna University
Gettysburg College	Swarthmore College
Haverford College	Temple University
Hofstra College	University of Delaware
Johns Hopkins University	University of Pennsylvania
Juniata College	University of Scranton
Lafayette College	Ursinus College
LaSalle College	Wagner College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	West Chester State Teachers Col.
Lycoming College	Western Maryland College
Moravian College	Wilkes College

Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Hugh R. Beveridge, Monmouth College,
Monmouth, Illinois

President—Vernon W. Roelofs, Lawrence College
Vice-President—Alfred W. Meyer, Coe College
Secretary-Treasurer—Hugh R. Beveridge, Monmouth College
Commissioner—Arthur C. Walton, Knox College

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Grinnell College	St. Olaf College

Mid-Western Athletic Association

Mailing Address: A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University,
Jefferson City, Missouri

President—George F. David, Central State College
Vice-President—Carl M. Hill, Tennessee A&I University
Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University

Central State College	Lincoln University
Kentucky State College	Tennessee A&I State University

Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association

Mailing Address: John Waldorf, 511 Eastwood Avenue,
Marshall, Missouri

President—Ralph C. Bursiek, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President—F. R. Rose, Southeast Missouri State College
Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Jamison, Northeast Missouri State
Commissioner—John Waldorf

Central Missouri State College	Northwest Missouri State College
Missouri School of Mines	Southeast Missouri State College
Northeast Missouri State College	Southwest Missouri State College

Missouri Valley Conference

Mailing Address: Norvall Neve, Room 205, Hotel President,
Kansas City, Missouri

President—Ralph C. Bursiek, University of Cincinnati
Commissioner—Norvall Neve

Bradley University	University of Cincinnati
Drake University	University of Houston
North Texas State College	University of Tulsa
St. Louis University	University of Wichita

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight)

Mailing Address: Reaves E. Peters, Hotel Muehlebach,
Kansas City 5, Missouri

Chairman—M. A. Durland, Kansas State University
Secretary—Maurice W. Soules, Iowa State University
Executive Director—Reaves E. Peters

Iowa State University	University of Kansas
Kansas State University	University of Missouri
Oklahoma State University	University of Nebraska
University of Colorado	University of Oklahoma

Mountain States Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: E. L. Romney, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

President—A. L. Keeney, University of Wyoming
Commissioner and Executive Secretary—E. L. Romney

Brigham Young University	University of New Mexico
Colorado State University	University of Utah
Montana State University	University of Wyoming
University of Denver	Utah State University

New England College Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Herbert Gallagher, Director of Athletics,
Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

President—Harry L. Arlanson, Tufts University
Vice-President—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College
Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern Univ.

American International College	Babson Institute of Technology
Amherst College	Bates College
Assumption College	Boston College

Boston University	St. Anselm's College
Bowdoin College	St. Michael's College
Brandeis University	Springfield College
Brown University	Suffolk University
Central Connecticut State College	Trinity College
Clark University	Tufts University
Colby College	University of Bridgeport
Dartmouth College	University of Connecticut
Harvard University	University of Hartford
Holy Cross College	University of Maine
Lowell Technological Institute	University of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of New Hampshire
Merrimack College	University of Rhode Island
Middlebury College	University of Vermont
Northeastern University	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
Norwich University	Wesleyan University
Providence College	Williams College
Southern Connecticut State College	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
	Yale University

North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: H. C. Severin, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota

President—I. J. Gwinn, Morningside College
Secretary—H. C. Severin, South Dakota State College

Augustana College	South Dakota State College
Iowa State Teachers College	University of North Dakota
Morningside College	University of South Dakota
North Dakota State College	

Ohio Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: George Daniel, 2534 E. Erie Avenue, Lorain, Ohio

President—T. R. Turney, Heidelberg College
Vice-President—C. B. Moke, College of Wooster
Commissioner—George Daniel

Capital University	Mount Union College
College of Wooster	Muskingum College
Denison University	Oberlin College
Heidelberg College	Ohio Wesleyan University
Hiram College	Otterbein College
Kenyon College	University of Akron
Marietta College	Wittenberg University

Ohio Valley Conference

Mailing Address: R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

President—Roy Stewart, Murray State College
Vice-President—P. V. Overall, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute
Secretary—R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

East Tennessee State College	Murray State College
Eastern Kentucky State College	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute
Middle Tennessee State College	Western Kentucky State College
Morehead State College	

Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: John R. Roberts, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon

President—E. Avard Whitman, Linfield College
Secretary-Treasurer—Chas. W. Howard, Lewis and Clark College

College of Idaho	Pacific University
Lewis & Clark College	Whitman College
Linfield College	Willamette University

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Francis Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

President—A. H. MacLean, Idaho State College
Vice-President—Budge Threlkeld, Adams State College
Secretary—Francis Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines

Adams State College	Idaho State College
Colorado College	Western State College of
Colorado School of Mines	Colorado
Colorado State College	

Southeastern Conference

Mailing Address: Bernie H. Moore, Redmont Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

President—Frank G. Dickey, University of Kentucky
Secretary—T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi
Commissioner—Bernie H. Moore

Auburn University	University of Florida
Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Georgia
Louisiana State University	University of Kentucky
Mississippi State University	University of Mississippi
Tulane University	University of Tennessee
University of Alabama	Vanderbilt University

Southern Conference

Mailing Address: Lloyd Jordan, Suite 107, Virginia Building, Richmond, Virginia

President—F. W. Johnston, Davidson College
Vice-President—R. O. Duncan, West Virginia University
Secretary—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Commissioner—Lloyd P. Jordan

College of William and Mary	University of Richmond
Davidson College	Virginia Military Institute
Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
George Washington University	West Virginia University
The Citadel	

Southwest Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs, 4310-H Westside Drive,
Dallas 9, Texas

President—H. B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Executive Secretary—Howard Grubbs

Baylor University	Texas Christian University
Rice Institute	Texas Technological College
Southern Methodist University	University of Arkansas
Texas A&M College	University of Texas

Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League

Mailing Address: Michael M. Fleischer, Hunter College,
Bronx 68, New York

President—Robert W. Kilgus, Rider College
Vice-President—Herbert E. Glines, University of Bridgeport
Secretary-Treasurer—Michael M. Fleischer, Hunter College

Adelphi College	Fairleigh Dickinson University
Bridgeport University	Hunter College
Brooklyn College	Long Island University
City College of New York	Rider College
Fairfield University	Yeshiva University

West Coast Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Hans Stern, 2609 Dana Street,
Berkeley, California

President—Rev. Alfred J. Kilp, Loyola University
Secretary—Hans Stern

College of the Pacific	University of Santa Clara
George Pepperdine College	St. Mary's College
Loyola University, Los Angeles	San Jose State College
University of San Francisco	

Yankee Conference

Mailing Address: Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, Massachusetts

President—J. Paul Mather, University of Massachusetts	
Secretary—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts	
University of Connecticut	University of New Hampshire
University of Maine	University of Rhode Island
University of Massachusetts	University of Vermont

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland: W. E. Henry (P),
R. D. Brown (F), Reginald A. Pearman (AD).

College of William and Mary (Norfolk Division), Norfolk, Virginia:
Lewis W. Webb (P), William L. Messmer (F), Joseph C. Chandler (AD).

Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio: O. J. Wilson (P), C. N. Hinman (F),
J. R. Houdeshell (AD).

Lawrence Institute of Technology, Southfield, Mich.: E. George Lawrence (P), Edwin G. Graeffe, Donald G. Ridler (AD).

National Agricultural College, Doylestown, Pa.: James Work (P),
Joshua Feldstein (F), Ned A. Linta (AD).

Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nev.: William D. Carlson (P), Michael Drakulich (F) and (AD).

University School, Cleveland, Ohio: Harold Cruikshank (P), J. D. McCarraher (F) and (AD).

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio: Rembert E. Stokes (P),
Edward L. Harris (F), John L. Roberson (AD).

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

American Association of College Baseball Coaches: J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut (P), Lee P. Eilbracht, University of Illinois (S).

American Football Coaches Association: Charles Engle, Pennsylvania State University (P); D. O. McLaughry, Dartmouth College (S).

American Hockey Coaches Association: Harry Cleverly, Boston University (P); Edward Jeremiah, Dartmouth College (S).

College Athletic Business Managers Association: Charles Tribolet, University of Arizona (P); Irving F. Smith, Dartmouth College (S).

College Sports Information Directors of America: Martin Reisch, United States Air Force Academy (P); John T. Cox, U. S. Naval Academy (S).

College Swimming Coaches Association of America: Charles McCaffree, Michigan State University (P); Ted Webster, Syracuse University (S).

National Athletic Trainers Association: William Newell, Purdue University (S).

National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States: R. E. Henderson, Baylor University (P); Forrest B. Twogood, University of Southern California (S).

National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference (P); Reaves E. Peters, Big Eight Conference (S).

National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association of the United States: J. D. Morgan, University of California at Los Angeles (P); William Murphy, University of Michigan (S).

National Collegiate Track Coaches Association: Bill Bowerman, University of Oregon, (P); Phil Diamond, University of Michigan (S).

National Fencing Coaches Association: Andre Deladrier, U. S. Naval Academy (P); Joseph Velarde, Long Island, New York (S).

National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association: Verne Woodward, University of Wisconsin (P); Raymond W. Chisholm, University of Minnesota (S).

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DELEGATES, VISITORS

Active Member Institutions

First District

Amherst College: Albert E. Lumley
Bates College: Lloyd H. Lux
Boston College: William J. Flynn, Joseph J. Shea
Boston University: R. Victor Stout
Brandeis University: Benjamin Friedman
Bridgeport, University of: John McKeon
Brown University: Paul F. Mackesey
Colby College: G. F. Loeb
Connecticut, University of: J. O. Christian, D. Robert Ingalls
Dartmouth College: Robert A. Rolfe
Harvard University: Thomas D. Bolles, Donald M. Felt
Holy Cross College: Eugene F. Flynn, J. A. Glavin
Lowell Technological Institute: Lester H. Cushing
Maine, University of: Rome Rankin
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: R. L. Balch
Massachusetts, University of: Warren P. McGuirk
Middlebury College: Walter J. Nelson
Northeastern University: Herbert W. Gallagher
Providence College: A. B. Begley
Rhode Island, University of: Fred D. Tootell
Trinity College: Ray Oosting
Tufts University: Harry Arlanson
U. S. Coast Guard Academy: John H. Forney
Vermont, University of: J. Edward Donnelly
Wesleyan University: Norman J. Daniels
Williams College: Frank R. Thoms, Jr.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Robert W. Pritchard
Yale University: DeLaney Kiphuth

Second District

Adelphi College: George E. Faherty
Albright College: Eugene L. Shirk
Alfred University: James A. McLane, Alex J. Yunevich
Bucknell University: Alfred E. Humphreys
Buffalo, University of: James E. Peelle
City College of New York: Arthur DesGrey
Clarkson College: Henry R. Hodge
Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes
Columbia University: Ralph Furey, N. M. McKnight, Leslie F. Thompson
Cornell University: Robert J. Kane
Delaware, University of: David Nelson
Dickinson College: David B. Eavenson, Alva A. Franckle
Drexel Institute: Douglass T. Greene

Duquesne University: Louis Skender
Elizabethtown College: Ira Herr
Fairleigh Dickinson University: Harvey D. Woods
Fordham University: John Bach
Franklin and Marshall College: J. Shober Barr
Georgetown University: John L. Hagerty, Robert L. Hoggson
Gettysburg College: Henry T. Bream, Eugene Haas
Hamilton College: Mox A. Weber
Hampton Institute: Samuel C. McGee, Herman N. Neilson
Haverford College: Roy E. Randall
Hobart College: Francis L. Kraus
Hofstra College: Howard Myers, Jr., Walter D. Stone
Inter American University: Luis F. Sambolin
Iona College: R. James McDermott
Ithaca College: Mike Green
Lafayette College: Arthur Winters
LaSalle College: James J. Henry
Lebanon Valley College: Ellis R. McCracken
Lehigh University: William B. Leckonby, P. L. Sadler
Lemoyne College: Thomas J. Niland
Lincoln University: Thomas M. Jones
Long Island University: William T. Lai
Lycoming College: David Busey
Mannhattan College: Kenneth A. Norton
Maryland State College: Vernon McCain
Muhlenberg College: Raymond Whispell
New York State Maritime College: W. Roger Reinhart
New York University: Victor F. Obeck
Pennsylvania Military College: George A. Hansell, George Storck
Pennsylvania State University: Nelson McGear, Ernest B. McCoy
Pennsylvania, University of: Jeremiah Ford II
Philadelphia Textile Institute: Alan Richter
Pittsburgh, University of: Frank Carver, Paul H. Masoner
Post, C. W., College: Roy Ilowit, Ziggy Nedwick, Vincent Pedulla
Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman
Puerto Rico, University of: David C. Furman
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Edmund W. Donald
Rider College: Robert W. Kilgus, Leonard Olson, Carl B. Zoerner
Rochester Institute of Technology: Louis Alexander
Rutgers University: Harry J. Rockafeller, Mark Singley, Albert W. Twitchell
St. Francis College (Brooklyn): Brother Roger
St. Francis College (Loretta): I. V. Davis
St. John's University: Walter McLaughlin
St. Joseph's College: Joseph M. Geib
St. Lawrence University: Thomas Cartmill
St. Peter's College: Robert J. O'Connell, John W. Kennedy
Scranton, University of: Peter Carlesimo, John McNicholas
Seton Hall University: Thomas G. Fahy
State Teachers College, Slippery Rock: William Storer
State Teachers College, West Chester: William R. Benner, Bob Reese, R. Sturzebecker
State University College of Education, Cortland: Robert J. Weber

State University College of Education, Brockport: A. Huntley Parker
 State University College of Education, Plattsburgh: Ernie Rangazas
 Swarthmore College: Willis J. Stetson
 Syracuse University: Lewis P. Andreas, James Decker
 Temple University: Ernest C. Casale, James Harrison
 Union College: Wilford H. Ketz, J. Harold Wittner
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy: James W. Liebertz
 U. S. Military Academy: E. S. Adams, Jr., E. W. Amick, B. W. Bartlett
 U. S. Naval Academy: Asbury Coward
 Villanova University: Joseph W. Kemme, Francis X. Reagan
 Wagner College: Herbert Sutter

Third District

Alabama A&M College: George Hobson
 Alabama State College: B. T. Harvey
 Alabama, University of: Jefferson J. Coleman, C. T. Sharpton
 Auburn University: G. W. Beard
 Belmont Abbey College: Howard A. Wheeler
 Catholic University: E. R. LaFond
 Centre College: Briscoe Inman
 Citadel: D. S. McAlister, Henry M. Read, Ed Teague
 Clemson College: R. R. Ritchie
 College of William and Mary: Milton L. Drewer, Jr.
 Davidson College: Frontis W. Johnston, Tom Scott
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron, Charles E. Jordan, William D. Murray
 East Tennessee State College: Star Wood
 Emory University: Thomas McDonough
 Fisk University: H. B. Thompson
 Florida State University: Edward H. Cubbon, Vaughn Mancha, Ronald Melton, Bill Peterson
 Florida, University of: H. P. Constans, D. K. Stanley, G. R. Woodruff
 Gallaudet College: Peter Wisher
 George Washington University: Robert Faris, Theodore Perros
 Georgia Institute of Technology: A. M. Coleman, E. D. Harrison, Jesse W. Mason
 Georgia, University of: Alfred W. Scott
 Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
 Kentucky, University of: A. D. Kirwan, B. A. Shively
 Kentucky Wesleyan College: Robert R. Wilson
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute: Joe Aillet
 Louisiana State University: James Corbett, Jack M. Gilmore
 Louisville, University of: Morton Walker
 Maryland, University of: W. W. Cobey, Geary Eppley
 Memphis State University: Robert Kellogg, R. M. Robison
 Miami, University of: James M. Godard, John J. Harding
 Middle Tennessee State College: Elbert Patty
 Mississippi College: Stanley L. Robinson

Mississippi Southern College: Reed Green
 Mississippi, University of: T. A. Bickerstaff
 Morgan State College: Edward P. Hurt, Nathaniel Proctor
 Mount St. Mary's College: Carl Fives, John J. Dillon
 North Carolina A&T College: William M. Bell
 North Carolina College: I. G. Newton
 North Carolina State College: Roy B. Clogston, H. Brooks James
 North Carolina, University of: Oliver K. Cornwell, Vernon Cook, C. P. Erickson, James B. Hicks
 Richmond, University of: R. C. McDanel, M. U. Pitt
 Rollins College: Joseph Justice
 St. Paul's College: Joseph E. Thompson
 Savannah State College: George M. Miller, Theodore A. Wright
 South, University of the: Walter Bryant
 Southern University: A. W. Mumford
 Spring Hill College: J. C. Mulhern
 Tennessee A&I University: Raymond H. Kemp
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: R. Hooper Eblen, P. V. Overall
 Tennessee, University of: R. F. Thomason
 Tulane University: Richard O. Baumbach, John Oelkers
 Tuskegee Institute: Edward L. Jackson
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt
 Virginia Military Institute: Thomas W. Gray
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Frank O. Moseley, H. M. McEver
 Virginia State College (Petersburg): James A. Moore
 Virginia Union: Thomas H. Henderson
 Virginia, University of: Gus K. Tebell
 Wake Forest College: John W. Sawyer
 Washington and Lee University: Norman F. Lord
 Western Kentucky State College: Nick Denes
 Western Maryland College: Robert J. Waldorf, J. Lloyd Straughn
 West Virginia University: Robert N. Brown, Ray O. Duncan

Fourth District

Akron, University of: Kenneth Cochrane
 Ashland College: George H. Donges
 Beloit College: Alf Harrer, Clarence Von Eschen
 Bowling Green State University: Ralph G. Harshman
 Butler University: Henry A. Johnson
 Central State College: John C. Alston
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson, Walter L. Hass
 Dayton, University of: Harry C. Baujan
 Denison University: Rix Yard
 DePaul University: Gerald M. Mullen
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless
 Detroit, University of: Patric Cavanaugh
 Illinois, University of: Leslie A. Bryan, Douglas R. Mills
 Indiana University: Frank E. Allen, Robert C. Dro
 John Carroll University: Herbert C. Eisele, George A. Kmieck
 Kent State University: Carl E. Erickson, Walton D. Clarke
 Kenyon College: Jess W. Falkenstine, Stuart R. McGowan
 Marquette University: Laurence Mullins

Marshall College: F. A. Fitch, Jr.
 Miami University: W. Fred Cottrell, Wayne Gibson, George L. Rider
 Michigan State University: John Fuzak, C. L. Munn
 Michigan, University of: Mark Plant, H. O. Crisler
 Minnesota, University of: Stanley V. Kinyon
 Mount Union College: Eugene Barrett, Jackson W. Rafeld
 Northern Illinois University: Frederick W. Rolf, George Evans
 Northwestern University: T. Leroy Martin, Stuart Holcomb
 Notre Dame, University of: Herbert E. Jones, E. P. Joyce, Edward Krause
 Oberlin College: Lysle F. Butler, J. William Grice, Robert Kretschmer
 Ohio State University: J. Edward Weaver, Richard C. Larkins
 Ohio University: B. T. Grover, Fred C. Picard, C. C. Widdoes
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert Strimer
 Otterbein College: Robert Agler
 Purdue University: V. C. Freeman
 State University of Iowa: Paul W. Brechler, Robert F. Ray
 Toledo, University of: James W. Long, A. G. Francis, Edwin L. Saxer
 Valparaiso University: Richard P. Koenig
 Wabash College: Garland R. Frazier
 Wayne State University: Herbert L. Smith
 Western Illinois University: Raymond W. Hanson, Dempsey E. Reid
 Western Michigan University: John W. Gill, Merle J. Schlosser
 Western Reserve University: Edward L. Finnigan
 Wheaton College: Harvey C. Chrouser
 Wisconsin, University of: Ivan B. Williamson, George Young
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee: Herman Kluge, Armin Kraeft
 Xavier University: Edward J. O'Connor
 Youngstown University: W. L. Webster

Fifth District

Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. G. Haussler, John I. Meinen
 Central Missouri State College: Irvin L. Peters
 Cincinnati, University of: Ralph C. Bursiek, M. Charles Mileham
 Coe College: Walter Schwank
 Colorado, University of: Harry Carlson, Warren Thompson
 Drake University: Frank Gardner, Jack McClelland
 Houston, University of: Harry H. Fouke, F. L. Stovall
 Iowa State University: Gordon Chalmers
 Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall
 Kansas State University: H. B. Lee
 Kansas, University of: Arthur C. Lonborg, Laurence C. Woodruff
 Lincoln University: Dwight T. Reed, A. E. Pullam, Jr.
 Loras College: Louis E. Ernsdorff
 Luther College: Warren G. Berg
 Missouri, University of: Donald B. Faurot
 Nebraska, University of: Charles S. Miller, J. W. Orwig
 North Dakota State College: Les Luymes
 North Dakota, University of: Marvin C. Helling
 North Texas State College: E. F. Cambron, Witt Blair

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College: Duane Cole, Norman E. White
 Oklahoma State University: Randall J. Jones
 Oklahoma, University of: Gomer T. Jones, Earl Sneed
 Omaha, University of: A. Stanley Trickett
 St. Ambrose College: Paul J. Wolfe
 St. Louis University: Gene Hart, Charles L. Sanderson, Robert Stewart
 South Dakota State College: Ralph Ginn
 Southeast Missouri State College: Kenneth Knox
 Southwest Missouri State College: A. J. McDonald
 Tulsa, University of: George Small
 Wichita, University of: James K. Sours, W. H. H. Dye

Sixth District

Arizona State University: Clyde B. Smith
 Arizona, University of: M. R. Clausen, Thomas L. Hall, J. F. McKale, Philip B. McLaughlin
 Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
 Arkansas, University of: Delbert Swartz
 Baylor University: John Bridgers
 New Mexico State University: G. R. Hamiel
 Rice Institute: J. S. Waters, G. L. Hermance
 Southern Methodist University: Matty Bell, Lennart Larson, Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.
 Texas A&M College: C. H. Groneman, Barlow Irvin
 Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt
 Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, DeWitt Weaver
 Texas, University of: Myron L. Begeman, Edwin W. Olle
 Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
 West Texas State College: Mitchell Jones

Seventh District

Brigham Young University: Milton Hartvigsen, Edwin R. Kimball
 Colorado College: Frank A. Krutzke
 Colorado School of Mines: Fritz Brennecke, Francis E. Smiley, Jr.
 Colorado State College: John Hancock, Arthur R. Reynolds
 Colorado State University: Robert L. Davis
 Denver, University of: E. E. Wieman
 Montana State College: Gene Bourdet, L. O. Binder
 Montana State University: Earl C. Lory
 New Mexico, University of: John Dolzadelli, Guido Daub, Pete McDavid
 U. S. Air Force Academy: B. L. Martin, Robert James, George Simler, James V. G. Wilson
 Utah State University: H. B. Hunsaker, John Ralston
 Utah, University of: James Jack, Edward M. Jacobson
 Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott
 Wyoming, University of: G. J. Jacoby

Eighth District

California State Polytechnic College: LeRoy B. Hughes
California, University of (Berkeley): Greg Engelhard
California, University of (Los Angeles): Bradford A. Booth, Wilbur Johns
California, University of (Santa Barbara): Theodore Harder, Mayville S. Kelliher
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges: William B. Arce
College of the Pacific: Jack Myers, John Rohde
Fresno State College: Harold J. Beatty
Hawaii, University of: Henry Vasconcellos
Idaho, University of: Robert S. Gibb
Long Beach State College: Walter C. Crowe, Jack B. Montgomery
Los Angeles State College: Cameron S. Deeds, Ferron Losee
Oregon State College: G. W. Holcomb, R. S. Keene
Oregon, University of: Leo A. Harris
Redlands, University of: Ted Runner
San Diego State College: Paul Governali
San Francisco State College: Joseph J. Verducci
San Jose State College: W. V. Hubbard
Santa Clara, University of: W. H. Crowley
Southern California, University of: Jesse T. Hill, W. O. Hunter, Arthur R. Kooker
Stanford University: Rixford K. Snyder, Charles E. Taylor
Washington State University: Stan Bates
Washington, University of: George Briggs, J. Gordon Gose

Associate Members

National Agricultural College: Ned Linta

Allied Conferences

Athletic Association of Western Universities: T. J. Hamilton
Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics: Harry Arlanson
Atlantic Coast Conference: James H. Weaver
Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Emil L. Larson
California Collegiate Athletic Association: Harold Beatty
Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: G. G. Singleton
Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, Ellwood A. Geiges, George L. Shiebler, Irving F. Smith
Intercollegiate Conference: Robert F. Ray, W. R. Reed, K. L. Wilson
Mid-American Athletic Conference: Dave Reese
Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Conference: Willis Stetson, Marshall Turner
Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Clarence Von Eschen
Mid-Western Athletic Association: Gaston F. Lewis
Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John Waldorf
Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: R. E. Peters

Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney
Ohio Valley Conference: Hooper Eblen
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Francis Smiley
Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
Southwest Conference: Howard Grubbs
Southern Conference: Lloyd Jordan

Visitors

Athletic Journal: Charles Thorpe
C. D. Chesley Company: C. D. Chesley
Gator Bowl Association: George R. Olsen
Liberty Bowl Association: A. F. Dudley, George Kerrigan
New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Bernie Grenrood, Claude Simons, Charles Zatarain
Pasadena Tournament of Roses: John Biggar, Lathrop K. Leishman, William H. Nicholas
Quantico Marines: Ernie Brown, Bud Chesnell, Wil Overgaard
Ronald Press: Howard Hobson
Tel Ra Productions: Bosh Pritchard

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Arizona Daily Star: Abe Chanin
Associated Press: Will Grimsley, Hugh Fullerton, Jim Kensil
Atlanta Journal: Furman Bisher
Birmingham Post-Herald: Bob Phillips
Cleveland Press: Jack Clowser
Cincinnati Post: Pat Harmon
Dallas Morning News: Bill Rives
Detroit Free Press: Pete Waldmeir
Hartford Times: Harold Ogden
Houston Press: Bob Rule
Kansas City Star: Bob Busby
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler
Louisville Courier-Journal: Larry Boeck
Minneapolis Star-Tribune: Sid Hartman
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
NEA: Murray Olderman
New York Herald Tribune: Jesse Abramson, Irving Marsh, Red Smith
New York Journal-American: Barney Kremenko, Dave Eisenberg
New York Mirror: Gus Steiger, Harold Weissman
New York World Telegram and Sun: Bill Bloome
New York Times: Arthur Daley, Joe Sheehan, Gordon White
Newark Star Ledger: Joe Dietz
Ottawa Citizen: George Kinsella
Philadelphia Bulletin: Frank Yeutter, Ray Kelly, Ed Pollock
Philadelphia Inquirer: Herb Good

Raleigh News and Observer: Dick Herbert
Rocky Mountain News: Chet Nelson
Tucson Daily Citizen: George McLeod
United Press International: Oscar Fraley, Steve Snider

Radio and Television

Columbia Broadcasting System: Judson Bailey, Bill MacPhail
National Broadcasting Company: Mel Allen, Tom S. Gallery, Lindsey Nelson

Magazines

Mentor: Pete Collett
Saturday Evening Post: Harry Paxton
Scholastic Coach: Herman Masin
Scope Weekly: Irving Bazer
Sports Illustrated: George Walsh

SECTION II

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

WARREN P. McGUIRK, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

OVER THE PERIOD of a number of years, colleges and universities in District 1 have generally developed sound and wholesome programs in physical education and intercollegiate athletics. Thus, it is not surprising that the past 12 months have produced little in the way of changes in ideas, philosophies, or procedures that could be termed of major importance.

One problem that is probably not peculiar to this area alone is that of assignment of game officials. For a long time, various procedures have been tried to attempt to alleviate much of the criticism that arises during inter-sectional or long standing rivalry contests when the officials invariably become the scapegoats. The trend in our area is for more schools to avail themselves of appointive service for officials.

Since a majority of the educational institutions in the district fall in the so-called small college or minor classifications, there is a growing amount of interest in the expanding programs and tournaments of the NCAA in the College Division. The final rounds of the first NCAA Soccer Championships were held at the University of Connecticut during the latter part of November, and although our unpredictable New England weather hurt the financial success of the venture, there is no doubt that a national soccer champion should be decided from now on with similar tournaments.

The realization by many that physical education and athletics is an integral part of our higher educational responsibilities is continuing to lead to the addition and improvement of athletic facilities. Two of the New England land grant universities have new field houses or physical education buildings on the drawing boards and increased playing fields, and new hockey facilities are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference and the New England Athletic Conference are the two organizations in our district that continue to exert an extremely wholesome influence on the intercollegiate athletic programs. Recruiting

violations do not appear to be a major problem and although from time to time differences in opinions do arise, conference meetings and committee procedures have resulted in amicable solutions.

In summary, might I say that although there no were major unfoldings within our confines during the past year, member schools are continuing to broaden and improve their programs and contribute to the ever-growing prestige of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

SECOND DISTRICT

EVERETT D. BARNES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

RAPID GROWTH in membership, athletic activities and, particularly, in facilities, characterizes the vigor of athletics that is readily apparent in the Second District.

The over-all health of the District's athletic program is nowhere so well illustrated as in the building programs going forward on member campuses. For example, Colgate, Columbia, and Syracuse either have completed, or will shortly have ready for use, spacious new field houses affording their athletes the most modern of indoor plants. Cornell contemplates a new women's gymnasium, Penn State and Lehigh are moving their football teams to new stadiums and Syracuse is considering a similar move.

The number of sports offered by member institutions is on the rise. Lacrosse is enjoying healthy growth, hockey is on its way to new heights with the influx of artificial rinks, squash and bowling are profiting from the building programs and skiing is following the nationwide trend upward.

The ever-increasing strength of the Eastern College Athletic Conference provides a ready barometer of the efficacy of the national program. The ECAC now has 115 members on its roster. In close cooperation and harmony with the NCAA, the Conference supervises the athletic programs of its members in both the First and Second Districts. Cognizant of the need for strong ties with the NCAA in the difficult matter of eligibility, it takes steps to insure that only institutions in full accord with NCAA regulations are eligible for events sponsored by the ECAC and its affiliated organizations.

Among these events, which bring this District nationwide attention, are the Holiday Basketball Festival, the M.I.B.A. National Invitation Basketball Tournament, the Eastern In-

tercollegiate Swimming Championships and the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta. The Conference, despite its ever-growing responsibilities which necessitated increasing its administrative staff, has found time also to host the annual officials clinic for basketball under the auspices of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, to appoint supervisors of officials in football and basketball, to establish the Lynah Memorial Award which pays tribute to athletic directors and others who have been outstanding in the field of athletic administration, and to strike off a Conference Merit Medal to place proper emphasis and recognition on academic achievement by athletes.

On a more immediate level, the Middle Atlantic States Conference of 25 colleges and nine universities now appears well established and is determining championships in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis and golf. The Ivy group has now reached a competitive point where any team can beat any other member on a given day.

Increased facilities and increased competition have resulted in increased interest in and attendance at athletic events. Only a siege of inclement weather late in October prevented a possible new record in football attendance. Syracuse, Army and Penn State, who enjoyed excellent football seasons, drew record crowds to their football games with Syracuse and Penn State making exciting bids to return the national championship to the District.

For the first time, the District was the scene of a post-season football extravaganza, the recently certified Liberty Bowl in Philadelphia. And with others, it saluted an old soldier who was honored by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in the award of the MacArthur Bowl to the outstanding football team in the nation.

THIRD DISTRICT

OLIVER K. CORNWELL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE THIRD DISTRICT of the NCAA has enjoyed a very prosperous year. There have been many fine teams within the District and their performance has been exceptional.

The letter-of-intent in recruitment has been effective, and we are hoping that the conferences can agree on mutual reciprocal agreements so that it will apply to the majority of members in our District. Possibly this may result in a national agreement.

The usual problems still remain and we hope that some progress has been made toward their solution.

In 1959, the NCAA eastern regional basketball tournament was held at Charlotte, North Carolina, and once again it was a sellout.

The District Three baseball tournament was played at Gastonia, North Carolina. Again it was won by Clemson College, which participated in the College World Series.

The University of North Carolina represented the Atlantic Coast Conference in the National Collegiate basketball playoffs, but was defeated in the first round.

After winning the 1958 Atlantic Coast Conference championship in football, Clemson played in the 1959 Sugar Bowl, losing to the Louisiana State team.

In many respects, the 1958 year was the finest in Southeastern Conference history. Attendance at both football and basketball set a new record at several of the 12 institutions, and competition was keen and close in all sports.

Louisiana State University was recognized as the national football champion. The Southeastern Conference also furnished the Gator Bowl teams—the University of Mississippi defeating the University of Florida.

The Southern Conference has had a very good year. There has been exceptional interest in the so-called minor sports. All Conference championship tournaments have been well attended.

All in all, the intercollegiate program in the Third District has had a fine year and seems to be progressing. The programs in the colleges and universities not belonging to the conferences mentioned are progressing and seem to be in excellent condition.

FOURTH DISTRICT

ROBERT F. RAY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP in District IV was increased from 91 to 96 in 1959. New members are St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee Division), Calvin College and Aquinas College of Grand Rapids Michigan, and Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

The conferences in the district made several interesting and significant changes in their rules and regulations.

The Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten) passed legislation requiring standing in the upper two-thirds of the high school graduating class as a condition for aid to freshmen. The Conference also tightened requirements for academic eligibility by excluding from the required number of hours of work in "courses which are primarily scholastic in nature" all "courses which are designed primarily to develop physical skill or proficiency in the performance of games or athletic or recreational activities."

Prior to its final meeting of the year, the Big Ten remained equally divided on the question of renewing the Rose Bowl pact. Reflected in the deadlock was a concern on one side with the general question of proper emphasis and the problems of post-season competition and on the other a confidence that participation has sound values which are not incompatible with high academic standards. The impasse is regarded by many as demonstrating the firmness with which the equities exist on both sides.

Several new facilities are being constructed at Big Ten institutions. Certainly outstanding among these is the University of Illinois Assembly Hall with theatre seats for approximately 19,000 for basketball. The facilities also include a theatre for 4,500. The ground was broken in April, 1959, and the time schedule for completion is approximately two years. There will be no posts or pillars to obstruct the view in the 19,000-seat auditorium. The building is being financed by student fees.

A complete new athletic plant is being constructed at Indiana University; a 47,000-seat stadium is over one-half constructed. The 1960 football schedule will be played in the new stadium. A new field house is nearing completion. A new 18-hole golf course has been completed; plans have been made for a second 18-hole course. A new Olympic type (50-meter) swimming pool is under construction. By the fall of 1960 all items in the new athletic plant will have been completed with the exception of the 20,000-seat basketball arena.

Financing for the athletic plant has been accomplished without the use of state funds appropriated by the legislature. All financing has been through bonds which have been issued to the general public.

Michigan State University has completed four magnificent physical education facilities in the last year. Its new

men's intramural building contains: sports arena, which may seat 2,000; four lecture classrooms; office space for the entire intramural staff, plus nine athletic department members; dirt arena, in which a baseball infield may be laid out, and a 50x121 foot swimming pool. In addition, there is a full Olympic-sized pool located outside. A new women's intramural building contains three gymnasiums, two swimming pools and an activity room, in addition to a number of classrooms. Also completed recently is an 18-hole golf course, measuring 6,777 yards.

No changes were made in the constitution, by-laws or rules of the Midwest Conference 1960. The Conference did, however, tighten its interpretation of the four-season limit of participation rule.

The Ohio Athletic Conference established a Grievance Committee composed of the president, vice-president, commissioner (ex officio), a faculty representative (elected) and a director of athletics (elected) to hear grievances of members and disputes between members and report findings to the Conference. Under other legislation the Conference also established a report system requiring a statement from each student-athlete regarding his amateur status and the amount of institutional financial aid received.

The Mid-American Conference adopted new legislation in connection with financial aid. Maximum aid consists of a grant for tuition and fees plus a work opportunity to receive room and board (seven work hours a week during athletic and practice season, 14 work hours a week remainder of school year). In the past each institution could award maximum aid to 110 student-athletes. In the future maximum aid at member institutions may be given to 80 student-athletes, and 30 additional maximum aid grants are divided into 90 partial grants: tuition grants (30), board jobs (30), and room jobs (30). Athletes not on full grants may be awarded no more than two partial unit grants. If an institution elected to do so, for example, it could grant one unit (tuition or board job or room job) to 90 students in addition to the 80 full grants. The Conference hopes its action will improve programs in the so-called minor sports.

The condition of athletics in the Fourth District is, in general, unchanged—at least from the standpoint of continuing major concerns. These include problems centering on “raiding” of prospective students in the face of letters of intent

and signed tenders; a confusion of standards for aid and eligibility; recruiting practices; and the matter of recruitment of alien student-athletes. At the same time it must be said that institutional and conference actions in the district make evident an increasing determination to meet these and other problems within a sound framework.

FIFTH DISTRICT

WARREN O. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

A RECENT POLL of opinions of faculty representatives of Fifth District institutions with regard to some current controversial ideas regarding regulation of college athletics represents about 70 per cent of the total 47 schools polled. Opinions from smaller institutions dominate in numbers, but the poll involves nearly all the larger colleges and universities in the District. Of these, about 80 per cent utilize the athletic grant-in-aid, and approximately 90 per cent think that the number of grants-in-aid a school may award should be limited. A majority think this should be done on the national level, but a strong minority think limitation should be at the conference level. The rising cost of such aid seems to be of general concern.

Faculty representatives in the Fifth District, on the basis of this poll, are almost unanimous in the conviction that a student-athlete who accepts illegal aid should suffer some penalty. A small minority insist that our present regulations are so complex that in many cases the student-athlete does not know he is receiving illegal aid. Suggested penalties range from total loss of intercollegiate eligibility, to loss of a single semester. Many think that the NCAA should tackle this problem and should impose ineligibility for NCAA events; most, however, think it is an institutional or conference problem.

Not improbably the numbers of students in junior colleges will increase rapidly in the next few years, so there likely will be an increase in the number of student-athletes who transfer to four-year colleges; hence, a sample of the thinking on eligibility for junior college transfers is of interest. On the question of whether junior college transfers who become immediately eligible should be required to graduate from the junior college, faculty representatives think, two to one, that he should graduate. Furthermore, they feel, five to one, that he should be required to meet academic standards at

the junior college no more exacting than those required of freshmen and sophomores at the four-year institutions. In some conferences where immediate participation is permitted, not only must the junior college transfer graduate, he must complete the last 30 semester hours before graduation at the school from which he graduated.

Faculty representatives in the Fifth District were asked to set forth their views as to their responsibilities as faculty representatives. The following list attempts to summarize these views: (1) to represent the institution at conference and NCAA meetings; (2) to act as liaison between athletic and academic interests; (3) to help establish and enforce rules and regulations; (4) to interpret rules and regulations to coaching staff and administration; and (5) to supervise athletic awards.

Fifth District members have built recently, or have in the planning stage, athletic facilities as follows: fieldhouses at Missouri School of Mines, University of Houston, Iowa State University, Bradley University, Oklahoma University, Missouri State Teachers and Parsons College; new stadia planned at Iowa State University, and Wartburg College; a new coliseum completed at Cornell College and William Jewell College; a new track at the University of Wichita; new tennis courts at the University of Wichita and University of Kansas; new buildings for physical education at Drake University and at Northwest Missouri State. The University of Kansas and the University of Omaha have new practice fields.

The over-all strength of the intercollegiate athletic programs in this District is evident by the fact that Fifth District members have won eight National Collegiate team titles since the beginning of the year. These are: baseball, Oklahoma State; College cross-country, South Dakota State; golf, Houston; ice hockey, North Dakota; skiing, Colorado; soccer, St. Louis University; track and field, Kansas; wrestling, Oklahoma State.

SIXTH DISTRICT

DELBERT SWARTZ, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

IN GENERAL the athletic affairs in District Six are in good order. Intense rivalries and keen competition have always characterized our athletic events. During the present year equality in our competing schools has helped to maintain a lively interest in our sports programs.

Apparently our problems are no different from the problems reported in other districts. Rising costs in the areas of recruiting, of salaries, of equipment, of transportation, etc., require the expenditure of most of our revenues. The expense of maintaining modern athletic programs poses serious problems for both institutional and athletic administrators. Reason and level-headedness can go a long way to control the problems. It is to be hoped that our institutions will be able to establish procedures which will prevent any greater imbalance in expenditures for athletics in our educational programs.

In the event that such procedures cannot be agreed on by both conference and independent institutions, additional legislation by the NCAA will be necessary. Good judgment, based upon experience in our various districts, should make detailed legislation by the NCAA unnecessary. Too many regulations can result in a greater number of infractions, even though the greater number of these may be unintentional.

The writer believes that athletic staffs working in the framework of Conference and NCAA regulations do a good job; it is the responsibility of each conference to see that this is done. The NCAA has the responsibility of considering the affairs of national importance. Included in this responsibility is the review of conference action, and to affirm it whenever it is consistent with the national pattern. To be sure, the NCAA should have the power to assess, and to enforce, penalties when conferences do not accept their responsibilities. The tendency to await the decision of the NCAA is a convenient way out, but it is not good. One wonders if this procedure may not be due, in part, to the fact that such regulation is done for the independent and non-conference schools by the national organization. Standardization of procedures on a national scale is desirable and this can be accomplished, in part, if the NCAA refers to the conferences and expects them to do their parts. In this way uniformity can be approached.

During my short tenure on the Council, I have developed great respect for its members, and have come to appreciate the sincerity of the members. I am convinced that the affairs of American athletics are in good hands.

Let us all realize that athletics, like all other phases of American life, must undergo change and with the exercise of practical realism we can adjust our viewpoints to this fact.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

EARL C. LORY, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

MEMBERSHIP in District Seven increased during the year with the elevation to active membership of the Air Force Academy. With a strong minor sports program and excellence in major sports, the Academy is a welcome member.

Colleges and universities in the District in general had a good year in athletics.

Present problems are generally connected with the rising costs of athletic programs. Of primary concern are the large travel costs due to widely spaced institutions, small populations which limit the income potential from athletic contests, increased student costs requiring larger grants-in-aid to student athletes and increased recruiting costs. These problems have caused considerable concern to the institutions in the District. It is hoped that a good solution to some or all of these problems may be effected.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

RIXFORD K. SNYDER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

IN CONTRAST to 1958, the past year has been a relatively peaceful one for intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District.

In accordance with action taken at Portland, Oregon, in August, 1958, the Pacific Coast Conference was formally dissolved on June 30, 1959. The incident passed quietly, and on the following day, July 1, the Athletic Association of Western Universities, conceived almost a year earlier, came into existence. The charter members were the University of California, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, Stanford University and the University of Washington. The remaining former members of the defunct Conference have remained independent of any Conference or Association. They are the University of Idaho, University of Oregon, Oregon State College and Washington State University.

The new Athletic Association selected Thomas J. Hamilton, formerly director of athletics of the University of Pittsburgh, as its executive director. Neither his duties and powers, nor the extent of the Association's authority, have been as yet clearly defined.

Fortunately, for the vitality of intercollegiate athletics on the Pacific Coast, there have been no serious scheduling problems to date resulting from the dissolution of the Conference and the as yet indefinite status of the new Association. Most of the former members have continued to schedule each other in football and basketball, and where games have been dropped, reasonably suitable alternative contests have been arranged.

The University of California emerged as the winner of the 1959 National Collegiate basketball tournament in Louisville, a triumph which has helped to boost the morale of Eighth District college athletes, generally. Another interesting event in intercollegiate athletics occurred this fall when the University of Santa Clara and the University of San Francisco played an informal, low-pressure football contest. These two Jesuit institutions had discontinued "big-time" football several years ago and it was encouraging, indeed, to have them resume play in this informal and "sane manner." On the unfavorable side, Eighth District intercollegiate relations continued to be plagued by problems of recruitment. Charges and counter charges of unethical tactics were heard and several superior athletes turned up on campuses rather unexpectedly, and where would not normally have been expected.

The area of the Eighth District was extended during 1959 by the addition of new States of Alaska and Hawaii. The membership increased to 52 with the addition during the year of the University of Alaska and Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE

THEODORE HARDER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
SANTA BARBARA

THE PAST YEAR has been a significant one for College Division institutions. Not only has it reflected a growth in membership, but, in addition, the part played by these institutions in the affairs of the NCAA has been broadened and intensified to a most gratifying degree.

In support of these statements, consider the following:

Seven of the nine new members added to the rolls of the NCAA during the past year have been College Division institutions.

Two College Division representatives have been added to each of the rules committees of football, basketball, track, and baseball.

Resolutions have been approved by the Council and Executive Committee which would add like representation to the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees.

The College Division regional events in track and field, baseball, golf, and tennis, formerly on a pilot basis are now regular established events due to recent Council actions.

The College Division Basketball Tournament enjoyed another most successful year, not only from the standpoint of finances but also in the degree of interest shown by the public throughout the country and the high caliber of play and sportsmanship exhibited by the competing teams.

Outstanding among the regional events carried on throughout the year was the track and field championships of the Pacific region held at Chico State College. Seven new College Division Track and Field records were set, some of which compare very favorably with the times and distances made at the University Division meet at the University of Nebraska.

This is encouraging for it followed a sterling performance in the College Division Cross-Country championships in which the competitor who placed third in the College Division went on to place second in the University Division nine days later.

No doubt performances such as these were instrumental in the decision of the Executive Committee and Council to increase the College Division Reserve fund to \$25,000.

Much of the success that has marked the past year has been due to the splendid work of the College Committee, the Basketball Tournament Committee and the directors of regional events in the four regions.

Your Vice-President has tried to serve as a liaison among the College Committee, the Executive Committee and the Council. It is his responsibility to bring to the Council and Executive Committee the desires of members of the College Division and in turn to relay information to the Division through the College Newsletter. Recent resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee and the Council, scheduled for action at the 54th Convention would combine the positions of Vice-President-at-Large and chairmanship of the College Committee. This action should bring the three groups closer

together and further insure the College Division of a position of prominence within the framework of the NCAA.

As successful as has been the past year, I am certain everyone can look forward to 1959-60 as being even better. With my term of office as Vice-President-at-Large ending with the 54th Convention, I leave office with the deepest of appreciation for the splendid cooperation given me by the 325 institutions of the College Division and the officers of the NCAA.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

The official results of National Collegiate Championship events are contained in the official guides and records books of the Association and are not reproduced in this Yearbook, except for the box scores of the College Division Basketball Championship.

BASEBALL

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL players participating on non-professional teams during the summer months continued to be a problem for college baseball in 1959.

The special NCAA Summer Baseball Committee, appointed by the Council in 1958 to supervise the participation of college student-athletes in this type competition, established criteria which leagues were required to meet for the 1958 and 1959 seasons.

Prior to the 1959 season, the Committee recommended to the Council a revision in these criteria to apply to organized summer baseball teams and an aggressive enforcement campaign which would be a part of these revisions.

Inasmuch as the revised criteria and the enforcement procedures represent a marked change in NCAA policy, it was felt by the Council that the membership of the Association should have an opportunity to review and take action on this question at the 54th annual Convention.

The Committee recommended that:

"(a) The 1958 criteria be employed in the future except that a student-athlete may be paid his regular job rate for the hours consumed in traveling to games or participating in games, it being understood that the total of this extra allowance when added to the 32-hour work minimum may not exceed 44 hours for the week. (For example, a player who performed legitimate work for 32 hours could be allowed an additional 12 hours compensation for travel or play; a boy who was employed for 36 hours could be allowed eight hours additional.)

"(b) The NCAA provide firm enforcement of its criteria and that the following penalties be employed for violations:

"(1) Immediate withdrawal of certification of a team found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

"(2) Immediate prohibition of participation by any and all student-athletes on a team found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

"(3) Permanent ineligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition of any student-athlete found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

"(c) Some procedure be established whereby a team which has lost its certification may be able to regain it at a later date."

Members of the Committee feel adoption of these new procedures at the 54th Convention are necessary to adequately supervise collegians' play in this competition. The Committee is headed by Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky, as chairman, and includes: Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State College; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College.

Oklahoma State won the 13th College World Series in Omaha, defeating the University of Arizona, 5-3, in the championship game. The tournament was played before 33,607 fans, the third highest total since the College World Series was moved to Omaha in 1950. Only better attendance totals were 38,731 in 1952 and 35,403 in 1954.

JOHN H. KOBBS, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THE NCAA BASKETBALL Rules Committee met as part of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada in Louisville on March 22 and 23, 1959.

Again general satisfaction with the present rules was expressed from all sources. Most recommendations emphasized the need for attention to uniform interpretations and clarifications of existing rules. As a consequence, the National Basketball Committee has concentrated its efforts on four objectives:

(1) It has changed parts of some sections to clarify the meaning;

(2) It has reorganized and revised a part of the Comments on the Rules which pertain to personal contact;

(3) It has added a series of interpretations on contact play situations for the purpose of promoting a more com-

mon understanding of this important aspect of the game and for attaining greater consistency in officiating and performance;

(4) It has called attention to some rules which need to be adhered to more strictly.

In all cases, the revisions are intended to conform to existing interpretations.

The orange-colored ball is gaining in popularity. Each manufacturer has been given the approved shade of orange, and the ball may be used by mutual agreement.

To assure uniform interpretation of the rules, the Rules Committee has recommended that one man should interpret rules for all the sections of the country and that John Bunn, the Rules Editor, attend all rules interpretation meetings.

In order to alleviate Mr. Bunn's travel schedule and to facilitate the handling of interpretations, it was suggested that conferences in the various areas schedule joint or area meetings which would include representatives of all the officiating organizations within the particular area. This would produce a greater discussion of the interpretations and enable the various representatives to report the interpretations to their groups.

PAUL D. HINKLE, Butler University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

FOR THE THIRD consecutive year, finals of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division) were played at Evansville, Indiana, with Evansville College serving as host to this increasingly popular event. As in 1958, the tournament was conducted on a regional basis with four teams being assigned to each of eight regional tournament centers. The winners from the eight regionals advanced to Evansville to determine the eventual national champion.

Of the 32 teams which began play in the eight regionals, 11 represented conferences whose championship teams enjoyed automatic qualification for tournament play and the field was completed by the selection of 21 outstanding teams at-large. Those who have followed the College Division Tournament during its three years of operation were impressed by the caliber of the teams which made up the 1959 field.

Evansville College, which had built up an enviable season's record against both College and University Division competition, won the national championship by defeating Southwest Missouri State College, champion of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, in the final game, 83-67. North Carolina A&T College, another exponent of fast-break basketball, gained third place by winning over Los Angeles State College, 101-84.

With attendance at the regionals and finals increased by approximately 35 per cent over that of 1958, income from the 1959 tournament reached a new high and it was possible to pay all tournament expenses and distribute prorated shares of the net receipts. A total of \$8,878.80 was prorated to competing teams following payment of all game and team expenses. Your Committee is pleased to be able to report the progress the tournament has made.

Much of the success of the tournament was due to the splendid administration by host institutions of both regional and finals tournaments. The 1959 regional hosts were:

Northeast—St. Michael's College
East—Adelphi College
Mideast—Evansville College
South Central—Tuskegee Institute
Great Lakes—Wheaton College
Midwest—South Dakota State College
Southwest—Southwest Missouri State College
Pacific Coast—Los Angeles State College

Plans for the 1960 tournament are proceeding along the same lines as those followed in 1959. Four teams will compete in each of eight regional tournaments to be played March 4-5. Evansville College will again host the final tournament, March 9-11, at Roberts Municipal Stadium.

In order that your Committee may formulate plans for future tournaments and to facilitate in-season scheduling by College Division institutions, the NCAA Executive Committee has approved the following dates for up-coming College Division tournaments:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Regionals</i>	<i>Finals</i>
1961	March 10-11	March 15-17
1962	March 9-10	March 14-16
1963	March 8-9	March 13-15
1964	March 6-7	March 11-13

As of this date, the regional selection committees are closely watching the season's records of the teams at-large and the progress of the championship races in those conferences whose teams will automatically qualify for tournament participation.

This report would not be complete without mention of Willis J. Stetson, retiring chairman of the College Division Tournament Committee. Mr. Stetson has provided excellent leadership to the Committee during the formative stages of the tournament and his dedication to the affairs of the College Division along with his wise counsel merit the appreciation of the membership

Following are the box scores of games played in the 1959 tournament:

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

Evansville, Indiana—March 11-13

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Evansville (83)		S. W. Missouri (67)		No. Car. A&T (101)		Los Angeles St. (84)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Smallwood	8 8 24	Taylor	0 1 1	Cotton	7 3 17	Heynen	11 2 24
Erwin	1 1 3	Israel	9 5 23	Miller	5 0 10	Oldham	2 0 4
Lurker	6 7 19	Robinson	1 6 8	Harrison	3 1 7	Shair	1 4 6
Ahlering	5 6 16	Kinser	6 4 16	Howell	6 1 13	Baerns	5 0 10
Cox	3 2 8	Russell	4 3 11	Attles	6 2 14	Hill	8 4 20
Wise	3 2 8	Wilks	0 0 0	Marshall	5 2 12	Nino	6 2 14
Mulherin	1 1 3	Simmons	2 2 6	Edwards	1 5 7	Sweet	2 0 4
Nossett	0 0 0	Tracey	0 0 0	Holtzclaw	6 0 12	Josephs	1 0 2
Thurneck	0 0 0	Hall	0 0 0	Gray	3 3 9		
Malicoat	1 0 2	Stockard	0 0 0	Turner	0 0 0	Totals	36 12 84
Reising	0 0 0	Alexander	0 2 2				
Sanders	0 0 0			Totals	42 17 101		
Totals	28 27 83	Totals	22 23 67				

THIRD PLACE GAME

NATIONAL SEMIFINALS

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

Evansville (110)		No. Car. A&T (92)		S. W. Missouri (72)		Los Angeles St. (59)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Smallwood	5 8 18	Cotton	10 10 30	Israel	8 3 19	Heynen	9 0 18
Erwin	3 0 6	Gray	0 0 0	Taylor	3 4 10	Oldham	3 2 8
Lurker	4 5 13	Harrison	0 1 1	Robinson	5 4 14	Shair	4 0 8
Ahlering	7 17 31	Howell	11 3 25	Russell	1 4 6	Nino	4 1 9
Cox	4 7 15	Attles	3 0 6	Kinser	5 1 11	Hill	7 2 16
Wise	6 7 19	Marshall	5 5 15	Tracey	1 4 6	Sweet	0 0 0
Mulherin	2 0 4	Miller	2 3 7	Simmons	0 0 0		
Reising	0 0 0	Holtzclaw	2 0 4	Stockard	1 1 3	Totals	27 5 59
Malicoat	0 2 2	Edwards	2 0 4	Wilks	1 1 3		
Thurneck	0 0 0	Turner	0 0 0				
Nossett	1 0 2			Totals	25 22 72		
Sanders	0 0 0	Totals	35 22 92				
Totals	32 46 110						

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

No. Car. A&T (87)		American (70)		Evansville (82)		St. Michael's (63)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Miller	0 0 0	Wells	6 3 15	Smallwood	8 6 22	Gretkowski	2 0 4
Gray	4 4 12	Clements	5 1 11	Erwin	4 2 10	Browne	1 1 3
Harrison	1 0 2	Beauchamp	2 1 5	Lurker	3 2 8	Mracek	1 1 3
Howell	9 3 21	Lindquist	3 0 6	Ahlering	5 1 11	Nicodemo	6 1 13
Attles	1 2 4	Jones	8 11 27	Cox	7 2 16	St. Peter	7 3 17
Cotton	4 2 10	Isleib	0 0 0	Reising	1 0 2	Knobloch	2 3 7
Marshall	14 2 30	Waller	1 1 3	Wise	1 2 4	Wier	8 0 16
Holtzclaw	2 0 4	Howell	1 1 3	Mulherin	1 1 3		
Edwards	2 0 4			Malicoat	0 2 2	Totals	27 9 63
Totals	37 13 87	Totals	26 18 70	Thurneck	1 0 2		
				Nossett	0 0 0		
				Sanders	0 2 2		
				Totals	31 20 82		

S. W. Missouri (76)		Hope (74)		Los Angeles St. (92)		S. D. State (67)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Taylor	0 0 0	Ritsema	6 3 15	Heynen	6 2 14	Smith	4 3 11
Israel	12 5 29	Vriesman	2 0 4	Oldham	3 1 7	Carothers	5 2 12
Robinson	6 1 13	Benes	12 6 30	Shair	1 2 4	Van D'Einde	3 5 11
Russell	6 2 14	Beernink	4 1 9	Nino	11 2 24	Klassen	0 2 2
Kinser	4 5 13	Vander Hill	4 8 16	Hill	11 8 30	Jacobson	8 2 18
Wilks	0 0 0	Buursma	0 0 0	Sweet	1 2 4	Corlett	1 2 4
Simmons	3 1 7	Siedentop	0 0 0	Josephs	0 0 0	Spinler	0 0 0
Hall	0 0 0			Baerns	3 1 7	Gaughran	0 0 0
Tracey	0 0 0			Isono	0 0 0	Sisk	0 0 0
Totals	31 14 76	Totals	28 18 74	Wright	0 0 0	Ryan	0 0 0
				Baker	1 0 2	Meek	1 0 2
				Totals	37 18 92	Christensen	3 1 7
						Totals	25 17 67

NORTHEAST REGIONAL

Burlington, Vermont

St. Michael's (53)		Buffalo (51)		LeMoyn (72)		Williams (66)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Gretkowski	6 3 15	Tontillo	2 1 5	Hollembaek	3 0 6	Hedeman	2 3 7
Wierciszewski	1 0 2	Mallon	5 4 14	Burns	0 1 1	Boynton	0 1 1
Knobloch	0 4 4	Lewis	1 4 6	Dobbertin	4 2 10	Parker	2 3 7
Mracek	3 2 8	Massotti	2 0 4	Morrissey	5 2 12	Guzetti	1 0 2
St. Peter	2 3 7	Kirchberger	5 5 15	Lynch	14 5 33	Montgomery	3 0 6
Nicodemo	5 7 17	Kurowski	1 1 3	Sammons	3 2 8	Morton	11 4 26
Totals	17 19 53	Dompkowski	0 0 0	Nendza	1 0 2	Mulhausen	0 0 0
		Schaper	1 2 4	Totals	30 12 72	Weaver	1 0 2
		Totals	17 17 51			Willmott	7 1 15
						Totals	27 12 66

Buffalo (78)		Williams (53)		St. Michael's (71)		LeMoyn (70)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Tontillo	6 2 14	Boynton	1 0 2	Browne	5 9 19	Hollembaek	3 2 8
Schaper	0 0 0	Brayton	1 0 2	Knobloch	1 0 2	Burns	1 2 4
Walker	1 1 3	Farrell	0 2 2	Nicodemo	8 11 27	Morrissey	4 5 13
Mallon	5 6 16	Montgomery	3 1 7	Weirciszewski	0 2 2	Dobberin	2 6 10
Kirchberger	5 2 12	Guzzetti	0 1 1	Gretkowski	3 1 7	Lynch	7 6 20
Rosinski	3 2 8	Parker	2 6 10	St. Peter	1 2 4	Sammons	6 3 15
Massotti	2 0 4	Morton	3 2 8	Mracek	4 2 10	Nendza	0 0 0
Kurowski	0 0 0	Hedeman	3 4 10	Totals	22 27 71	Totals	23 24 70
Dompkowski	2 4 8	Schreiber	0 3 3				
Lewis	5 11 11	Weaver	0 1 1				
Parr	1 0 2	Muhlhausen	0 0 0				
Totals	30 18 78	Willmott	2 3 7				
		Totals	15 23 53				

EAST REGIONAL Garden City, New York

American (80)		Adelphi (73)		Hofstra (67)		Wesleyan (48)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Beauchamp	4 5 13	Benoit	4 0 8	Balber	5 3 13	Cadigan	5 0 10
Clements	2 15 19	Grant	10 9 29	Block	0 0 0	Frazier	6 2 14
Howell	3 3 9	Jacoby	6 2 14	Dunn	9 1 19	Hohl	0 1 1
Isleib	0 0 0	Kenney	2 3 7	Goldstein	1 0 2	Johnson	0 0 0
Jones	11 6 28	McCartin	0 0 0	Jackson	3 2 8	Mallory	4 0 8
Lindquist	0 0 0	Popko	1 0 2	Kaplan	0 1 1	Patton	1 0 2
Waller	1 0 2	Quarto	4 5 13	Lauster	3 2 8	Skinner	4 3 11
Wells	3 3 9	Ritkes	0 0 0	Laux	1 1 3	Tuttle	0 2 2
				McGowan	3 2 8	Woodbury	0 0 0
				Rind	2 0 4		
				Schwab	0 1 1		
Totals	24 32 80	Totals	27 19 73	Totals	27 13 67	Totals	20 8 48

Adelphi (69)		Wesleyan (63)		American (66)		Hofstra (65)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Benoit	5 1 11	Cadigan	8 1 17	Beauchamp	0 6 6	Balber	2 3 7
Cloherly	3 4 10	Frazier	6 2 14	Clements	4 1 9	Dunn	5 0 10
Grant	6 3 15	Hohl	1 0 2	Howell	0 1 1	Jackson	15 12 42
Jacoby	3 0 6	Johnson	0 0 0	Jones	12 5 29	Lauster	1 0 2
McCartin	2 0 4	Mallory	2 0 4	Lindquist	9 1 19	Rind	0 0 0
Popko	1 0 2	Skinner	7 1 15	Waller	0 0 0	Schwab	2 0 4
Quarto	5 3 13	Tuttle	0 0 0	Wells	0 2 2		
Ritkes	2 0 4	Woodbury	4 3 11				
Wallach	2 0 4			Totals	25 16 66	Totals	25 15 65
Totals	29 11 69	Totals	28 7 63				

SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

No. Car. A&T (101)		Tuskegee (87)		Florida A&M (90)		Lincoln (73)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Howell	8 5 21	Copeland	3 1 7	Morgan	8 14 30	Clark	1 0 2
Attles	7 3 17	Crawford	5 1 11	Gibson	6 1 13	Moran	4 1 9
Edwards	0 2 2	Lightfoot	5 0 10	Forchion	3 7 13	Pruitt	8 8 24
Miller	0 0 0	Myrick	7 5 19	Young	2 0 4	Rowe	2 3 7
Cotton	8 4 20	Reynolds, J.	11 4 26	Davis	1 2 4	Stikes	3 5 11
Holtzclaw	3 2 8	Reynolds, W.	3 0 6	Kennedy	1 2 4	Cook	3 4 10
Marshall	3 0 6	Watts	1 4 6	Johnson	2 0 4	Thomas, W.	4 1 9
Harrison	4 0 8	Williams	1 0 2	Bridges	7 0 14	Thomas, C.	0 1 1
Gray	6 7 19			Moss	0 0 0		
				Williams	1 0 2	Totals	25 23 73
				Andrews	1 0 2		
Totals	39 23 101	Totals	36 15 87	Totals	32 26 90		

Lincoln (88)		Tuskegee (64)		No. Car. A&T (98)		Florida A&M (75)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Clark	1 0 2	Reynolds, J.	2 2 6	Howell	9 5 23	Morgan	6 7 19
Moran	8 0 16	Lightfoot	5 2 12	Attles	5 8 18	Gibson	4 0 8
Pruitt	13 2 28	Watts	2 0 4	Cotton	0 6 6	Forchion	9 4 22
Rowe	4 4 12	Copeland	2 3 7	Miller	4 4 12	Young	7 3 17
Stikes	3 3 9	Reynolds, W.	2 4 8	Marshall	4 1 9	Davis	0 0 0
Cook	2 1 5	Crawford	4 1 9	Harrison	4 4 12	Kennedy	2 0 4
Thomas, W.	4 6 14	Henry	0 1 1	Gray	7 4 18	Johnson	1 0 2
Thomas, C.	0 2 2	Myrick	6 5 17	Holtzclaw	0 0 0	Bridges	0 3 3
Totals	35 18 88	Totals	23 18 64	Totals	33 32 98	Totals	29 17 75

MIDEAST REGIONAL Evansville, Indiana

Evansville (66)		Belmont Abbey (54)		Wittenberg (80)		Southern Ill. (70)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Smallwood	7 6 20	Mullen	3 8 14	Deems	8 8 24	Vaughn	4 0 8
Erwin	1 0 2	Von Barga	2 1 5	Price	6 5 17	Hepler	5 2 12
Lurker	4 3 11	Doyle	5 1 11	Wilcox	6 2 14	Bryson	1 4 6
Ahlering	5 0 10	Lytle	2 2 6	Thompson	1 0 2	Ruggles	1 2 4
Cox	5 3 13	Sparrow	4 4 12	Vedova	5 5 15	Gualdoni	5 1 11
Reising	0 0 0	Clair	0 0 0	Miller	0 2 2	McGreal	3 0 6
Wise	1 6 8	Steincke	1 1 3	Wolfe	2 0 4	Bardo	3 0 6
Mulherin	1 0 2	Leffler	1 1 3	Fisher	0 0 0	Florian	7 1 15
Malicoat	0 0 0	Vlaservich	0 0 0	Weiss	0 2 2	McClary	1 0 2
Thurneck	0 0 0			Hockman	0 0 0		
Nossett	0 0 0	Totals	18 18 54	Totals	28 24 80	Totals	30 10 70
Sanders	0 0 0						
Totals	24 18 66						

Belmont Abbey (79)		Southern Ill. (70)		Evansville (56)		Wittenberg (50)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Doyle	11 4 26	Bardo	5 2 12	Smallwood	4 1 9	Miller	0 0 0
Lytle	0 3 3	Hepler	4 2 10	Erwin	3 2 8	Deems	5 6 16
Von Barga	3 3 9	Bryson	5 5 15	Lurker	1 5 7	Price	0 4 4
Mullen	5 6 16	Gualdoni	4 4 12	Cox	0 3 3	Wilcox	3 1 7
Sparrow	7 9 23	Ruggles	2 0 4	Ahlering	5 7 17	Thompson	5 2 12
Clair	0 0 0	McGreal	2 1 5	Wise	5 2 12	Vedova	0 3 3
Leffler	1 0 2	Florian	6 0 12	Reising	0 0 0	Wolfe	4 0 8
Vlaservich	0 0 0	McClary	0 0 0	Mulherin	0 0 0	Weiss	0 0 0
Totals	27 25 79	Totals	28 14 70	Totals	18 20 56	Totals	17 16 50

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL Wheaton, Illinois

Wheaton (102)		Wabash (83)		Hope (102)		Loras (73)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Peterson	10 3 23	Hollett	3 1 7	Ritsema	8 5 21	Frasco	0 0 0
Whipple	1 0 2	Boone	0 2 2	Buursma	5 0 10	McGowan	2 1 5
Cole	0 1 1	West	0 0 0	Vriesman	9 0 18	Naughton	10 0 20
Whitehead	3 8 14	Wedgeworth	7 2 16	Schut	0 2 2	Mellick	2 0 4
Malachuk	5 0 10	Wilcox	1 0 2	Benes	7 5 19	Rhomberg	3 5 11
Chamberlain	2 0 4	Franz	1 1 3	Vanderbilt	0 3 3	Pommerich	2 3 7
Dobbert	1 2 4	Cumming	1 0 2	Vander Hill	5 3 13	MacIntyre	0 0 0
Andersen	8 3 19	Cleland	1 0 2	Siedentop	1 1 3	Kapsch	2 0 4
Wise	2 0 4	Bowerman	9 5 23	Beernink	6 1 13	Dedin	5 0 10
Gerig	6 1 13	Price	2 1 5			Willhite	2 0 4
Johnson	4 0 8	Bennett	3 9 15	Totals	41 20 102	Roth	3 2 8
		Axel	2 2 6				
Totals	42 18 102	Totals	30 23 83			Totals	31 11 73

Wabash (100)		Loras (79)		Hope (81)		Wheaton (76)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Hollett	7 0 14	Frasco	7 7 21	Ritsema	11 7 29	Peterson	14 7 35
Boone	1 3 5	McGowan	5 1 11	Buursma	0 0 0	Whitehead	2 0 4
Wedgeworth	9 6 24	Naughton	7 2 16	Vriesman	5 2 12	Malachuk	1 2 4
Franz	0 5 5	Rhomberg	3 3 9	Benes	6 4 16	Dobbert	3 2 8
Cumming	3 0 6	Kapsch	4 2 10	Vander Hill	5 4 14	Chamberlain	0 1 1
Bowerman	15 4 34	Dedin	3 0 6	Beernink	4 2 10	Andersen	1 2 4
Bennett	3 6 12	Willhite	2 0 4			Gerig	9 2 20
		Roth	0 0 0	Totals	31 19 81	Johnson	0 0 0
		Ressler	1 0 2				
Totals	38 24 100	Totals	32 15 79			Totals	30 16 76

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL

Springfield, Missouri

S. W. Missouri (87)		Abilene Christ. (67)		Centenary (84)		Western Ill. (76)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Israel	9 7 25	McLeod	6 3 15	Martello	6 6 18	Milam	6 5 17
Taylor	5 2 12	Denman	1 2 4	Scott	2 2 6	Waibel	2 2 6
Robinson	6 1 13	Brown	4 2 10	Crawford	5 3 13	McCollum	2 6 10
Kinser	8 4 20	Tarver	6 3 15	Schulman	7 3 17	Paulson	3 1 7
Russell	6 4 16	Allen	9 5 23	Shaw	3 2 8	McAfoos	8 6 22
Tracey	0 1 1	Robbins	0 0 0	Mason	0 0 0	Toms	0 3 3
Simmons	0 0 0	Farris	0 0 0	Greene	4 1 9	Shelhouse	1 0 2
Wilks	0 0 0			Eubanks	1 4 6	Tucker	0 1 1
Hall	0 0 0			Walling	2 3 7	Spafford	1 4 6
Alexander	0 0 0					Wurzbürger	1 0 2
Totals	34 19 87	Totals	26 15 67	Totals	30 24 84	Totals	24 28 76

Abilene Christ. (85)		Western Ill. (81)		S. W. Missouri (75)		Centenary (62)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Denman	6 1 13	Milam	6 5 17	Israel	3 2 8	Martello	2 1 5
McLeod	8 5 21	Wurzbürger	1 1 3	Taylor	1 4 6	Scott	5 4 14
Brown	3 3 9	Toms	0 0 0	Robinson	5 8 18	Crawford	4 0 8
Allen	8 2 18	McAfoos	11 0 22	Russell	4 13 21	Schulman	6 2 14
Tarver	5 5 15	McCollum	13 2 23	Kinser	4 5 13	Shaw	2 1 5
Wade	3 1 7	Waibel	4 1 9	Simmons	2 3 7	Greene	1 4 6
Robbins	1 0 2	Shelhouse	1 0 2	Cline	1 0 2	Mason	0 2 2
		Tucker	0 0 0	Tracey	0 0 0	Walling	1 1 3
Totals	34 17 85	Totals	36 9 81	Hall	0 0 0	Dubose	0 1 1
				Alexander	0 0 0	Eubanks	2 0 4
				Wilks	0 0 0		
				Stockard	0 0 0	Totals	23 16 62
				Totals	20 35 75		

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Brookings, South Dakota

S. D. State (73)		Augustana (Ill.) (58)		Knox (88)		Wartburg (84)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Smith	5 1 11	Anderson	7 4 18	Geraghty	9 2 20	Slack	1 0 2
Gaughran	3 3 9	Beese	4 1 9	Bennett	0 0 0	Tuecke	13 5 31
Van D' Einde	9 1 19	Norling	1 3 5	White	0 0 0	Wessels, G.	2 0 4
Jacobson	8 4 20	Sch'ei'berger	5 1 11	Faubel	5 5 15	Wessels, D.	5 1 11
Sisk	0 2 2	Soderberg	4 0 8	Pierson	5 5 15	Jensen	9 2 20
Crothers	0 0 0	Johnson	0 0 0	Hoopes	4 10 18	Drefs	0 0 0
Corlett	1 2 4	Larson	1 0 2	Grening	6 1 13	Luthro	0 2 2
Ryan	0 0 0	Lundeen	0 0 0	Morin	0 0 0	Mehlhaus	0 1 1
Christensen	0 0 0	Maigaard	2 1 5	Pankus	2 1 5	Oehlerich	4 5 13
Spinler	0 0 0	Sahr	0 0 0	Napierski	0 0 0	Ott	0 0 0
Klassen	3 2 8	Brozd	0 0 0	Littel	1 0 2	Remmers	0 0 0
		Randolph	0 0 0			Schwarz	0 0 0
Totals	29 15 73	Totals	24 10 58	Totals	32 24 88	Totals	34 16 84

Wartburg (69)		Augustana (66)		S. D. State (106)		Knox (80)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Slack	0 0 0	Anderson	4 0 8	Smith	11 6 28	Geraghty	5 0 10
Tuecke	2 4 8	Beese	7 1 15	Gaughran	3 3 9	Faubel	2 2 6
Wessels, G.	3 2 8	Norling	3 0 6	Van D' Einde	5 8 18	Pierson	7 8 22
Wessels, D.	2 2 6	Sch'ei'berger	5 1 11	Jacobson	6 3 15	Hoopes	6 0 12
Jensen	10 8 28	Soderberg	4 7 15	Sisk	1 0 2	Grening	6 9 21
Mehlhaus	1 0 2	Johnson	0 0 0	Crothers	2 0 4	Morin	1 1 3
Drefs	0 0 0	Larson	0 0 0	Corlett	8 2 18	Littel	1 2 4
Luthro	1 0 2	Lundeen	0 0 0	Ryan	1 0 2	Bennett	0 0 0
Oehlerich	2 6 10	Maigaard	4 3 11	Christensen	0 0 0	White	0 0 0
Ott	0 0 0	Sahr	0 0 0	Spinler	0 0 0	Napierski	0 0 0
Remmers	0 5 5			Klassen	3 0 6	Pankus	0 2 2
Schwarz	0 0 0			Meek	2 0 4		
Totals	21 27 69	Totals	27 12 66	Totals	42 22 106	Totals	28 24 80

PACIFIC COAST REGIONAL

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles St. (83)		Sacramento St. (57)		Chapman (73)		Willamette (52)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Oldham	4 0 8	Kenner	3 3 9	Alvarez	4 1 9	Auvinen	0 0 0
Heynen	8 1 17	Syftstad	3 2 8	Hibbard	1 2 4	Gaviola	2 4 8
Sweet	1 0 2	Farnsworth	0 2 2	Trumbo	0 1 1	Gooding	0 0 0
Wright	0 0 0	Kobza	1 1 3	Van Horn	6 2 14	Litchfield	2 4 8
Shair	2 0 4	Cole	3 1 7	Cooke	8 5 21	Lynn	0 4 4
Josephs	1 1 3	Mobley	5 0 10	Eckert	5 1 11	Weaver	2 0 4
Hill	8 2 18	Brenning	0 2 2	Rivera	4 0 8	Wilfert	4 3 11
Nino	12 2 26	Fain	0 3 3	Stevens	1 3 5	Brock	0 0 0
Baerns	2 0 4	Scott	3 4 10			Grossbacher	3 3 9
Baker	0 1 1	Matich	1 1 3	Totals	29 15 73	Marsh	4 0 8
Tsono	0 0 0						
Totals	39 7 83	Totals	19 19 57			Totals	17 18 52

Willamette (76)		Sacramento St. (57)		Los Angeles St. (86)		Chapman (82)	
fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp	fg	ft tp
Auvinen	0 0 0	Kenner	1 1 3	Oldham	2 0 4	Alvarez	6 3 15
Gaviola	0 0 0	Syftstad	2 3 7	Heynen	7 9 23	Hibbard	5 0 10
Gooding	1 2 4	Farnsworth	0 2 2	Sweet	1 1 3	Van Horn	2 1 5
Hussey	0 0 0	Kobza	1 1 3	Wright	0 0 0	Cooke	9 4 22
Litchfield	1 0 2	Cole	1 0 2	Shair	3 2 8	Eckert	6 4 16
Lynn	7 6 20	Mobley	8 2 18	Josephs	0 0 0	Rivera	1 1 3
Weaver	4 1 9	Brenning	0 0 0	Hill	13 9 35	Stevens	5 1 11
Scoggin	0 0 0	Fain	0 0 0	Nino	2 9 13		
Wilfert	4 3 11	Scott	9 1 19			Totals	34 14 82
Brock	2 0 4	Matich	1 1 3	Totals	28 30 86		
Grossbacher	3 3 9						
Krebs	0 0 0	Totals	23 11 57				
Marsh	7 3 17						
Weston	0 0 0						
Totals	29 18 76						

HARVEY C. CHROUSER, Wheaton College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

TWENTY-SIX TEAMS, the largest field in the 23-year history of the University Basketball Tournament, will compete for the 1960 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

The total is two more than last year and includes 14 conference champions who will qualify automatically for the tournament and 12 at-large selections picked from outstanding independent teams.

The change was effected with the withdrawal of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Conferences as automatic qualifiers and the addition of five at-large teams.

In addition to the enlarged field, the 1960 tournament will be marked by a new championship site, San Francisco's Cow Palace. In placing the finals in San Francisco the Tournament Committee adhered to the principle that a truly national championship series cannot be properly conducted as the property of any city or section of the country.

San Francisco will be the seventh city to play host to the finals, while segments of the tournament have been

shared by 32 different communities, 28 of them in the last seven years. The title has been decided twice previously on the West Coast, the last time in 1952 at Seattle.

Tournament plans call for the following dates and sites:

First-Round, March 7, 8 or 9

To be determined

Regionals, March 11-12

East—Charlotte, North Carolina

Mideast—Louisville, Kentucky

Midwest—Kansas State University, Manhattan

West—University of Washington, Seattle

Finals, March 18-19

Cow Palace, San Francisco, California

The Committee considered the advisability of altering the present rule which provides that the Western Selection Committee may pick at-large teams not only from the four Western NCAA Districts but also from those states which border on the Eastern banks of the Mississippi. No action was taken in the present division of at-large teams until the Committee has more experience with the new at-large situation in the West.

Certain specifications were drawn by the Committee for inclusion in the contracts for future National Collegiate finals. Most important of these was the provision that the finals contract should specify the number of tickets to be set aside for the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

A recommendation of the Tournament Committee that members of the first four teams in the National Collegiate finals receive watches was subsequently approved by the Executive Committee and will become effective with the 1960 tournament.

The second largest crowd in tournament history—161,809—sat in on the 27-game, 1959 tournament. The largest gathering was 18,619 for the semifinals and 18,498 for the finals at Louisville.

California won its first National Collegiate basketball title by defeating West Virginia, 71-70, in the finals.

A. C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BOXING

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA sponsored the 1959 National Collegiate Boxing Championships, April 2-4, 1959.

The local committee headed by Art Broten did a remarkable job and conducted an efficient and well-run tournament. The city of Reno was most gracious and all visitors, officers, coaches and participants enjoyed a very pleasant time during the tournament.

Entered in the tournament were 49 outstanding contestants representing 12 universities and colleges from the Midwest and Pacific Coast regions.

Charles Mohr, 175-pound champion from the University of Wisconsin, was voted the John S. LaRowe trophy as the boxer who best exemplified all the attributes of college boxing.

The Dewitt Portal trophy, presented by the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association for the boxer displaying the most outstanding sportsmanship, was won by Jesse Klinkenberg, of the University of Washington.

The Boxing Rules Committee met during the tournament, but there were no rule changes made.

The University of Wisconsin will be host institution for the 1960 tournament, April 7-9.

EDMUND R. LAFOND, Catholic University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

THE SECOND ANNUAL National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division) were held November 14, 1959, at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. The race, as last year, was run over the four-mile cloverleaf pattern of the Chicago Golf Course in Wheaton. Again bad weather plagued the meet. Four inches of snow, twenty-degree temperature, and a biting fifteen to twenty mile an hour wind under a cloudless sky made running conditions extremely difficult.

Twenty-one colleges, including 11 full teams, from the 12 states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Tennessee competed. Ninety men started and finished the race.

Paul Whiteley of Kansas State (Emporia) Teachers College retained his championship, winning in 23:01.6. This

time, contrasted with last year's fast 20:45, was an accurate reflection of the miserable footing and wind conditions. After a good first mile in 5:02, the second mile slowed to 6:15, followed by a third in 6 minutes flat. A stepped up pace in the final mile produced only 5:44.6. Richard Anderson, Winona State College, grabbed the lead in the first quarter mile and at one time led by nearly 150 yards. Whiteley began to make his bid at the two-mile mark and he finally caught the leader at the three and a half mile post. His winning margin was just over 17 seconds.

The exciting team race was won by South Dakota State, second last year, with a 67-point total, South Dakota placed its team between seventh and twenty-first. Kansas State, with the individual winner and three finishers in the first 10 needed a twenty-seventh place by their number five man to defeat Wabash College for second, 75 to 78. Central State of Ohio with 87 and Mankato State with 94 rounded out the first five.

Films of the race are available upon application to Donald Church, track coach of Wheaton College.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that the 1960 College Division Cross-Country Championships be held November 12 at Wheaton College.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College
Chairman, Meet Committee

UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY made its second straight sweep of the National Collegiate, Big Ten and ICAAAA cross-country titles by winning the twenty-first National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships November 23 at East Lansing.

With five runners in the first 25 of 113 finishers, MSU scored 44 points, fifth best score in meet history. Second-place Houston had 120 points, Iowa 134 and Notre Dame 141.

Foreign-born athletes won the first five places with Australian Al Lawrence of Houston outdistancing his teammate, John Macy, by nearly 150 yards, for first place. Lawrence placed third in the Olympic 10,000 meters for his native Australia three years ago and Macy was on the Polish national team for the 1954 European championships.

Defending champion Forrby Kennedy of Michigan State, born in Scotland, was third; Billy Reynolds, also of Michigan

State and a native of Canada, was fourth, and Tom O'Riordan of Idaho State, from Ireland, was fifth.

Lawrence ran the four miles on the MSU golf course in 20:35.7, nearly half a minute slower than Kennedy's winning time a year ago, but excellent under conditions of a soggy course.

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Fencing Championships for 1959 were held at the United States Naval Academy on March 27-28, with 29 colleges entered in the tournament.

Navy captured the team championship with 72 bouts won and 4 losses, during the two-day round-robin tournament. The New York University placed second, winning 65 bouts.

All three individual titles went to the Naval Academy. Roland Womack had very little difficulty in retaining the epee championships he won last year. He was only defeated twice in the two-day tournament.

Joe Paletta was victorious in foil and lost only one bout in the strongest field of fencers ever assembled at a National Collegiate Championship. Al Morales won the saber title with twenty-three bouts won and one loss.

The annual meeting of the Fencing Rules Committee was held July 3, 1959, in Los Angeles, with all but one member present.

The site of the 1960 NCAA Fencing Championships was set for the University of Illinois, April 1-2.

The chairman recommended that a pamphlet be circulated among the committee to compile a list of everything in the line of preparations, officials, equipment, etc., necessary for the conduct of the Championships. A suggestion for inclusion was that the host school have at least six electric weapons and body wires for sale.

A lengthy discussion of Rule 10 followed. The desire was to bring the timing of NCAA bouts in line with the latest thinking in national and international fencing circles. It was felt that a change would aid college fencers to adapt to other competition with less difficulty. It was decided to conduct some tests at the 1960 Championships to decide the course to follow. Five directors will be checked during five bouts (per director) in each weapon for a total of 75 bouts. Our

current three minutes of running time and two minutes fencing time will be checked against fencing time per bout and over-all elapsed time to determine how much fencing time should be substituted for our current practice.

The meeting discussed at length rules 6 and 13, which deal primarily with safety. It was felt that play was becoming more rough and that there was a potential danger involved. Several injuries were discussed with the idea of legislation to reduce risk to a minimum. It was suggested that the manufacturers be solicited to try to produce a better type of auxiliary protector for the upper arm and armpit region which are the areas of greatest possible danger. A stricter enforcement of the rules regarding body contact, etc., was recommended.

The consensus of opinion was that the rules for the Championships needed to be reorganized under appropriate headings because of the increased number and scope of the rules. This was done by the Committee as a whole and the results of this work appears in the changed format of the rules.

ALVAR R. HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held its annual meeting at Los Angeles, January 12-14.

Acting Chairman Crisler reviewed the history of the Rules Committee and placed great emphasis upon its progressive action over the past years which resulted from the unselfish interest in the welfare of those who play the game. He reported that fewer rules interpretations were required this year than in previous seasons which indicates general satisfaction.

Among the more important rule changes were these:

1. Distance between goal posts was increased to measure 23 feet 4 inches inside, 24 feet outside.

2. The number of free time-outs allowed each team during each half was increased to five.

3. The substitution rule was amended to permit one eligible substitute to enter the game when the game clock is stopped and not be recorded as an entry except during an excess time out. If more than one substitute enters between downs each substitute shall be recorded.

4. The rule governing try (for points after touchdown) was amended to permit Team A, on a successful try, to accept penalty for foul by Team B and repeat try.

5. The rule restricting the use of hand or arm was rewritten in order to define more clearly the use of hand or forearm in blocking by offensive players. The purpose of this revision is to stress the importance of *strict* enforcement of this rule prohibiting the illegal use of hand and forearm.

6. Distance penalties were limited to not more than half the distance from the enforcement spot to the offending team's goal line.

In other action:

(a) The National Association of Collegiate Commissioners was requested to seek improvement in the present methods of recording substitutes.

(b) The sub-committee on equipment and injuries was requested to study the problem concerning the padding of devices used to protect injuries.

(c) It was agreed to continue the present practice of publishing bulletins when and if necessary.

(d) The acting chairman announced that R. R. Neyland, University of Tennessee, had been appointed as the new chairman of this Committee and that in 1960 additional voting members would be appointed representing the high schools, junior colleges, and College Division institutions.

Acting Chairman Crisler expressed his appreciation for the excellent manner in which the members gave thoughtful consideration to the various proposals for the improvement of college football. He praised the work of the advisory group and the sub-committees.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge and express appreciation for the helpful cooperation and valued assistance of the NCAA Officers and for the contributions made by the retiring members of the Committee.

ELLWOOD A. GEIGES, E.C.A.C.
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL National Collegiate Golf Championships were held June 21-27, 1959, over the Eugene Country Club Course at Eugene, Oregon, with the University of Oregon acting as host institution.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Tournament Committee, wishes to express its appreciation to the University of Oregon and to the Eugene Country Club for the highly-organized way in which they staged these Championships. Great credit must be given to Leo Harris, director of athletics, University of Oregon, and his fine athletic staff for the tremendous effort they made to see that everything was perfectly planned.

Although the field was not large, the quality of the players was the best that we have had in these Championships. Represented were 140 individual contestants, 50 different institutions and 20 teams.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West Exhibition Match was held. The East team won 7½-4½. This makes the series stand 14 matches for the East, 9 for the West and 2 ties in its 25-year-old history.

Bob Meiring, University of New Mexico, won the driving contest with drives of 263, 270 and 251 yards. This is an average of 261 yards. Charles Reeder of Princeton University won the longest individual drive with a drive of 278 yards.

The Golf Coaches Association held its annual business meeting June 21 with Dave Williams, University of Houston, presiding. Members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and mutual problems, special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championships and intercollegiate golf were discussed. Sid Milligan, University of Oregon, was elected president for 1959-60, and Sam Voinoff, Purdue University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Bob Kepler, Ohio State University, was elected vice-president.

For the third consecutive year there were co-medalists in the Championships. Bob Pratt and Jack Cupit, University of Houston, tied for the 36-hole total of 136 strokes. This total ties the all-time tournament medalist record held by Don Albert of Purdue University in 1954, and by John Pott, Louisiana State University, in 1955.

The quality of the field of the contestants was proved when a new low of 149 strokes was the "cut-off" total for the low 64 qualifiers to the individual championship.

For the fourth straight year, the University of Houston successfully defended its National Collegiate team championship and again established a new team championship score of 561 strokes. This score breaks the old record of 570 set by the University of Houston in last year's Champion-

ships by 9 strokes. Purdue University finished second in the team championship with a 571. Stanford University was third with 573 and the University of Oregon was 4th with 571.

Dick Crawford, sophomore on the championship University of Houston team, kept the individual championship at Houston by defeating Jack Luceti, 7 and 6. Crawford and Luceti both shot brilliant golf but Crawford proved to be the stronger of the two and finished the match on the 30th hole of the finals.

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

TWELVE CHANGES were made in the intercollegiate gymnastics rules at the 1959 meeting of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee held March 21-22 in conjunction with the National Collegiate Championships at the University of California, Berkeley.

Inasmuch as the gymnastics rules were printed and published for the first time this past year as a biennial edition along with rules for boxing and skiing, the new changes will not appear in the printed edition and should be obtained from members of the Rules Committee or from the NCAA executive offices.

The rules adopted were developed in accordance with the general procedure for rules revision. This provides that unless immediate changes in the rules are deemed necessary by the Rules Committee, and for the purpose of helping to stabilize the rules, that all proposed changes be submitted to the Committee one year in advance. This permits sufficient time for deliberation, testing or, if advisable, referendum.

The technical committee appointed by the Rules Committee to submit recommendations for equipment specifications and to study the over-all aspects of adjusting intercollegiate rules to FIG rules and to FIG judging had not received FIG materials on this matter as of the writing of this report. Once this information becomes available, it will serve as a guide for technical committee action on (a) comprehensive statement as to the composition of a perfect exercise in all events (b) possible adaptation of Olympic judging criteria to NCAA competition, and (c) standardization of equipment.

Penn State, led by Armando Vega who won three individual titles, won its fourth National Collegiate team championship in the past seven years with a record 152 points. Illinois was second with 87½ points and California third with 81. Vega won the all-around championship, the still rings and parallel bars events.

While a few less institutions and individuals were entered in the 1959 Championships, the competition was keen and the spectator interest high. Credit should go to Hal Frey, Chuck Kenney and Greg Englehard of the University of California for the efficient manner in which the meet was conducted.

The 1960 Championships will be held at Pennsylvania State at University Park, March 18-19.

Clinics are growing in number in all sections of the country. The latest of these is the Summer Clinic at Elk Lake, Michigan, a counterpart of the annual Winter Clinic.

Area reports continue to reflect progress in intercollegiate and interscholastic gymnastics. Most heartening is the increased awareness of our Olympic shortcomings and the subsequent efforts being made by the colleges, AAU, YMCA, Turners, Sokols and high schools to improve the status of the sport in this country.

LYLE WELSER, Georgia Institute of Technology
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 21-22 in Boston in conjunction with the American Hockey Coaches Association Meeting.

The 1959 Championship was held at Troy, New York, with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as host institution. It was the first time in the history of this event that the NCAA Championship was held in the East. In spite of a severe snowstorm on the eve of the tournament, the games were a huge success, a tribute to the hockey fans of the Eastern sector of our country. Much credit for the success of the Championship is due to the excellent work of the chairman of the games committee, Edmond Donald, and his entire staff.

The University of North Dakota won its first Hockey Championship, defeating Michigan State, 4-3, in overtime. A record of note is that all the games played were finished in

overtime, with the exception of the Boston College and Michigan State game and this was a 4-3 contest. North Dakota defeated St. Lawrence University 4-3, in overtime in the first round; Michigan State defeated Boston College 4-3 to make it an all-West Championship. Boston College defeated St. Lawrence University, 7-6, in double overtime, for third place.

The 1960 Championship will be held March 17-19 in Boston, with Boston University as host institution.

The work of the Selection Committees is the most important phase of our Championship structure. The close play throughout the Championship was a tribute to them and special recognition is extended to the Eastern and Western Selection Committees for their fine work in making selections. Lou Keller, of the University of Minnesota, headed the Western group, and Jim Fullerton, Brown University, was chairman of the Eastern group.

The Rules Committee approved the idea of district play-offs, to determine the two teams from the West and two teams from the East to compete in the National Championship. The chairman of the Rules Committee was directed to contact the directors of athletics of all NCAA colleges playing hockey to determine whether they favored regional play-offs to decide the two participants from each area qualifying for the National Ice Hockey Championship. The result of this poll was an overwhelming majority in favor of the regional playoffs. The recommendation was made by the Rules Committee and was subsequently approved by the Association's Executive Committee.

Careful consideration was given to changes in the playing rules as suggested by all sources. There are no actual changes in the playing rules for 1959-60, although a number of items have been reworded for clarification.

AMO BESSONE, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR, 1959, for the lacrosse picture. Several new colleges joined our ranks as well as some more schools in different areas started the game for the first time.

The national championship was a hotly-contested affair with a tie being awarded among Johns Hopkins, Army and

Maryland. Each team lost just one game during the season. The University of Baltimore had another excellent year, winning the "B" division, and the "C" division was declared a tie between a very fine Lehigh team and an excellent M.I.T. team.

The Rules Committee met as usual in December in New York at the time of the USILA meetings. A great deal of work had been done during the previous year in regard to recodifying and rewriting the rule book. The material was presented and distributed to all coaches and officials for their consideration during the 1959 season.

Another meeting of the Rules Committee was held at the time of the North-South game during June in Baltimore, at which time the new rule book was approved to go into effect officially in 1959. The Committee, plus many others interested in lacrosse, spent a great deal of time, effort and thought on this project, and it should be a great advantage to all concerned.

The 1959 season came to an end with the annual North-South game being held on the Johns Hopkins University field in Baltimore and was attended by a fine crowd. The South won by one point.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE SKIING RULES COMMITTEE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held a two-day meeting, May 25-26, 1959, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with all members present.

Several minor changes were made in the rules, with most of the emphasis placed on improving safety precautions.

Much discussion centered around the use of the Wells scoring system. While the system is to be retained for the 1960 Championships, a study will be made during the year to compare this with the percentage system favored by Eastern institutions.

It was the feeling of the Pacific, Rocky Mountain and Central divisions that the nordic and alpine events should be eliminated. It was voted by the group that the combined events be retained for 1960, but that each member of the Committee closely observe in his division the possibility and

effects of eliminating these combines and discussion on this matter be renewed at the next meeting.

The Committee also voted that the entry fee for the National Collegiate Championships be increased to \$25 maximum and \$5 per man for individual entries.

Two projects to assist in the promotion of intercollegiate skiing were undertaken by the group during its 1959 meeting. The Committee voted to supervise the selection of the All-American Intercollegiate skiing team and to attempt to re-establish the National Collegiate Ski Coaches Association.

The 1960 Championships were awarded to Montana State College, Bozeman, and will be contested March 24-26 at Bridger Bowl, Montana.

The University of Colorado won the fifth annual National Collegiate Skiing Championships, outpointing its neighbor institution, Denver University, 549.4 to 543.6. Denver had won the first four team titles.

WILLY SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee was held January 8-10, 1959, in New York City in conjunction with the meeting of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association and the National Soccer Coaches Association.

No major rule changes of an important nature were made. Classifications and simplifications were in order. The penalty area, offside and continual rough play were discussed very thoroughly.

The Clinic Committee under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association reported on a survey made of coaches in 19 states known to have soccer. The report was most enlightening. Clinics were held for both coaches and students in Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The majority of the clinics were well attended and much news, soccer-wise, was garnered by all. However, the big bugaboo seems to be not enough publicity previous to the clinic.

This year the Rules Committee, in order to effect a more standard interpretation of the rules as it sees them, invited

a top official from each of the New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Mid-West areas to sit in a session with the committee.

A three hour session was held in which the rule book was discussed. All controversial points were covered thoroughly. We hope that this will create a more uniform decision by all referees on identical questions.

Outstanding teams in 1958 in each of the more prominent soccer areas were as follows:

Middle Atlantic Conference	Drexel Tech
Mason-Dixon Conference	University of Baltimore
Atlantic Coast Conference	University of Maryland
Ivy League	Harvard University
New England Soccer League ..	University of Connecticut
Ohio Conference	University of Akron
Big Ten Conference	Michigan State
Far West Conference	
North	University of San Francisco
South	U.C.L.A.
Metropolitan Soccer Conference	C.C.N.Y.
	Pratt Institute
Rocky Mountain Conference ..	Colorado School of Mines

St. Louis University, playing its first season of inter-collegiate soccer, won the first National Collegiate Soccer Championship, contested at the University of Connecticut, November 28.

Four first-round matches were held to qualify four teams for the national semifinals and finals at Storrs:

At Colgate:	Bridgeport 3, Colgate 2
At West Chester:	West Chester 1, Maryland 0
At St. Louis:	St. Louis 4, San Francisco 0
At New York:	CCNY 1, Williams 0

Bridgeport defeated West Chester, 2-1, and St. Louis won over CCNY, 6-2, to gain the final round and the St. Louis team won the finals, 5-2, over Bridgeport.

While the semifinal and final matches were played in adverse weather conditions, the Soccer Rules Committee is highly pleased with the results of this first Championships and feels the competition will do much toward improving and promoting the sport of soccer.

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee were held in Fort Collins, Colorado, in mid-April.

During this three-day meeting, several rules changes were enacted, the most important of which was the addition of the 200-yard individual medley to the dual meet program. Other legislation which will affect the Championships program concerned the assignment of lanes, on the basis of submitted times, in all trial heats.

The deadline of November 15 (which is 16 months before the date of the meet) was established for submitting bids to conduct the NCAA Championships.

Clarification of procedure in seeding competitors in the 1500-meter free-style event was made; as well as the rule governing permission to change the times submitted on entry blanks, at the time of the scratch meetings. The rule on breast-stroke was also clarified and there were minor changes added in the diving events.

The 36th annual National Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships were held in Teagle Pool, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The University of Michigan completely dominated the meet, winning its third consecutive team title with a record total of 137½ points. Following were: Ohio State, 45; Indiana, 41; Michigan State, 35; Yale, 33½; Stanford, 29; Iowa, 18; Oklahoma, 18. Of the 56 institutions represented in the meet, 19 scored.

The high standard of competition is evident by the fact there were six new American records set, as well as seven new NCAA records, and nine Championship records.

The double winners this year were Frank E. McKinney, Jr. (Indiana), in 100 and 200-yard backstroke; William Steuart (Michigan State University) in the 1500-meter and 440-yard freestyle; and J. David Gillanders (University of Michigan) in the 100- and 200-yard butterfly.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, will be host for the 1960 Championships, March 24-26.

Two new district representatives were welcomed to the group; Ed Smyke (Emory University) for the Third District, and Henry Chapman (University of Texas) for the Sixth District.

4. Reduce the number of attempts in the finals of throwing and broad jump competitions from three to two whenever the trials and finals of an event are contested on the same day.

5. Establish positive rules to govern the organization and procedure of the NCAA Championship seeding meeting and that an individual declared at this meeting must compete in every track event in which he has been declared and failure to so compete will immediately disqualify such individual from all subsequent heats or finals of all track events of the current championships.

6. Change the order of competition of the low hurdles in dual meets when the mile relay is included in the program.

7. Numerous editorial and format changes designed to clarify and/or expedite the use of the rule book for coaches, contestants and officials.

The Committee considered at length the desirability of reducing the number of attempts in the throwing events and broad jump from the present seven to six in order to conform to AAU and International Federation Rules and to avoid the possibility that a world record performance on a seventh attempt would be disapproved on the grounds of the extra attempt. However, the Committee decided not to change the number of attempts permitted in competitions when the trials and finals of an event are to be contested on different days. This type of competition presents many problems different from those of the one day competitions conducted by the AAU and IAAF and necessitates that the present provision of seven attempts be retained in order that

a. Each one of the large number of contestants in the qualifying round of these two day meets be provided with a fair opportunity to achieve a representative performance in conjunction with the most efficient conduct of the competition. The present rule of four attempts, in pairs, provides this opportunity.

b. Each individual qualifying for the final must be permitted a sufficient number of attempts in this round to provide each finalist a reasonable opportunity to improve his performance as well as to provide the spectators on the day of the finals with an opportunity to observe each outstanding contestant during a representative performance. The mini-

mum number of attempts necessary to achieve this is three; therefore, the number of attempts permitted in a two day competition must total, at least seven.

FRED D. TOOTELL, University of Rhode Island
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

A RECORD 214 contestants and 66 colleges participated in the 29th National Collegiate Wrestling Championships at the University of Iowa, March 26-28, 1959. The big three in wrestling continued their domination of the team standings. Oklahoma State was first with 73 points, Iowa State second with 51 points and the University of Oklahoma third with 41 points. They finished in the same order in 1958.

The 10 individual champions were spread over eight colleges with Oklahoma State and Iowa State having two each. The other individual winners were from Oklahoma, Iowa, Yale, Cornell, Lehigh, and Syracuse.

Iowa State's 147-pound defending champion, Ron Gray, was voted the outstanding wrestler. He and Oklahoma State's 157-pound Dick Beattie were the only champions to repeat their 1958 victories. Three others were defeated and one withdrew due to an injury in his conference tournament.

The increasing entry list provides a problem in scheduling the tournament sessions. The tournament was extended to include a Thursday night session; this year and next year the schedule is set up to start Thursday afternoon. The Committee is considering the possibility of using regional and conference tournaments to qualify a limited entry for the National Championships.

The use of five mats and eight referees, as well as other additional services for a three-day period has added to the tournament expenses. There is also serious concern for the length of time it is necessary for the participants to be absent from class to participate in a three-day tournament.

The 1960 Championships are scheduled at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, March 24-26. The verification of entries and the seeding meeting are scheduled for Wednesday evening, March 23.

The Committee reemphasizes that the entry deadline and verification of the entries and their weight classes prior to

deadline shall be strictly enforced. The following information shall be included on the entry blank.

1. Double fee for late entries.
2. Probable disqualification for each entry not properly registered in his weight class prior to registration deadline. (Registration may be phoned in prior to deadline if team expects to arrive late.)
3. Expected time of arrival.
4. Place and address where team is to be quartered during the tournament.

The tournament site for 1961 was discussed but since no firm bids were submitted, action was postponed until the next annual meeting, March 27, 1960 at the University of Maryland.

The Committee was enlarged to include a second high school representative and a member-at-large. All were present for the annual meeting at Iowa City, March 29.

A recommendation to establish a uniform policy for all sports in regard to the admission of members of coaches associations to the NCAA Championships was approved unanimously. The Committee also recommends that the practice of giving complimentary tickets to all coaches association members be discontinued.

In addition to the individual and team awards provided by the NCAA, it is recommended that the coaches association be permitted to continue its award for the outstanding wrestler. An additional award for the most falls is also recommended, if provided by the tournament management.

The general problem of sportsmanship was discussed and the member-at-large was appointed to work on this problem.

A total of eight referees are recommended for the 1960 Championships with the distribution as follows: one each from Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 and two from District 3.

Among the more important rules changes were these:

1. The rules revisions include a simplified penalty chart for 1960. All infractions listed as technical violations and illegal holds now have the same penalties and the penalties are cumulative throughout the match regardless of the infraction or position. The first penalty is one point no change, the second is one point no change, the third is two points no change and the fourth is disqualification.

2. The distance of the shoulders to the mat for a predicament is changed from three inches to four inches and the time from two seconds to one second. This is expected to encourage the pinning effort.

3. It is emphasized that a contestant who continually avoids contact with opponent is stalling regardless of whether he stays in the circle or moves out of it.

4. A period of 20 seconds instead of 30 is established as sufficient time for the referee to decide if a contestant is stalling.

5. The penalty for stalling in the defensive position will be invoked when the wrestler is on his knees and refusing to wrestle as well as when he is on his stomach or other defensive position and refusing to wrestle.

The chairman expresses his appreciation for the cooperation and support given him by the Committee members and the NCAA executive officials throughout his term of office. This has been a very busy but rewarding experience in view of what has been accomplished for wrestling.

RAYMOND E. SPARKS, Springfield College
Chairman, Rules Committee

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.

Executive Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana

April 25, 1959

1. Voted to receive a seven-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses showing income for the current fiscal year in the amount of \$81,883.50 or 49 per cent of the budget and expenses of \$87,115.33 or 52.6 per cent of the budget.

2. Voted that the 1959 television budget of \$60,500 be approved and that in accordance with the provisions of Article XXII of the 1959 NCAA Football Television Plan, an assessment of four per cent be made upon football television receipts received by member colleges which participate in 1959 national television.

3. Voted to receive a report on the NCAA investment program showing \$225,596.44 in the NCAA Investment Trust and \$106,958.57 in the Association's Funded Cash Reserve.

4. Voted that the Association inaugurate a program of awards for the recognition of outstanding individuals who have contributed to the advancement of the NCAA and that Chairman Dorricott appoint a subcommittee to develop a recommended program for such awards.

5. Voted to receive the progress report of the Olympic Committee which indicates that \$58,611 had been raised toward the NCAA goal of \$350,000.

6. Mr. Byers submitted an analysis of the total income and expense of the NCAB and traced the history of the NCAB's development from an independent statistical bureau to an agency of the NCAA for purposes of issuing the official NCAA statistics and publishing the Official NCAA guides and rule books.

It was voted that a subcommittee be appointed to undertake a complete analysis of the feasibility and desirability of the NCAA assuming ownership of the NCAB to the end that the NCAB would become an integrated sub-unit of the Association. This subcommittee also should consider the question as to whether or not the Association should offer certain of its statistical products for commercial sponsorship.

7. The meeting considered a series of reports and recommendations pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments.

(a) The executive director reported that on the basis of preliminary figures it would appear that the 1959 College Division basket-

ball tournament earned a net of approximately \$22,500 which would amount to a 100 per cent increase over the net figure of the 1958 tournament. Income from the eight regional tournaments had increased approximately \$6,000 and income from the finals would increase approximately \$10,000.

(b) Voted that subsidies of \$1,500 for the College Division regional meets and tournaments, for 1959 only, be approved, it being understood that all subsidies shall be charged to the College Division Reserve Fund.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee should affirm its position that those conferences whose championship teams automatically qualify for the University Division basketball tournament should only permit their teams to compete in the NCAA tournament; furthermore, those teams which qualify as possible at-large selections owe their first allegiance to the NCAA and should withhold accepting an invitation to any other tournament until the NCAA selection committees had made their decisions.

(d) Voted to receive a report of a protest filed by the University of Denver against the selection procedures promulgated by the Ice Hockey Rules Committee for the 1959 tournament. The University objected to a requirement that members colleges must play at least 12 games against NCAA colleges to be considered for possible selection for the tournament and the Ice Hockey Rules Committee had agreed to eliminate the 12-game requirement since this particular criterion had been issued subsequent to the start of the 1958-59 ice hockey season.

(d) Voted to receive and approve the report of the Soccer Rules Committee regarding plans for the administration and conduct of the first annual NCAA Soccer Championship to be held in November, 1959.

(e) Voted to confirm its previous action authorizing lapel pins, showing the NCAA seal, to be given to each individual who wins an NCAA event or is a member of an NCAA championship team (excluding participants in the University Division Basketball Tournament) it being understood that no one student-athlete shall receive more than one such lapel pin award during a given year and the cost of the award be charged against the particular event.

(f) Voted to approve the executive director's interpretation that the boxing tournament reserve fund was created to assist in meeting a financial crisis in the conduct of future NCAA boxing tournaments and was not designed as a fund to be used to pay the expenses of NCAA boxing champions in Pan American or Olympic tryouts.

(g) Voted to request the Council to give attention to the problem of foreign student-athletes' competition in NCAA championship events and the Executive Committee to go on record in its belief that some restrictive action should be taken to curtail this trend.

(h) Voted to recommend that the Council sponsor two amendments:

(1) Article IV of the Association's By-laws to the end that if a freshman competes on the varsity team of an institution with 750 or

more undergraduate male students he shall not be eligible for College Division competition as a freshman but shall be eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition in College Division events.

(2) Article III, Section 3, (a), (b) and (c) of the By-laws to provide that for all committees listed under Section 3, a committee member elected to the chairmanship of a committee may serve a full term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member.

(i) Voted to table the proposal that watches be provided for members of the third- and fourth-place teams in the University Division basketball tournament and the University Basketball Tournament Committee shall be asked to indicate its attitude on this matter.

(j) Voted that various dates and sites for 1959 and 1960 NCAA meets and tournaments be approved.

(k) Voted to approve the following future dates for the National Cross-Country Championship (University Division): 1961—November 27; 1962—November 26; 1963—November 25; 1964—November 23.

(l) Voted to approve the following future dates for the College Division basketball tournament finals: 1961—March 15-17; 1962—March 14-16; 1963—March 13-15; 1964—March 11-13, it being understood that regional tournaments would be held each year the preceding Friday and Saturday.

8. The Committee reviewed the operations of the Association's annual Convention and considered the sites for future Conventions.

(a) After examining the question of the advisability of separating the annual NCAA Convention from the annual meetings of the American Football Coaches Association, as submitted by a representative of a member institution, it was the sense of the meeting that the NCAA's policy should remain the same. It was observed that such a procedure was advantageous for smaller institutions which wish to send several delegates to the various meetings and, if the meetings are combined, their representatives may travel together in one automobile; furthermore, such meetings represented a convenience for many staff members who serve in combined capacities.

(b) It was agreed that the cities of Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati, in that order, should be given consideration for the 1961 Convention and that Denver or Washington should be considered for 1962.

(c) Because of the conflict with staff members' duties in preparing students for and giving final examinations, it was determined that the week of January 14 would be too late for the annual Convention.

9. After discussing the rotation policy for members of the Executive Committee and the fact that the turn-over in membership was too rapid in consideration of the Committee's responsibilities for administering the financial affairs of the Association, it was voted to recommend to the Council that an amendment to Article V, A, Section 2, (b), be sponsored whereby the last sentence would be changed to read, "At least one new member shall be elected each year."

10. It was reported that Ford Frick, commissioner of professional baseball, was going to propose to the major league owners a rule which would prohibit professional baseball from signing college student-athletes during the academic year in the hope that by obtaining enactment of this rule, additional progress toward more protective legislation could be accomplished in the years ahead. It was the sense of the meeting that if professional baseball were to enact a rule such as proposed it would not do much to deter the indiscriminate signing of undergraduate college student-athletes.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois

August 26-27, 1959

1. Jefferson J. Coleman, as chairman of the Special Committee on NCAB Affairs composed of P. L. Sadler, Harry Rockafeller, and Walter Byers, reported that his Committee had held three meetings with Homer F. Cooke, Jr., and T. L. Hill of the NCAB with a view toward reorganizing the Bureau.

Voted that the Association assume complete ownership of the NCAB as an integrated sub-unit of the NCAA and a proposed NCAB operating budget for 1959-60, totalling \$124,000, be approved.

2. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive and approve a report showing an eleven-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses which reflected income for the current fiscal year in the amount of \$276,113.65 or 174.0 per cent of the budget, and expenses totalling \$148,637.79 or 89.9 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a report on the baseball, college division and ice hockey reserve funds for the eleven-month period and approve the various expenditures as shown in the report.

(c) Voted to receive and approve financial reports of various National Collegiate Championship events. Five reports (college and university cross-country, fencing, gymnastics and wrestling) showed deficits. Reports showing a balance (prior to distribution to the competing teams or the NCAA) were: boxing, \$7,550; ice hockey, \$2,187.39; swimming, \$707.65; and track and field, \$5,980.55.

The University Division Basketball Tournament report reflected net receipts of \$363,098.82 with distribution of \$181,544.91 to competing institutions and the College Division report showed receipts of \$22,763.85, with \$8,878.80 distributed to competing institutions.

(d) Voted to receive and approve a report showing that \$11,002.24 had been spent in connection with 1959 television operations which represented 18.1 per cent of the budget.

(e) Voted that a report of the Association's investment program be approved.

3. Messrs. Cooke and Hill appeared before the Committee and Chairman Dorricott outlined the terms of agreement under which the NCAA would assume ownership of the NCAB as an integrated

sub-unit and the two would be retained as NCAA employees to direct the Bureau's operations. Both gentlemen accepted the terms of these arrangements, pending advice of counsel on certain language contained in the transfer agreement.

4. The Committee considered additional financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted that \$5,000 be allocated to the College Division reserve fund to place the account's balance at \$25,000 or more with the beginning of the 1959-60 fiscal year.

(b) Voted that \$5,000 be placed in the baseball reserve fund.

(c) Voted that \$10,000 be allocated to underwrite the expenses of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids.

(d) Voted that the request of the National Association of Basketball Coaches for an additional appropriation be approved, it being understood that the total \$3,000 NCAA contribution to the NABC shall be used toward publication of the NABC Bulletin.

(e) Voted to receive and approve a report of the NCAA Olympic Committee showing \$62,631.02 as the colleges' donations toward financing of the 1959 Pan American and 1960 Olympic Games.

(f) Mr. Byers submitted a report, which had been prepared for informational purposes, analyzing NCAA growth since 1952 when the Association organized and located its first full-time headquarters office in Kansas City. He indicated that if the Association's affairs and activities continued to increase as they had in the six years covered by the report, additional secretarial assistance might be required to adequately perform the duties expected of the executive office staff.

5. Various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments were considered.

(a) Voted that the recommended dates and sites for 15 of the 16 National Collegiate Championship meets for 1959-60 be approved, it being understood that the date of the 1960 Track and Field Championships might be advanced a week depending upon the dates selected by the U. S. Olympic Committee for the 1960 Olympic trials. [NOTE: A listing of the approved dates and sites is set forth on page 177 of this publication.]

(b) Voted that the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee be approved to the end that the first four teams in the University Division tournament be awarded watches of the same value to carry the inscriptions recommended by the Tournament Committee.

(c) Voted that the ice hockey tournament financial report as computed by tournament officials be approved and that the NCAA's share of \$2,187.39 be placed in the Ice Hockey Tournament reserve fund.

(d) Voted that the recommendation be approved as submitted by the Ice Hockey Rules Committee suggesting that the Ice Hockey Tournament be reorganized to provide for two Eastern and two Western playoffs, each playoff to involve two teams to determine the

four national tournament entrants, this system to supplant the outright selection of the finalists which had been utilized since the tournament's inception in 1948.

(e) Voted to deny the request of the Basketball Hall of Fame, as presented by Bill Mokray, that a 25 cent tab be placed on all tickets sold for the 1960 University Division Basketball Tournament games, the money collected in this manner to be turned over to the Hall of Fame for its building fund.

(f) Voted that not more than \$1,500 be allocated to help meet the incidental costs which might be incurred by host institutions in administering 1960 College Division regional events, such payments to be charged against the College Division Reserve Fund and that the matter of future College Division regional and national competition be referred to the College Committee for further study.

(g) Voted that each rules or tournament committee, except the College and University Basketball Tournament Committees, shall be asked to review the complimentary ticket policy applicable to its particular event with a view toward reducing the number of complimentary tickets provided; furthermore, each committee shall be requested to submit a recommended future policy to the Committee at its January meeting.

(h) Voted that the Executive Regulations be amended to include the specification that selection committee expenses shall be considered a part of the game expense of the particular National Collegiate Championship event, with the chairmen of the games, rules or tournament committees to exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

(i) Voted that the Committee support the recommendation of the Special Golf Tournament Committee that the present system of medal and match play be retained for the National Collegiate Golf Championships.

(j) Voted that the recommendations of the Golf Coaches Association and NCAA Golf Tournament Committee that Ted B. Payseur, long-time chairman of the Tournament Committee be retained as director of the Golf Championships, be referred to the Council with the support of the Executive Committee.

(k) Voted that a three-man committee be appointed to study the problem outlined by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference concerning the increased costs of staging an NCAA event and the resultant deficit absorbed by the host institution.

6. Voted that the Association assume membership in the United States Modern Pentathlon Association.

7. Voted that the Committee endorse the program conceived by Amory T. Gill, basketball coach of Oregon State College, which would provide approximately 20 post-graduate scholarships to basketball players for study in foreign languages and international relations for these players to undertake a program of instruction and good will in foreign countries following their training, and recommend that the program be pursued further with the National Association of Basketball Coaches and other interested parties and the NCAA be kept informed of further developments.

8. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to review the entire compensation program for the Association's headquarters staff, including salaries, retirement plans, bonus arrangements and fringe benefits.

9. The Committee considered additional matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that Josten's, Inc., producers of the official team trophies for NCAA events, be granted exclusive permission for five years to produce official NCAA championship rings, in accordance with the proposal submitted by the executive director, it being understood that the sale of the rings shall be confined only to authorized individual champions or members of National Collegiate Championship teams and the purchasing institution or individual shall determine the ring stone and weight.

(b) Voted that the submitted list of supplementary awards be approved and that all other supplementary awards be presented in accordance with the Executive Regulations and inaugurated only with express approval of the Executive Committee; furthermore, only the official NCAA team and individual awards ordered through the executive offices shall be charged against the receipts of the various events, except for the approved supplementary awards being charged in this manner at the present time.

10. Rev. W. H. Crowley submitted a report of his Special Committee on Commemorative Awards indicating the Committee had considered 10 different types of awards and recommended the following procedure governing such awards:

(a) For individuals who have contributed outstanding service to the Association: a pen set with NCAA seal and suitable inscription.

(b) For retiring officers: a pen set with the inscription including name, office and years of service. (This award would replace the present cuff links.)

(c) No specific award shall be given officials of the University Basketball Tournament except that the Tournament Committee might submit a recommendation of an award for an official with lengthy officiating service in the tournament.

(d) The Council shall determine recipients of such awards upon recommendations submitted to it.

Voted that this report be received and the executive director be authorized to purchase a quantity of pen sets, the cost to be charged against the surplus account.

11. The Committee considered future sites for the annual Convention.

(a) Voted that the 1961 Convention be held in Pittsburgh with the Penn Sheraton as headquarters hotel.

(b) Voted that no change be made in the Association's plans for the reception held in conjunction with the annual Convention and the executive director should work closely year to year with the allied conferences serving as hosts for the receptions.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that Denver should be considered as the site for the 1962 meeting, Washington, D. C. for the 1963 meeting and San Francisco in 1964. In event of Denver's inability to handle the 1962 meeting, it was agreed that the 1962 Convention should be held in Washington and the 1963 meeting in San Francisco.

(d) Voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that an annual report on NCAA affairs be submitted to the convention of the American Football Coaches Association.

12. Voted to encourage the Television Committee of the Association to explore the feasibility of an extended agreement for football television rights, such an agreement not to exceed three years.

13. Voted to receive a letter from the NCAA Skiing Committee commending the Executive Committee and Officers for their support of intercollegiate skiing through formulation of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee and establishment of the National Collegiate Skiing Championships.

14. Voted that the 1961 National Collegiate Golf Championships be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, June 24-30.

Executive Committee at New York City January 4, 1960

1. Voted that the report of the Special Committee on Financing of NCAA events be referred to the Executive Director for review with the understanding that he will recommend to the next meeting of the Executive Committee a specific plan to alleviate the financial responsibilities and obligations of host institutions for National Collegiate Championship Events.

2. Voted to approve the recommendation of the Special Committee on NCAB Affairs that commercial sponsorship of the Association's statistical service is neither feasible nor desirable at this time.

3. Voted that Jefferson J. Coleman present the year-end Executive Committee report to the Convention.

4. The Officers presented a review of the compensation program for the Association's headquarters staff, including salaries, retirement plans and fringe benefits.

(a) Voted that the annuity program for the male members of the headquarters staff be reviewed in 1962 prior to the August Executive Committee meeting of that year.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to obtain additional office space and equipment as needed and to obtain the services of an additional female employee for the executive office staff, it being understood that the new employee shall be utilized primarily for publications work in order to free Wayne Duke for additional administrative duties.

5. The Executive Director presented a series of reports and other matters related to the financial affairs of the Association.

(a) The Committee reviewed the audit of Association accounts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1959, as printed in the 54th Convention Bulletin.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1958, and December 31, 1959. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$63,077.55, or 30.6 per cent of the budget; expenses for the same period were \$84,000.20, or 41.1 per cent of the budget.

(c) The Executive Director reported that arrangements for the Association to assume complete ownership of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau as an integrated sub-unit had been consummated. He reviewed the procedures which had been established for operation of the Bureau under the direct supervision of the Association's executive offices and submitted a revised budget of \$121,500.00 for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1959.

(1) Voted to approve the ownership arrangements and financial operations of the NCAB and the statement of NCAB income and expense for the four-month period ended December 31, 1959, reflecting income of \$60,389.48, or 49.7 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$32,261.50, or 27.1 per cent of the budget.

(2) Voted that the policy of making the official national football and basketball statistical services available to non-NCAA member institutions be reviewed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

(d) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program which showed a total of \$224,273.32 was accounted for in the investment trust and \$207,415.69 in the funded cash reserve.

(e) Voted to receive a report of NCAA Olympic contributions which showed that as of January 1, 1960, a total of \$117,500 had been raised toward the NCAA's share of \$350,000 for the 1960 Olympic Games.

(f) Voted to receive a report of 1959 NCAA television expenses which showed expenditures as of December 31, 1959, in the amount of \$32,954.46, or 54.4 per cent of the budget.

6. The Committee considered several matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the 1960 National Collegiate Tennis Championship be held at the University of Washington, Seattle, June 20-25, and that official NCAA medals be awarded the winners and runners-up of the consolation bracket of this event.

(b) Voted that two two-team playoffs be held to determine the Western representatives in the 1960 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship, it being understood that this arrangement shall apply only to the 1960 Championship; furthermore, that the Ice Hockey Rules Committee should consider the possibility of qualifying the champion of the Western Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League automatically for future tournaments and conducting a playoff for the other Western position in the national finals.

(c) Voted to oppose the proposal of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference that freshmen be permitted to compete in the National Collegiate Soccer Championship.

(d) Voted that the College Committee be authorized to establish the dates and sites for regional College Division competition.

(e) Voted to endorse the action of the Track and Field Rules Committee and affirm the June 17-18 dates for the 1960 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

(f) Voted that the 1961 National Collegiate Swimming Championships be held at the University of Washington, Seattle, March 23-25.

(g) Voted to waive the Association's 10 per cent share of the net receipts of regional and finals competition in the first year of the National Collegiate Soccer Championship, it being understood that these monies shall accrue to the competing institutions.

(h) Voted to receive a report and refer to the Council for further study materials compiled by Larry Snyder, Ohio State University track coach and coach of the 1960 U. S. Olympic track team, pointing up the problem caused by participation of foreign student-athletes in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships when it serves as a qualifying meet for the Olympic trials.

7. The Committee considered recommendations of the NCAA Olympic Committee.

(a) Voted to look with favor upon the recommendation that clinics be held upon the campuses of member institutions in connection with the Olympic Development Program; furthermore, that the Olympic Committee be requested to develop specific plans for such clinics and present the plans to the Council with the request that the Council grant the necessary exceptions to Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws.

(b) Voted that no action be taken upon the recommendation that the Modern Pentathlon be added to the list of National Collegiate Championship events.

8. John H. Kobs, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee, appeared before the group to discuss future plans for the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(a) In response to an earlier inquiry by the Committee relative to the advisability of utilizing Sunday for tournament play, Mr. Kobs explained it was advisable to do so in the interests of holding the demand upon the participants' time to the minimum, fitting the tournament schedule to the availability of the park, holding down costs and utilizing a good income day. It was the sense of the group that while present conditions necessitate utilizing Sunday play, the Baseball Rules Committee should continue to study the problem with a view toward eliminating Sunday games.

(b) Jack Kimberling, representative of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, appeared with Mr. Kobs to outline a proposal on behalf of his organization to underwrite and sponsor the Baseball Championship in Los Angeles. Details of the proposal were filed with the executive director and secretary-treasurer.

Voted that a decision relative to future sites of the Baseball Championship not be made until after the 1960 tournament.

9. Voted that the matter of appointing assistant secretaries for the basketball and football rules committees be tabled until further study can be made of the situation and that expenses shall be allocated for Dave Tirrell to attend the March, 1960, meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee to assist the Committee in acquainting its new secretary with his duties.

10. The Executive Director exhibited a sample of the lapel pin, authorized by previous Executive Committee action, for presentation to the individual student-athletes who win National Collegiate Championships and to members of National Championship teams.

11. The Executive Committee expressed its interest in the Extra Events Committee providing maximum guidance to the administrators of new post-season football games and in the selection of experienced personnel to fill the two NCAA positions on the administrative committees for these games.

Council at New Orleans, Louisiana

April 27-29, 1959

1. Voted to endorse the interim action of the Officers and a representative or representatives of the University of Southern California be granted an opportunity to make whatever supplementary arguments they might wish to make on the question of the Council's reconsideration of its previously-enacted penalties in the USC case.

2. Voted to endorse the following appointments made by the Officers and approve the nomination of the National Association of Basketball Coaches:

(a) Basketball Rules Committee: Arad McCutchan, Evansville College, to replace E. A. Diddle, Middle Tennessee State College, ineligible, as the College Division (East) representative.

(b) Swimming Rules Committee: John Miller, Drexel Institute, to replace Gordon H. Chalmers, U. S. Military Academy, as the District Two representative. Mr. Chalmers had transferred out of the District.

(c) Tennis Tournament Committee: William Murphy, University of Michigan, to replace Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, deceased; Harry Schmidt, Iowa State University, to replace Mr. Bennett as chairman.

(d) Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics: Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, to replace Paul Brechler, University of Iowa, whose term had expired.

(e) College Cross-Country Committee: Aldo Sebben, Southwest Missouri State College, to replace Dale R. Sprinkle, Albion College, resigned.

(f) Baseball Rules Committee: Frank O'Hora, Colgate University, to replace Harold R. Gilbert, Pennsylvania State University, resigned, as the District Two representative.

(g) University Basketball Tournament Committee: Forrest Two-good, nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches to serve as NABC representative.

(h) National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame:
District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College
District 2—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
District 4—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin
District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
District 6—L. R. Meyer, Texas Christian University
District 7—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver
District 8—Jesse Hill, University of Southern California

[NOTE: It was understood that the Council had authority to make appointments only to serve until the next annual Convention of the Association.]

3. Voted to endorse the Officers' nomination of personnel for the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids and that the Officers shall be empowered to contact the nominees to determine whether they will serve, make any necessary replacement(s) and select a chairman of the Committee.

4. Reports of various subcommittees or special committees were considered.

(a) Voted to receive and approve the report of the Special Committee on Amateurism (Ralph Furey, Columbia University; George H. Young, University of Wisconsin and Mr. Byers) which recommended against any modification of Official Interpretation 3 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, to allow for revision of the present rule of permanent ineligibility to partial ineligibility for those student-athletes who, previous to college enrollment, sign a professional sports contract but receive no money and do not report or play for the professional sports organization.

(b) Voted to approve the proposed amendment on student participation, Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution, as submitted by the Special Committee on Amateurism, and sponsor the proposal at the 54th annual Convention:

(c) Mr. Harder, chairman of the junior college survey committee, reported that a questionnaire had been circularized to 273 junior colleges to determine their possible interest in NCAA membership and the privileges to be attached to such membership. One-hundred-fifty responses had been received and 82 institutions indicated they were interested in competing in NCAA events and voting in Association affairs while 58 were not. It was voted the report be received and the Council go on record as being opposed to the inauguration of a junior college membership division at this time.

(d) Voted that the problem of complimentary tickets, as defined and outlined by the subcommittee on Complimentary Tickets, be referred to the new Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids.

5. The Council took the following actions on the report of the Committee on Infractions, as submitted by A. D. Kirwan, chairman.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Gustavus Adolphus College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Gustavus Adolphus College to have violated the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws in that the institution's football team participated in a post-season football game at Tucson, Arizona, December 6, 1958, this contest not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Article VII of the By-laws;

Whereas, officials of Gustavus Adolphus College annually have received notices from the Officers of the Association as to which post-season football contests are certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, the College thus having been reminded each year of the particular By-law requirement;

Whereas, the 1958 Officers of the Association distributed to the faculty representatives and athletic directors of all member institutions, under date of November 13, 1958, a listing of the 11 post-season football games which had been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in connection with the 1958 football season and the game at Tucson, Arizona, was not included in the list and, at the time of Gustavus Adolphus College's participation, the management of the game had not applied for certification;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Gustavus Adolphus College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (April 29, 1959), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the College prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Gustavus Adolphus College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly-scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Gustavus Adolphus College.

(b) Voted that the case involving the University of Wyoming be referred back to the Committee on Infractions for further investigation of a possible violation of the rule of the Mountain States Athletic Conference which prohibits the granting of financial aid to student-athletes ineligible for competition.

(c) Carl Franklin, faculty athletic representative of the University of Southern California, appeared before the Council to supplement the information and arguments set forth in the University's written petition for a review and modification of the penalties imposed upon USC by the Council, January 7, 1959 and stated that USC's request for a review of the Council's previous action was based mainly on the fact that the administration of the University had undertaken substantial corrective actions. In substantiation of that statement, Mr. Franklin read letters from the University president to various staff members involved in the case. He outlined the

reorganization that had taken place within the University regarding the athletic department's relationship to the University as a whole and concluded his remarks by noting that the University still was in substantial disagreement with the Committee on Infractions and Council in regard to the findings involved in the case of one of the student-athletes involved.

Voted after careful review of the information and arguments advanced by the University of Southern California, it is the conclusion of the Council that no modification be made in the earlier penalties imposed in this case; in taking such action, however, the Council wishes to take public cognizance of the reforms instituted by President Topping and his associates at the University of Southern California which it is hoped will prevent reoccurrence of the kind of violations which antedated Dr. Topping's presidency.

(d) Mr. Kirwan stated that the Committee on Infractions had undertaken an investigation of Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, on the basis that the institution was permitting student-athletes who had signed professional baseball contracts to represent it in intercollegiate basketball competition and it appeared evident that at least two student-athletes were involved at the time the institution submitted its resignation.

Voted to accept the resignation of Georgia Teachers College, direct the secretary to make notation on the membership record of the institution as to reasons why the resignation had been submitted and that announcement be made that the institution had resigned during the course of an investigation into alleged violations of NCAA requirements.

(e) Ralph C. Bursiek, faculty athletic representative, and Charles Mileham, athletic director, University of Cincinnati, appeared before the Council to present additional information regarding the operations of the cooperative educational program at the University.

Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Cincinnati:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that prospective student-athletes were offered financial aid in excess of that permitted by the requirements of this Association;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have violated Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (b), of the Constitution in that enrolled student-athletes were provided financial aid in excess of that permitted by NCAA legislation;

Whereas, these violations occurred as a result of the University of Cincinnati's awarding of grants-in-aid to student-athletes who are enrolled in their cooperative education programs;

Whereas, the cooperative education program provides that a student-athlete shall attend classes 21 weeks, work 26 weeks and have five weeks additional for vacation or employment, with usually five years required to obtain a degree;

Whereas, the benefits of the grant-in-aid when added to the student-athletes' earned income from employment exceeds commonly-accepted educational expenses as defined and limited in Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (b), of the NCAA Constitution, and;

Whereas, the University of Cincinnati pioneered in developing the cooperative education system in this country more than a half century ago and there is no indication that athletes are given preferential treatment in the administration of this program, except it appears that there are 13 student-athletes at the University of Cincinnati enrolled in the cooperative program, whose total aid, earned and unearned, exceeds the limit placed in the Constitution on January 11, 1957;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Cincinnati be placed on probation from this date (April 29, 1959) until such time as the University has shown that it has adjusted its grants-in-aid to cooperative student-athletes, so as to conform to the limits fixed by this Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council shall expect a report at its next meeting of the progress that has been made by the University of Cincinnati in making this adjustment, and that no additional penalties shall be assessed against the University until that report has been received and considered;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the Council and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University.

6. The meeting reviewed the interpretations contained in the first of the 1959 series of interpretation circulars distributed to the Council.

(a) Voted that the interpretation on fringe benefits be revised to read as follows: "Special arrangements designed to provide student-athletes with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be a violation of Article III, Sections 1 and/or 4, (a), of the Constitution. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or other friends. (It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general.)"

(b) Voted to appoint a three-man subcommittee to develop a ruling on what member institutions may legitimately provide in the way of expense funds for student-athletes to compete in non-college events such as USGA-sponsored golf tournaments or AAU-sponsored track meets.

7. Voted to endorse an enforcement policy for Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution, to the end that if the Committee on Ethics

were to determine that a particular individual had violated a provision of this Section and the Committee had reported its findings to the Council, and the Council concurred in the findings, the Council would censure the individual and report the results of the investigation to the press, the chief executive officer of the individual's institution and to any other organization which might have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter; if the individual were to persist in a violation of one or more of the provisions of Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, the Council would call the institution's attention to its basic obligation (Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution) to administer its athletic program in accordance with the principles of the Association and that a continued violation of the Principles of Ethical Conduct would result in an institutional violation.

8. Bernie A. Shively, chairman of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee, appeared before the meeting to present his Committee's recommendations for revisions in the requirements and procedures applying to the NCAA's program of certifying summer baseball teams.

Voted that the following recommendations for revision in the criteria and operations of the NCAA summer baseball certification program be approved:

(a) The 1958 criteria be employed in the future except that a student-athlete may be paid his regular job rate for the hours consumed in traveling to games or participating in games, it being understood that the total of this extra allowance when added to the 32-hour work minimum may not exceed 44 hours for the week. (For example, a player who performed legitimate work for 32 hours could be allowed an additional 12 hours compensation for travel or play; a boy who was employed for 36 hours could be allowed eight hours additional.)

(b) The NCAA provide firm enforcement of its criteria and that the following penalties be employed for violations:

(1) Immediate withdrawal of certification of a team found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

(2) Immediate prohibition of participation by any and all student-athletes on a team found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

(3) Permanent ineligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition of any student-athlete found to be in violation of NCAA requirements.

(c) Some procedure be established whereby a team which has lost its certification may be able to regain it at a later date.

(NOTE: It was agreed the revised program would not be put into effect until the matter had been reviewed by the 54th annual Convention.)

9. The Council gave its consideration to associate membership matters.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the associate membership classification was specifically established for institutions which would not qualify for active membership and, thus, they were relieved of full compliance with the conditions and obligations of membership specified in Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution.

(b) Voted that the following institutions be elected to associate membership: Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio; State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary, Norfolk, Virginia.

10. Voted to endorse the recommendation of the Youth Fitness Committee to the end that the NCAA advocate with the various accrediting agencies that they examine and strengthen the criteria they employ in evaluating the adequacy of the physical education, intramural, recreation and athletic programs of member colleges and secondary schools; it was recommended that the President of the Association direct a covering letter to the appropriate officers of the accrediting agencies involved.

11. Various recommendations from the Association's Executive Committee were considered.

(a) Voted that the chairman appoint a subcommittee to consider the growing problem involved in the recruiting of student-athletes from foreign countries and the committee report back to the Council with recommendations as to the best ways and means of solving the problem.

(b) Voted to endorse the proposed amendment which would provide that if a freshman competes on the varsity team of an institution with 750 or more undergraduate male students he shall not be eligible for NCAA College Division competition as a freshman, but he shall be eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition in College Division events.

(c) Voted to endorse and support the position of the Executive Committee that those conferences whose championship teams automatically qualify for the NCAA University Division basketball tournament should only permit their teams to compete in the NCAA tournament; furthermore, those teams which qualify as possible at-large selections owe their first allegiance to the NCAA and should withhold accepting an invitation to any other tournament until the NCAA selection committees have made their decisions.

12. The Council discussed several suggested amendments to NCAA legislation.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting there was no need to amend the Constitution to show that certain exceptions to the limit on aid have been accorded to the U. S. Military, Naval and Air Force Academies in that the allowance given by those institutions to their students includes financial aid to purchase clothing and, also, includes free passage on service aircraft for vacation transportation.

(b) Voted to sponsor whatever amendments might be necessary to establish the Vice-President-at-Large as an ex officio member and chairman of the College Committee.

(c) Voted that the executive director prepare the necessary amendments to provide for an Eastern and Western College Division representative on the Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees.

13. There was a general discussion of recent developments in the football rules situation.

Council at Boston, Massachusetts

October 26-28, 1959

1. The executive director submitted the recommendations of the Officers to fill several vacancies in the membership of various committees of the Association.

(a) Voted that positions for two College Division representatives on the Public Relations Committee be created, as recommended by that Committee, and Charles Ray, North Carolina College, and Warren Berg, Luther College, be appointed as East and West College Division representatives, respectively.

(b) Voted that Anthony Curerri, University of Wisconsin, be appointed as chairman of the Boxing Rules Committee to replace Julius Menendez, San Jose State College, resigned, it being understood that Mr. Menendez will serve the remainder of his unexpired term as a member of the Committee.

(c) Voted that Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton College, be appointed as chairman of the College Basketball Tournament Committee, to replace J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College, resigned, it being understood that Mr. Barr will serve the remainder of his unexpired term as a member of the Committee.

(d) Voted to endorse the Officers' appointment of Homer Beatty, Santa Ana College, as the junior college representative on the Football Rules Committee.

(e) Voted that Frank Howard, Clemson College, be appointed as District Three representative on the Football Rules Committee to serve until the January, 1960, Convention as a replacement for Wallace Wade, Southern Conference, retired.

(f) Voted that General Robert Neyland, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, be requested to submit two or more nominees for the high school representative on the Football Rules Committee with the understanding that the Council shall select one for the position.

2. Voted that the chairman appoint a special committee to study all aspects of accelerated academic programs, such as the trimester plan, and report back to the Council at its January meeting.

3. The Council considered the reports of special committees.

(a) Mr. Byers reported a 13-man Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids had been appointed with Frank N. Gardner of Drake University, immediate past President of the Association, as chairman. He noted that a seven-page questionnaire had been circularized to chief executive officers, faculty representatives and athletic directors of member institutions under date of October 14, 1959, and the responses would be considered by the Committee at its first meeting, November 17-18.

(b) Voted that the matter of what member institutions may legitimately provide in the way of expenses for student-athletes to compete in non-college events be referred back to Colonel McAlister's special committee with the understanding that the Committee will submit a report to the Council at its January meeting.

(c) Voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee on post-season basketball competition that the games played in post-

season basketball tournaments conducted by member conferences for the purpose of determining their representatives in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship shall be counted as one game in relationship to the 26-game limit.

(d) Voted that the question of whether O. I. 1, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, should be eliminated be referred back to Mr. Ford's Committee.

(e) Voted to support the recommendation of the sub-committee on alien student-athletes' eligibility that a new Section 10 be added to Article III of the Constitution and sponsor the appropriate amendments, as well as an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws.

4. The meeting reviewed interpretations contained in Bulletin No. 2 of the 1959 series of interpretation circulars, which had been distributed to the Council.

(a) Voted it would not be consistent with NCAA requirements if an institution were to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. [NOTE: It also was agreed that it would be a violation of NCAA requirements if the team physician were delegated authority to cancel financial aid awards.]

(b) Voted that it is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide the same young man with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from his board allowance at the actual cost figure.

(c) Voted that the definition of "commonly-accepted educational expense," as set forth in O. I. 1, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be amended as follows: "(tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for laundry)."

(d) Voted that it would represent a violation for an institution (or its representative) to pay or waive for prospective student-athletes the processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospective student's application papers, unless such fees are paid or waived consistent with institutional policy as it applies to other applicants."

(e) Voted that a student shall be in "residence" as the term is used in Article IV, Section 1, (f), of the By-laws, with the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or on the day when he reports on call for regular uniformed squad practice at the beginning of the autumn quarter or semester.

(f) It was the sense of the meeting that a prospect becomes a "student-athlete" of an institution, as the term is used in Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws, with the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or on the day when he reports on call for regular uniformed squad practice at the beginning of the autumn quarter or semester.

(g) It was the sense of the meeting that an incoming freshman student-athlete may not receive his room or board allowance until

such time as he is required to be present on the campus for an official university activity.

4. The following actions were taken on the report of the Committee as submitted by N. M. McKnight.

(a) The meeting discussed the case involving Arizona State University, Tempe.

(1) Clyde Smith, director of athletics, and James McCleary, chairman of the faculty committee on intercollegiate athletics, Arizona State University, appeared before the Council to comment on various aspects of the case.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Arizona State University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Arizona State University, Tempe, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Arizona State University to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that staff members of the institution offered 10 prospective student-athletes free airplane transportation from their homes to the University's campus during August, 1958, for the eventual purpose of enrolling as freshmen at Arizona State, although the young men also were being transported to pre-arranged jobs where they were to work for approximately one month to earn funds to pay the out-of-state tuition charges for their first semester at the University;

Whereas, the Council has found Arizona State University to have violated the provisions of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that the 10 prospective student-athletes were provided the free airplane transportation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the young men arriving at Arizona State University August 17, 1958;

Whereas, from August 18 to September 15, they worked on clean-up, maintenance and repair and, during this time, enjoyed free housing at one of the institution's dormitories in violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution;

Whereas, the Council has found Arizona State University to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws in that during the weekend of August 23-24, 1958, the University paid the costs of taking nine prospective student-athletes on an over-night trip to the Grand Canyon which is located approximately 250 miles from the University's campus;

Whereas, the airplane transportation and job program were arranged following a ruling by the State Board of Regents, July 12, 1958, to the effect that all recipients of unearned financial assistance at state-supported institutions of higher learning in Arizona must be in the upper two-thirds of their high school graduating class;

Whereas, Arizona State University staff members originally had offered the 10 prospective student-athletes grant-in-aid assistance, they revised the offer following July 12, 1958, and arranged a job program between August 18 and September 15 so the student-athletes could secure sufficient funds to pay the

out-of-state tuition charges and, then, they arranged jobs from September 18 to January 27, 1959, to cover the board and room costs and fees for said student-athletes;

Whereas, Arizona State University has advised that the transportation and work program was a unique undertaking designed to meet a contingency created by the Board of Regents' action; and it was discontinued at the conclusion of the first semester of the 1958-59 college year;

Whereas, Arizona State University was placed on probation by the NCAA for two years (September 1, 1953, to September 1, 1955) for violation of the Association's financial aid and recruiting legislation;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Arizona State University be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (October 27, 1959), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first year of this probationary period Arizona State University shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in any National Collegiate Championship event or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration or control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Arizona State University.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Mississippi:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Mississippi to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that a representative of the University's athletic interests solicited the attendance at the University of Mississippi of a prospective student-athlete with the offer and gift of financial aid and equivalent inducements not permitted by this Association or the Southeastern Conference;

Whereas, the University's representative in this case, an alumnus, apparently did not provide any assistance to the prospective student-athlete until after he (the alumnus) had been legally established as the prospective student-athlete's guardian, the guardianship decree being granted December 24, 1957, following conclusion of the prospect's senior football season;

Whereas, the prospective student-athlete had applied for financial assistance at the University of Mississippi December 7, 1957, and the University had awarded the young man a grant-in-aid on December 18 of that year;

Whereas, the financial assistance awarded by the University subsequently was cancelled because the young man became married during the summer of 1958, thus violating one of the conditions of the University's award;

Whereas, it is the Council's conclusion that the principal reason that the alumnus decided to establish the guardianship was because his future ward was an outstanding football player and one whom he (the alumnus) earnestly hoped would attend the University of Mississippi;

Whereas, it appears clear that the University of Mississippi has made a serious effort to educate its alumni to conform to the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that record be made of the action of the Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference in officially censuring the University of Mississippi and imposing a fine of \$1,000;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University of Mississippi be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (October 27, 1959) it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the athletic and executive administrations of the University of Mississippi and the Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

(c) The meeting discussed the case involving Hamline University, St. Paul Minnesota.

(1) Joseph Hutton, director of athletics, Hamline University, appeared before the Council to comment on various aspects of the case. He stated the violation was based on a misunderstanding of the rules and contended the incident involved did not constitute a tryout situation because of extenuating circumstances.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Hamline University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Hamline University to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws in that three prospective student-athletes revealed, demonstrated and displayed their abilities in the sport of basketball during a practice session which took place the evening of April 15, 1959, or thereabout, in a grade school gymnasium in Virginia, Minnesota;

Whereas, an admissions counsellor of the University, who was a former basketball player at the institution, participated in

the workout and the athletic director and head basketball coach of the University observed the practice session;

Whereas, the Council recognizes that there were extenuating circumstances to the incident in that the father of one of the participants had requested and urged that his son be permitted to work out against said admissions counsellor and, also, it appears clear that the practice session was not conducted in an effort to determine whether Hamline was going to award financial assistance to one or more of the prospective student-athletes;

Whereas, there is no information available to indicate that Hamline University's staff members have followed the practice of trying out prospective student-athletes and, in fact, the incident at Virginia, Minnesota, appears to have been conceived and organized by a prospective student-athlete and his father and was permitted to occur by the University's athletic director;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Hamline University be reprimanded and censured for its violation of Article VI, Section 3, of the Association's By-laws; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council express its appreciation to the executive and athletic administrations of Hamline University for the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions during the course of this inquiry.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Montana State College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Montana State College, Bozeman, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found that Montana State College violated the provisions of Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution in that during the summer of 1958 the head football coach of the College awarded a scholarship to a prospective student-athlete from Brooklyn, New York, the scholarship not being approved or reviewed by the scholarship committee of the College;

Whereas, the Council has found that Montana State College violated the provisions of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that the head football coach of the institution, September 23, 1958, cancelled the scholarship for the reason that the young man was not physically capable (too small) to play football at Montana State and, further, the young man had misrepresented his physical dimensions when he submitted his application for scholarship assistance, it being noted that the particular student-athlete engaged in football practice at the institution September 9 to September 15 at which time he was injured;

Whereas, the Ethics Committee of the American Football Coaches Association has found the head football coach's actions in violation of the Code of Ethics of that Association;

Whereas, Montana State College, a member of the Association since 1937, was placed on probation for a one-year period by the NCAA Council, June 1, 1957, because the College's football team participated in a bowl game in violation of NCAA rules;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Montana State College be placed on probation for a two-year period from this date (October 27, 1959), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies of the College prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the probationary period, Montana State College shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in any National Collegiate Championship event or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of Montana State College.

(e) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Wyoming:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Wyoming, Laramie, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Wyoming to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (a) and (b), of the By-laws in that the University offered and paid the costs incurred by a prospective student-athlete and his wife in travelling from their home in South Bend, Indiana, to Laramie, Wyoming, during July, 1957, for the purposes of visiting the campus and securing summer employment; if all went well, the prospective student-athlete planned to enroll at the University during September of 1957;

Whereas, following the couple's arrival in Laramie during July, 1957, the young man secured summer employment and eventually enrolled in the University during the fall semester of 1957, and his wife secured a job during September of that year;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Wyoming to have violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that staff members of the institution offered grant-in-aid assistance to the prospective student-athlete in violation of the legislation of the Mountain States Athletic Conference which provides that a transfer student shall not be eligible for financial aid until at such time as he shall have established eligibility for athletic competition, it being noted that this offer was subsequently corrected by the University and the young man was not extended unearned financial assistance;

Whereas, the young man unofficially withdrew from the University of Wyoming, January 22, 1958, following disciplinary difficulties;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Wyoming be placed on probation for a period of one year from this

date (October 27, 1959), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period, the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probationary period the University of Wyoming's football team shall end its season with the final regularly-scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season football competition;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the institution's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make a commitment for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Wyoming.

(f) Voted that the University of Cincinnati financial aid program for student-athletes enrolled in cooperative education programs, based upon the terms and conditions outlined in President Langsam's letter of September 8 and the executive director's letter of September 15, be accepted and approved, and that the University of Cincinnati's probationary status be terminated as of October 27, 1959.

(g) Mr. Byers reported he had received a letter from Dr. Norman Topping, president of the University of Southern California, advising that a reorganization of the University's athletic program had been completed and requesting that the NCAA review USC's athletic operations at an early date.

Voted that the executive director acknowledge Dr. Topping's letter and inform him that the NCAA's review of the University's athletic policies and practices will be undertaken shortly before termination of the institution's two-year probation period, in accordance with the Association's established procedure.

(h) Voted to adopt a statement recommended by the Committee on Infractions outlining the moral responsibilities of coaches and athletic administrators in connection with the NCAA enforcement program and that this statement be incorporated in the materials now issued in connection with the NCAA enforcement program.

(i) Voted to receive the report of the Committee on Infractions regarding the possibilities and effects of recommending ineligibility for student-athletes found involved in the violation of NCAA requirements governing financial assistance. Concerned with the probability that such penalties would reduce the effectiveness of the Committee's interviews of prospective and enrolled student-athletes, it was agreed by the Committee to recommend that no change be made in the present penalty philosophy which emphasizes institutional sanctions.

5. The meeting reviewed various proposed amendments to be submitted to the 54th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, to include language regarding student participation.

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, A, Section 2, (b), of the Constitution to provide that at least one new member shall be elected to the Executive Committee each year.

(c) Voted to sponsor amendments to Article V, A, Section 3, (c), (3), of the Constitution, and Article III, Section 1, (f), of the By-laws, to provide that the Vice-President-at-Large shall serve as chairman of the College Committee.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, B, Section 1, 8, of the Constitution, to include the State of Alaska in District Eight.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, (g), of the By-laws, to provide for two College Division representatives on the Nominating Committee.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, (h), of the By-laws, to provide for two College Division representatives on the Committee on Committees.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, (m), of the By-laws, to expand the responsibilities of the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety.

(h) Voted to sponsor a series of amendments to Article III, Section 3, of the By-laws, to provide that any person elected to the chairmanship of the Golf Tournament, Tennis Tournament and University and College Cross-Country Meet Committees may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member.

(i) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, to substitute the word "may" for "shall."

(j) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, to provide the same exception for the University of Alaska that is now accorded to the University of Hawaii.

(k) Voted that the executive director prepare and circularize to the membership an amendment to Article VIII of the By-laws whereby foreign tours of basketball teams of NCAA members, arranged and sanctioned by the U. S. State Department and approved by the Association's Council, may be exempted from the limitations of said Article.

Mr. Byers reported there were indications that some member institutions were abusing the NCAA eligibility provision which permitted all-freshmen teams unlimited competition without counting it against the freshmen's participation record. There was no indication that the Council felt legislative action should be taken at this time.

6. Voted that upon the request of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, an award form which would satisfy the requirements of Article III, Section 4, (c), of the NCAA Constitution, be approved and circularized to the membership.

7. Voted to receive the recommendation of the Association's Television Committee that the next Television Committee be authorized by the 1960 Convention to effect arrangements for the telecasting of NCAA programs during the ensuing two or three football seasons and that the Council express to the Television Committee its interest in the general principle of an extended television agreement and

that the Council will look forward to receiving a more specific report from the Television Committee in January.

8. Colonel George B. Simler, director of athletics, U. S. Air Force Academy, appeared before the Council to review the Academy's preparatory educational activities in relationship to Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the By-laws, and outlined four preparatory aid programs under which a prospective cadet might qualify himself academically for entrance into the Academy.

Voted that certain phases of the preparatory education program employed by the Air Force Academy violate Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the By-laws, and that the Academy should be prepared to seek an exception under (b) of this Section at the January meeting of the Council.

9. Elected the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee to serve at the 54th NCAA Convention.

(a) Committee on Committees:

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
District 2—Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
District 4—William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference
District 5—H. B. Lee, Kansas State University
District 6—E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
District 8—Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon
At-large—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin (Chairman).

(b) Nominating Committee:

District 1—J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut
District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa
District 5—Frank L. Stovall, University of Houston
District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
District 7—Francis E. Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines
District 8—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University (Chairman)
At-large—Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College

10. Voted that the Athletic Association of Western Universities be elected to allied membership.

11. Mr. Byers advised the Council of developments connected with Congressional consideration of a professional sports' bill recommended by the U. S. Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Committee and its relationship to intercollegiate athletics. He indicated that there was a possibility some legislation beneficial to intercollegiate athletics might be incorporated in the proposed bill being prepared by the Committee.

Voted that the Officers be authorized to establish any necessary committees and take whatever actions they might deem advisable to advance the best interests of intercollegiate athletics.

Council at New York City January 5-6, 1960

1. The Council reviewed miscellaneous interpretations of NCAA legislation.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that O. I. 1, Article IV, Section 1, (d), By-laws, should be revised to provide that a student shall be considered a transfer when he is registered and on campus for the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or on the day when he reports on call for regular uniformed squad practice at the beginning of any quarter or semester.

(b) Voted that a special committee be appointed to review the bowl game expense formula as set forth in O. I. 1, (d), of Article III, Section 1, Constitution, and develop a specific recommendation which would be applicable to student-athletes participating in basketball tournaments.

(c) Voted that inasmuch as bowling is not considered an intercollegiate sport, college scholarships may be awarded to members of winning teams in bowling tournaments without such aid affecting the intercollegiate athletic eligibility of the individuals involved.

(d) Voted that an institution may not cancel financial assistance to a student-athlete on the basis that he falsified information as to his height, weight or previous injuries on the scholarship or grant-in-aid application form.

(e) Voted that any individual registered in an officiating association and who has officiated for pay shall be ineligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

(f) Voted to affirm the interpretation adopted in October that games played in post-season basketball tournaments conducted by a member conference for the purpose of determining its representative in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship shall be counted as one game in relationship to the 26-game limit; further, it is the Council's position that this ruling is within its interpretive authority.

(g) Voted the previous interpretation regarding travel uniforms shall apply even though an allied conference purchases the uniforms for a member team's use in connection with post-season football competition.

2. The Council reviewed plans for the 54th annual Convention.

(a) Voted that D. S. McAlister present the Council's year-end report to the business session.

(b) Reviewed proposed amendments set forth in the Convention Bulletin and the chairman assigned members of the Council to present each of the amendments to the business session since all of the amendments were sponsored by the Council.

3. Voted that the matter of the existing articles of alliance between the NCAA and the Amateur Athletic Union be referred back to the NCAA representatives on the Joint Committee on Amateurism in the hope that a common amateur rule and mutually acceptable procedures for enforcing the rule might be developed.

4. Members of the Committee on Infractions appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee.

(a) Voted that the probationary status of Memphis State University be terminated effective January 6, 1960.

(b) Voted that President Renne's request for a re-hearing of the Montana State College case be denied. (Against: Mr. Lory)

(c) Dean Earl Sneed of the University of Oklahoma appeared before the Council to present additional information relative to Case No. 141.

Voted that the report of the Committee on Infractions involving the University of Oklahoma be accepted and the Committee's findings approved.

(d) President Ben G. Henneke and Coach Bobby Dobbs of the University of Tulsa appeared before the Council to present additional information relative to Case No. 122.

(1) Voted to accept the report of the Committee on Infractions involving the University of Tulsa, approve the Committee's findings and adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Tulsa:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Tulsa to have violated the provisions of Article VI, Section I, of the By-laws, in that a representative of athletic interests of the University offered a prospective student-athlete financial assistance contrary to the rules and regulations of this Association;

Whereas, this offer was in the form of a gift or a loan of \$400 to said prospective student-athlete;

Whereas, the actual transaction was never completed because the young man decided to attend another institution and, also, the representative of the University of Tulsa's athletic interests subsequently was advised that such a procedure would violate governing intercollegiate athletic legislation;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Tulsa be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 6, 1960), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions at all times by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Tulsa.

5. Howard Grubbs, chairman, and Asa S. Bushnell, program director, appeared before the Council on behalf of the 1959 Television Committee to present the Committee's recommendation that the 1960 Television Committee be authorized to formulate a two-year plan for televising of college football.

Voted to receive and support the recommendation of the 1959 Television Committee.

6. Voted that the recommendations of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee be referred back to the committee for further study with the request that the committee submit another report to the Council at its April meeting, it being understood that the existing NCAA criteria shall apply to organized summer competition in 1960.

7. It was moved and seconded that an exception be granted to Article VI, Section 7, (a) of the By-laws to permit the Falcon Foundation and Skelly Scholarship Foundation to provide financial assistance to prospective student-athletes of the U. S. Air Force Academy for purposes of their obtaining preparatory education. (Motion defeated)

8. Voted that Lee K. Anderson, executive secretary of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association, be elected as the high school representative on the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

9. Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Oklahoma:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Oklahoma, Norman, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Oklahoma to have violated the principle of institutional control and responsibility (Article III, Section 2, Constitution) and the provision requiring members to cooperate in answering all relevant inquiries pertaining to the enforcement of the Association's rules and regulations (Article I, Section 5, By-laws);

Whereas, the Council's findings in this case are based in part upon the conclusion that at the time of the NCAA's previous inquiry into athletic policies and practices of the University, during 1954-55, the University's representatives failed to provide information which, if it had been disclosed, perhaps would have altered the NCAA's eventual disposition of this earlier inquiry;

Whereas, it now develops that this recently disclosed information concerned improper financial assistance being awarded to a then student-athlete of the University and the operations of a recruiting fund which allegedly was used to provide improper financial assistance to certain prospective and enrolled student-athletes;

Whereas, the Council's principal reason and purpose in reopening this case at this time is to concentrate on the operations of such recruiting fund which was administered by Mr. Arthur L. Wood of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

Whereas, this fund existed between 1952 and 1954, and the University of Oklahoma and representatives of the NCAA have repeatedly requested Mr. Wood to make the records of this fund available for inspection so as to determine whether or not it is still in existence, but Mr. Wood has consistently refused such requests on the ground that he could not disclose such records without jeopardizing his own position;

Whereas, the Council does not consider Mr. Wood's reasons for refusing to cooperate to be sufficient and the Council be-

lieves that it is entitled to be satisfied that the recruiting fund is no longer in existence and has not been used to provide improper assistance or for improper recruiting activities, especially since Mr. Wood initially disclaimed knowledge of the fund and then acknowledged that he had administered the fund for improper activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Oklahoma be placed on probation for an indefinite period from this date (January 6, 1960) and in the event that Mr. Wood makes a full disclosure of the operations of the recruiting fund which was under his administration, the Council may then reconsider the matter and take whatever action it at that time deems appropriate under the circumstances;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probationary period, the University of Oklahoma's football team shall be ineligible to participate in any post-season football competition;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probationary period the institution's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such television appearances before it is restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions at all times by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Oklahoma.

10. It was the sense of the meeting that a statement of the policy which has guided the legislative and enforcement activities of the Association for the past eight years should be presented to the business session of the annual Convention.

11. Voted that the Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership.

12. Voted that proposed legislation combining the offices of Vice-President-at-Large and chairman of the College Committee be withdrawn, as requested by the College Committee.

Council at New York City

January 9, 1960

1. Voted that the Executive Committee and the Executive Director and his staff be commended for an efficiently-organized and well-conducted Convention.

2. The Executive Director presented two membership questions.

(a) Voted that the usual procedure be followed in processing applications for active membership from those institutions which commit to observance of the four-sport requirement following election, provided, however, that the executive office shall check up one year after the institution is elected to membership to determine whether it is complying with the requirement.

(b) Voted that Southern Connecticut State College's request to withdraw its resignation from active membership be denied.

3. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee of at least three persons to develop criteria for determining those persons who qualify for the Association's newly-created commemorative awards.

4. The Committee considered the matter of appointing high school and junior college representatives to the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee.

(a) Voted that Harlan Carter, Shasta Union High School, Redding, California, be elected to a four-year term as the secondary schools' representative on the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee, as recommended by the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

(b) Voted that the Officers be empowered to select the junior college representative on the Basketball Rules Committee.

5. Voted that the matter of the growth of college all-star games in the sports of football and basketball be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the chairman, to determine whether any legislative steps might be necessary.

6. Voted to deny the recommendation of the Golf Tournament Committee that the position of executive secretary and director of the National Collegiate Golf Championships be established.

7. Voted to endorse the following revision of Official Interpretation 1, Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws, subject to final editing by the Officers:

"O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that he was officially registered and enrolled at his institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester or that he attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or on the day when he reports on call for regular uniformed squad practice just prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment and attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course."

8. The Council gave its attention to the appointment of various NCAA committees for 1960 and the selection of personnel to fill vacancies on continuing committees.

(a) Voted to elect the following 1960 Advertising Committee:

District 1—Thomas Doherty, University of Rhode Island

District 2—Charles Moravec, Lehigh University

District 3—W. W. Cobey, University of Maryland

District 4—Wilbur E. Snypp, Ohio State University

District 5—Fred Casotti, University of Colorado

District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University

District 7—James L. Sankovitz, Colorado School of Mines

District 8—Wally Fredericks, University of California

At-Large—Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina

Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

(b) Voted that Baaron B. Pittenger, Harvard University, First District; Ted Mann, Duke University, Third District, and Ferron Losee, Los Angeles State College, Eighth District, be elected to new three-year terms on the Public Relations Committee.

(c) Voted to elect the following to the 1960 Television Committee:

District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
District 3—James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University
District 4—Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa
District 5—Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
District 8—Charles E. Taylor, Stanford University
Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University
Small College (West)—LeRoy B. Hughes, California Poly
At-Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.
At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(d) Voted that Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University, Second District, and Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University, Seventh District, be elected to new four-year terms on the Committee on Youth Fitness.

(e) Voted that Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University, be reappointed to a six-year term on the Eligibility Committee.

(f) Voted that A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky; Nicholas N. McKnight, Columbia University, and George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, be elected to the 1960 Committee on Infractions, with Mr. Young to serve as chairman.

(g) Voted that T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, be elected to serve on the 1960 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon to serve as chairman.

(h) Voted that Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College, be elected to a three-year term on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics to replace T. J. Hamilton, Athletic Association of Western Universities.

(i) Voted that the following persons be elected to serve as NCAA representatives to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame during 1960:

District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College
District 2—David Nelson, University of Delaware
District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
District 4—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin
District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
District 6—Edwin Olle, University of Texas
District 7—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver
District 8—Jesse Hill, University of Southern California
At-Large—H. J. Dorricott, NCAA President
At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director.

(j) Voted that Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State College; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference, Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College, be appointed to serve on the 1960 Summer Baseball Committee, with Mr. Shively to serve as chairman.

(k) Voted that the following persons be elected to the 1960 Executive Committee:

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
Rev. W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University.

9. Voted to endorse the special Legislative Committee's program as submitted in a report by William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, to the end of protecting the college's interest in the U. S. Congress' consideration of a professional sports bill recommended by the U. S. Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee; further that the Committee should keep the Council advised of developments in this matter.

10. Voted that the problem presented by Larry Snyder, Ohio State University, head coach of the 1960 U. S. Olympic Track Team, with regard to participation of foreign student-athletes in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships when it serves as a qualifying meet for the Olympic trials, be referred to the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee with the recommendation that it take appropriate action to assure American student-athletes the proper opportunity to qualify for the final Olympic trials.

11. Voted that the matter of eligibility of alien student-athletes be referred back to the special Council subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ray.

12. Voted that the Council take no action on the request of the American Football Coaches Association to sponsor an all-star game of college seniors in July of each year in light of the fact that the Council has just appointed a special committee to study the over-all aspects of the growing number of college all-star games in both football and basketball.

13. Voted that the previously-approved statement of the Association's legislation and enforcement policy be referred to the Constitution and By-laws Committee with a view to incorporating this material in the regulations of the Association; further, that this topic be an item of discussion at a future round table meeting held in conjunction with the annual Convention of the Association.

14. Voted that the Constitution and By-laws Committee be requested to formulate a proposed amendment to Article IX of the By-laws to require that by-law amendments be circularized in advance of the Convention in the same manner as constitutional amendments; further, that the Committee be asked to draft the necessary legislation to require that any amendments to proposed amendments shall be presented in writing to the secretary at the official opening of the Convention.

15. Voted that the Constitution and By-laws Committee be requested to include the effective date of the more meaningful portions of NCAA legislation in the next printing of the Association's regulations.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING SESSION

Wednesday, January 6, 1960

THE 54TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of The National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor at 2:05 p.m., Mr. H. J. Dorricott, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The 54th Annual Convention of the NCAA will please come to order.

It is my pleasure and privilege as President of the Association to welcome you as delegates to the 54th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I hope that you have had an opportunity to renew your acquaintanceship with old friends, and I certainly hope that you have an opportunity to make new and long-lasting friendships while here.

I am sure that you will find some of the items on the agenda of interest to you and to your institutions, and I sincerely hope that you will take, if you have not already done so, time to study the various amendments and proposals that will be made at the Business Session of the Convention Friday morning.

One of the traditions which has accompanied our annual meeting is that the President is given the pleasure of introducing to the delegates certain members to whom you have intrusted responsibilities of carrying on the work of the Association between conventions. These people carry tremendous responsibilities in handling the affairs of the Association, and they deserve your recognition and appreciation.

The members of the Executive Committee and of the Council are here on the platform with me, and I should like to introduce them to you.

(President Dorricott introduced members of the Council and the Executive Committee.)

All of you know our Executive Director, but I want him to stand for recognition—Walter Byers, Executive Director, one of the hardest-working men in the organization, who does a tremendous job for us. We're very, very proud of him.

Walter has two very capable assistants, and I would like them to stand to be recognized: Art Bergstrom and Wayne Duke.

The two secretaries who are here—very efficient secretaries who are here in attendance to help with the details of the Convention—are Marjorie Fieber and Maxine Hargett.

I see that we have a past President, and I'm sure that we have a past Secretary-Treasurer in attendance. Frank Gardner, our immediate past President—would you stand, please?

I had a chance to visit briefly with Ed Mouzon, who is our immediate past Secretary-Treasurer.

I would like to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the Council and the Executive Committee to the various convention committees for the work they have done to make this meeting possible and to run as smoothly as it has thus far. You will be interested in knowing, I'm sure, that we have 552 members in the NCAA. This is an all-time record high. We are still growing at a pace slightly more than two new members each month.

May I take this opportunity, too, to express our appreciation for the kind hospitality of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and the Atlantic Coast Conference, in providing for the reception for the delegates this evening. We do deeply appreciate your kind hospitality.

I would like to call your attention to Page 176 in the Convention Bulletin. The Convention committees are here listed. It should be noted we have appointed Milton F. Hartvigsen as the member from District Seven on the Voting Committee.

The voting procedure is the usual procedure at this Convention. We have three types of votes: voice vote, certain amendments that will need to be taken on a standing vote, or a show of hands.

For your convenience the badges have been distributed in various colors. The green badge is the voting badge. The yellow badge designates an alternate, and the alternate may vote in the absence of the official delegate. The pink badge designates the visitor and the white badge the press.

The Credentials Committee members are listed, and they will rule on the voting rights of the various delegates.

The personnel of the Memorial Resolutions Committee is listed on Page 176. This Committee will present on Friday the names of those persons active in intercollegiate athletics in our Association who have died during the previous year, and who should be remembered by a fitting memorial resolution. Those of you who have the names of such persons should submit them to members of the Committee.

In the official Convention Program you will find listed the order of business for the annual Business Session. With one slight change, and unless there is objection from the floor, we will follow the order of business as printed. The one exception will be that we have changed the order of business to have the memorial resolutions immediately following the presentation of other amendments and resolutions, and immediately before we have the report of the Committee on Committees.

You will find for your use in the center of the hall the 1959 Television Committee report. We would appreciate it very much if you would take a copy with you, so that you can study it and study the resolution before it is presented at our Friday meeting.

Beginning on Page 5 of your Convention Bulletin, you will find printed the various reports of the Vice-Presidents. These reports should be read before the Business Session Friday morning. I hope

that you will avail yourselves of an opportunity to read them and also to read the reports of the various committees of your organization before Friday.

Does any delegate have anything to bring before the Convention at this time, or do any members of the Council or the Executive Committee have anything to bring forth?

Your convention committees have arranged some interesting panel discussions and round table discussions. I hope that you will be able to attend them all.

If you have nothing further to bring before the Convention at this time I will declare you adjourned to the round table discussions.

The session adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, January 6, 1960

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE convened at 3 p.m. in the Olympia Room of the Hotel Manhattan, Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado, presiding.

CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I think we have an interesting panel for you with three interesting speakers on particular subjects which should stimulate some argument.

I have attended five or six of these faculty representatives meetings, and I have always been impressed by the phlegmatism of faculty representatives in a meeting of this kind. I hope that may not prevail today.

The members of the panel are: Reverend Joseph Geib, St. Joseph's College; Charles E. Jordan, Duke University, and your chairman, Warren Thompson. I have asked individuals who are more thoroughly acquainted with some of our speakers than I am to make the formal presentations. I now call on Dean McKnight to introduce our first speaker.

N. M. McKNIGHT (Columbia University): I have been given the pleasure and honor of introducing an old and dear friend and I would like (in order to avoid any misunderstanding) to mention that I met our speaker many years before I became a member of the Committee on Infractions of this Association.

His topic has to do with what the university presidents and faculty representatives can do to strengthen and further the development of institutional integrity in intercollegiate athletics. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Dean Richard Carroll, who is Associate Dean of Yale College.

DEAN CARROLL (Yale College): I'd like to thank Nick McKnight for the very nice introduction. I might say that those of us who know him well often think of him in his retirement at an early age. He was a dean for many years and found it possible to retire at an age when the rest of us would like to do so. Unlike Nick, I have not been an active participant in NCAA affairs, as I imagine most of you have been. The topic which has been assigned to me, I assume, has been discussed many times by this group or, if not, then in sessions of this sort. Certainly it must have been an annual topic of discussion in smaller, informal groups. Consequently when I, as a neophyte, come to present my ideas, I can do this with no confidence that even one of them may be novel. Yet, the topic of integrity is always timely, especially at this moment when television and radio are under indictment.

I would also like to say that I have been a member of the eligibility committee of the Ivy group colleges for some time and that if, in the course of my remarks, I make some reference to its practices, it's simply that I know its workings better and that this has been the area of my own experience. Also, in making any such reference, I do not wish to imply that the Ivy group has found all the answers to the problems which we all face.

The topic listed in the program varies slightly from the wording that was sent to me. This will vary slightly but I'd like to read it. The topic is: "What can university presidents and faculty representatives do to assist in developing institutional integrity in athletics?" This is essentially the same wording that you had before, but I'd like to keep this wording because I had one reference to a phrase in it.

At the start, I would like to make a few general observations, or assumptions, about the wording of the topic, itself. In discussing what presidents and faculty representatives can do, one must never be unaware of the vital role played by the athletic director. He is a key member of the trio, and the only one who gives full time to the conduct of the athletic program. Some presidents may quibble about the implications that they, the presidents, are not engaged full time in this aspect. No one will deny that the athletic director knows more about the program than anybody else and, therefore, it behooves the president striving to develop institutional integrity to pick a director of athletics completely dedicated to the institution's welfare and point of view.

Secondly, for the purpose of this discussion, I would define institutional integrity as the determination to conduct a sane and wholesome program of athletics consistent with the role all other extra-curricular interests play in the over-all educational philosophy of the institution. The term "institutional integrity" carries a commitment to live up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the various principles and rules of all the groups, conferences and associations to which the institution belongs and, of course, to the institution's own regulations and procedures concerning athletics on the campus.

Finally the topic, in its original form, used the phrase "to assist in developing institutional integrity". Well, this phrase "to assist . . ." fails to carry the connotation of the full measure of final responsibility which the president, unhappily, must bear. He assists, but he must also insist, and the reasons need not be labored.

The American public often sees the distorted image of the college through its athletic program. One may safely assume that more lines are written in newspapers and more words spoken on television and radio about a college's sports program than all its other endeavours combined.

I expect, in most institutions, the pressures from all directions are so great with respect to athletics, the involvement so complex and far-reaching and opinions of what should be done and not be done so varied, that a president must be directly and vitally concerned if, indeed, he is interested in interpreting his institution to the public for what it really is.

Of course, the presidents know this, and doubtless are irritated at the reminder that their active participation is the central ingredient needed to make any formula work.

And finally, perhaps this is the time to remind ourselves again that integrity cannot be legislated by rules or any set of written agreements. It concerns the spirit, rather, with which a college ap-

proaches a given situation and it also concerns its capacity to control its activities where this spirit of integrity should predominate as, for example, in the area of recruiting.

In making suggestions for the presidents and faculty representatives, I would first comment that integrity is something which mainly, though perhaps not entirely, comes from within. First, the president is the chief educational officer and he should assert his leadership in pitching his institution's athletic program on a high plane and in making it a general part of the whole educational program to the satisfaction of the trustees and the faculty members. In this important initial task of coordinating the total educational environment of a college, the president should regard as extraneous all other influences such as those from the alumni and local booster groups.

Secondly, the president must insist on knowing how the athletic program of his institution is actually being conducted. This is not often easy for a busy executive. In gaining this knowledge, the faculty representatives and particularly the athletic directors have the responsibility of seeing that he is fully informed. It's reasonable to assume that the athletic director is close to the coaches and to all the practices which are being followed. His relationship to the president in regard to this particular information should be just as close, pointing up the importance of the president having as his athletic director, a man fully dedicated to the over-all objectives of his institution.

Parenthetically, there is another important job for the athletic director. Presidents and faculty representatives may or may not have had athletic experience of their own and, for those who have not and even for some who have, it is essential that they understand the real and significant values as well as the liabilities of athletic competition. To make them understand this, too, is not always an easy assignment.

The president, I believe, must make it clear to the alumni, to the student body and to all his staff, including coaches and particularly those concerned with recruiting and financial aid, that his administration will not tolerate any violations or evasions of the principles or the rules which the institution has committed itself to observe. Communication of the spirit as well as the detailed rules in such a commitment are not without difficulty, but the president must take a public stand and be clear about it. Some presidents have done this by sending a letter to their graduates; others have followed the practice of writing an article in the alumni magazine. In the Ivy group the presidents, collectively, have asked each student, in signing his eligibility card, to acknowledge that he has read the rules and agrees to abide by them. Although recently one or more Ivy football players have been quoted in public as disparaging this practice, the policy has been generally supported and not misunderstood by the student body concerned.

The president must find new ways to protect his coaches from the types of pressure from within and outside the institution which lead them, sometimes, to beat the rules in order to produce winning teams. As a recent article in the *Reader's Digest* points out, winning

is important, but the most important thing is for the coach to teach his boys to really try to win.

How can we shift the emphasis in judging coaches along these lines? How can we give a coach a greater sense of security based on the quality of his teaching, as we do the members of the teaching faculty? A salary for a football coach in excess of what a full professor or even what the president gets cannot fail to cast doubt on the question of institutional integrity; it implies, dramatically, the urgency of winning teams; it attempts to offset the actuarial audits that the coach's career may be short-lived. Many institutions have found it possible to obtain first-rate coaches at salaries commensurate with the academic teaching scale with some of the same prospects of tenure, but additional measures of protection for the coach who has proved himself as a teacher must be sought. He should participate in such fringe benefits as the TIAA, social security, housing, etc., and I imagine in most places he already does.

Presidents should insist that the budgets for athletics do not rely excessively on income from gate receipts, bowl games or contributions from alumni and booster groups. Big athletic programs require big financing. Institutional integrity, however, from my point of view, implies that we should start to think more and more of athletic costs in terms of what the individual participants, themselves, get educationally for the money spent on them individually as part of their college education, and we should think less of what the college gets in the way of doubtful publicity.

I have no figures to present, but I assume that if the athletic budgets of our colleges were divided by the number of students participating in spectator sports, the per capita expense would be striking, to say the least, when compared with the per capita cost of tuition. By this I mean to compare the per capita cost of instruction for a given sport with the cost of one, two or even all the courses a student-athlete may be taking in a given term.

Most certainly a healthy athletic program makes competition available to all who wish it, at the intramural as well as the intercollegiate level. Why should we not strive to approach this goal by establishing an athletic fee for all as part of the student's over-all tuition and equating in some fashion this fee to that portion of his college training which the athletic program provides? This income, supplemented by ordinary gate receipts, should pay the freight and if, contrary to expectation, there should still be any additional income such as receipts from booster groups, bowl games and athletically-minded alumni, these should be directed to the general funds of the institution.

Now this scheme, of course, is idealistic but the principle that the money spent on athletics should be commensurate with the broad educational rewards derived from sport participation is just as sound for athletics as it is for the curriculum, itself. In some, it would be helpful if the athletic association of the institution was treated exactly as a department in budgetary matters and not expected to make a profit or to make ends meet.

Finally, I believe the president must insist on an honest and thorough investigation of any allegations of suspicious circum-

stances without waiting for the conference or the NCAA machinery to take the initiative. It is often a natural reaction to discredit as unfounded a charge made by some zealous individual or even by another institution; however, all such charges should be willingly and quickly investigated.

If, indeed, my views seem to put too much responsibility on the chief executive—more than he carries in the case of any given teaching department—I have pointed out why there is ample justification. In my eagerness to make the most of this somewhat unique opportunity to tell the presidents what they should do, I have said little about the role of the faculty representative who fills a relatively new position in educational administration. I judge his role may vary from place to place, and it's almost as easy to say what he should not be as what he should be.

For example, he should not be a middleman through whom the athletic director reaches the president. Certainly he and the athletic director are each middlemen in the institution's chain of command; together with the athletic director, he should report directly to the president and, in important matters, not to a presidential assistant who is likely to shield the president from troublesome circumstances. The faculty representative should be truly responsible to the faculty; his primary job is to represent the educational program and its own essential integrity in all its relations with the athletic program. In many instances the faculty representative is also the eligibility officer, an appointee designated to administer the institution's internal and external rules of eligibility and, in some instances, to represent the institution on the eligibility committee of the conference to which the college belongs.

Whatever their separate assignments may be, all faculty representatives have common areas of responsibility where they may work effectively towards the promotion of institutional integrity. First, in my opinion, the faculty representative should use his influence to see that the entire student body has an integrity standard of its own—a quality undivided and unbroken. By this I mean that all students should be judged by the same standards and offered the same opportunities; this means that athletes should be treated like other students, and the larger the institution the more difficult this problem may be.

I am not well enough informed to make specific proposals for your consideration, but I would hold to the principle that institutional integrity cannot be maintained as long as any special distinctions remain which identify the athlete as other than a regular citizen on the campus when he is not on the playing field.

The coach's concern for the academic welfare of his athletes is not only natural but, indeed, praiseworthy, and I am sure that coaches take a personal pride in seeing their men achieve success in their studies, as well as on the playing field; however, I am convinced that institutional integrity would be enhanced if the coach's control, as distinct from his interest and advice, over the lives of his players, was reduced.

If, for example, a coach had less or nothing to do with the processing of applications for admission and financial aid, and if

student-athletes were freer to choose their own courses and programs of study, using the regular counselling facilities, such moves would be toward a better-integrated student body.

The faculty representative is certainly in a position, if he wishes, to work for such changes.

Before concluding, I would like to mention a practice of recent years which concerns the external rather than the internal approach to the question of institutional integrity. All of us want to support the welfare of athletics in general; from a practical viewpoint it's not fully satisfactory—nor, indeed, a normal human reaction—to attempt to put one's house in order without some assurance that those we compete with are striving to do the same. There is every compelling reason for us to support the several organizations to which we belong at national, regional or conference levels. However, if institutional integrity is the immediate goal at hand then the president, in company with his fellow presidents, must take the initiative to see to and maintain proper standards in the conference to which his institution belongs. In these smaller groups, where colleges of similar size and objectives are joined, general agreement and understanding about the implications and implementation of the principles of amateur sport can be more readily won. This has been the effort of many presidents and, among them, the Ivy group.

Again, I do not wish to suggest that the Ivy presidents have found all the answers, but they have developed a few practices, some of which might be worthy of study. For example, full information about financial resources, the academic standing and all other pertinent data on every student participating in athletics is freely available within the conference to any one of its members. At the end of each year a chart incorporating much of this information is distributed, not for public use, but for the information of the institutions, themselves. The presidents meet annually; the committee on eligibility meets several times during the year to settle any and all issues which arise in its area of responsibility and the administrative committee, made up of all the athletic directors, meets even far more frequently.

This open exchange of information, together with the desire to put all the cards face-up on the table within the group, does much to enhance the feeling of mutual respect and integrity.

And now, finally, the suggestion that our institutions look first to the support of the conference in which they are enrolled is not meant to undermine the efforts of the NCAA but, rather, to point up the necessity that perhaps for sound, practical reasons the problem of better standards must be approached from the bottom-up, as well as from the top-down, the latter being the area of responsibility for the NCAA.

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University): I have as my topic the consideration of different devices used by various institutions toward maintaining the student-athlete as an integrated part of the student body. I have taken this to be the more practical side, giving expression to some of the ideals and the philosophy which Dean Carroll has just ably presented to you.

This is a topic, I think, that is important. I believe it is so, and I assume that others do since it has been included as one of the three topics on this faculty panel this afternoon. I did not conduct a mail poll to find out the different devices being used; I did, however, talk with some half-dozen faculty representatives and directors of athletics of representative colleges in order to find out the different devices in use on their campuses, and the ready response which I had indicates that it's a topic that's not isolated.

I have listed six topics or devices which I will cover presently. I begin with one which I guess is closest to my heart, and that is uniform transfer requirements as a device to maintain the student-athlete as an integrated part of a student body.

Generally, admissions fall into three categories. The first is the admission requirements of many state institutions which are simply graduation from high school. As long as this is the only admission requirement imposed, there is no serious problem as far as maintaining the student-athlete as an integrated part of the student body.

There is a second type of admission, however, which we in the admissions profession call qualitative admissions. This is a system of admissions whereby candidates must meet certain minimum requirements, either in grade-point average, rank in class or through tests, or a combination of all of these. Where such qualitative standards are imposed, then only those candidates who are at or above those requirements are accepted. In a situation such as this, I believe it is important that no one below those stated qualitative requirements be admitted even if he is a student-athlete.

There is a third type of admission procedure which, generally, is called competitive admission. This is where qualitative standards are established and then only certain ones can be collected from among those because of the competition for the limited number of places. I think it is here where the problem can be most critical and where the device of maintaining uniform transfer or admission procedures becomes most important. If it begins to widen between a group of student-athletes on the one hand and the student body at large on the other, the student body will be the first group to become aware of it and inevitably tend to wonder why and to look down upon the student athletics group. This situation is not healthy for colleges or intercollegiate athletics.

Sometimes, in extreme cases, they begin to speak in terms of "goon-squads" or want to know if a "goon-squad" is going to develop. So I say this is the first device which I would present to you, in order to maintain student-athletes as an integral part of the student body.

Taking them in sequence, the second device is one of uniform financial aid. Now, this is a device which has many ramifications. I have broken it down into two parts only and I would say that, ideally, it would be best to make all financial aid similar for all students regardless of their extra-curricular activities. In the Ivy League, I think this ideal has been most closely approximated where students are considered on the same basis for financial aid regardless of what potentials they may have in the area of extra-

curricular activities. If this is not possible, then I think it is important that the aid not go beyond what would normally be considered ordinary for a college student for a given academic year. As soon as the plush element begins to appear, this is again an abnormal situation which students are very quick to recognize and to become critical of.

The second area of this device, of course, is in work programs. Where work programs exist, where two or more students are working on a similar type of job and one is a student-athlete and the other not, it doesn't take very long for the non-athlete to become aware of favoritism if the athlete happens to be a drone, (as far as the work being done is concerned,) so I think this is a second device which we can bring into the pattern on this topic.

The third one I think of as being less important but nevertheless was mentioned by at least two of the men to whom I spoke. That is the question or problem of housing—housing athletes apart from the other students; in short, to make mandatory integrated housing for student-athletes. If the university or college controls the housing, this is a relatively simple device. Where fraternities exist, however, this is not quite as simple because there inevitably tend to be certain fraternities which become known as "jock-houses" or by similar terms, and the student-athletes tend to gravitate toward these particular fraternities. I think this is unfortunate for the organization trying to integrate the student-athletes with the students at large, and steps should be taken and are being taken in many, many campuses to minimize this trend.

After housing the students and after having accepted and financed them, the fourth device which I think can be used is that of uniform academic programs for all students regardless of whether they are student-athletes or just students. If they are to be integrated into the student body, I think this, too, is an important item.

There are three aspects of this device which I think might be mentioned. The first, of course, is in the program which many colleges and universities have which is the liberal arts or general studies program which is required of all students. If these are uniform I think the student-athlete will become much more integrated at the very level at which all students are supposedly present on the campus but, beyond that, I think there is a certain importance in the majors which the student-athletes are following. The student body at large might well become suspicious if it found that an abnormally high number of the athletic group are found concentrating in certain major areas, and particularly if those major areas seem to carry somewhat less academic significance than others.

Thirdly, this is perhaps the most delicate and yet most important one in terms of faculty interest and knowledge, and that is the important area of grades. Faculty is concerned, as a group, as to whether or not student-athletes are getting preference in grading because they happen to be campus heroes in the eyes of some of the students. To avoid this device is a very important factor needed in the whole integration of the student-athlete group into the student body at large.

Another device that I have listed is that of obtaining widespread participation in student activities apart from athletics. The problem here, of course, is one where the student-athlete attends classes but tends to withdraw from extra-curricular activities apart from his own interest, and many campuses are now, through their deans of student offices, seeking to get the student-athletes to participate not only in athletic activities but specifically in student government and in such areas as drama, debating and even in music.

Another device was mentioned to me only this afternoon, and it has to do with what I have called, here, for want of a better term, "campus dress". There seems to be some tendency among the student body, now, to resist having the student-athletes marked off by block letters, sweaters, etc. They do not want student-athletes to be identified throughout the week, or when there are particular occasions, by these trophies or these indications of their athletic prowess and so, on some campuses, new methods are being developed in an effort to make the student-athlete somewhat less conspicuous so that he is not set apart by some symbol.

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): It's a great privilege, always, and a pleasure to introduce a man that you have been very, very closely associated with for 25 years. Our institutions are just 10 miles apart and we have many, many contacts that are not directly concerned with intercollegiate athletics.

It is my privilege and pleasure to introduce and present the vice-president of Duke University. He is also an attorney-at-law. He has never worked any place in his life except at Duke University; he is intensely interested in intercollegiate athletics and was faculty representative of Duke in the old Southern Conference and was one of the organizers of the present Atlantic Coast Conference. He served as one of the very early presidents of the Atlantic Coast Conference and had a lot to do with the program of the Conference in the past several years.

CHARLES E. JORDAN (Duke University): The topic which has been assigned to me is this: "Should the NCAA adopt a national transfer rule?" When I was asked a few days ago by Walter Byers to have a part in this program and agreed to do so, I called on Commissioner Jim Weaver of the Atlantic Coast Conference for help. He responded by requesting his fellow commissioners to send me copies of the constitution and by-laws of their conferences. A high percentage complied and I acknowledge my indebtedness to them.

Having examined the by-laws to which I was given access, I found that all the conferences have this in common: they all have a conference transfer rule, and I assume those conferences whose by-laws I did not examine also have transfer rules. Some active, institutional members of NCAA who do not hold membership in a conference also have their own transfer rules.

I know of no instances in which this is not the case. Some are more strict, and some are more lenient than others, but my research led me to the inescapable conclusion that transfer rules are

deemed necessary in the structure of intercollegiate athletic organizations, both individually and collectively.

All have this in common—all athletic participation must be accomplished within a period of five years from the time a student first enrolls in an educational institution of college level, be the school a junior or a senior college. Except in the case of graduates of accredited or of standard junior colleges, all transfers are required to spend a year of residence and, during that time, are ineligible to participate in the athletic programs of the institution to which they transfer.

These limitations, I believe, must be adhered to in compliance with NCAA regulations. Beyond these, conference transfer rules seemed widely at variance, although in no case did I find the variation to be in violation of NCAA rules. I did, however, observe this tendency—conference transfer rules, instead of becoming more strict, have become less so. For instance, one conference once had a rule which stated that a student transferring from one senior college to another must not only spend a year of ineligibility, but could never, at the college to which he transferred, participate in those sports in which he had participated at his former college. That rule has been abolished.

Another conference had this rule—transfer students are eligible only if they have met the requirements of the one-year residence rule, and provided they receive no financial aid at the institution to which they transfer. That rule has been abolished.

When asked about the reasons for the abolition of these rules, conference authorities gave the same answers—that, while these rules had merit, other conferences by and large did not have them and that thus their conferences were at a disadvantage.

One conference passed this rule: transfer students who leave the original institution because of academic deficiency or disciplinary action shall not be eligible at a conference institution until after two years of residence. This rule was revoked at the next meeting of that conference, and the following rule adopted in its stead—transfer students who leave the original institution because of academic deficiency shall not be eligible at a conference institution until after graduation from an accredited junior college or until after two years of residence.

You will note that the words "or disciplinary action" were deleted, and the words "until after graduation from an accredited junior college" were added. These changes at the time seemed all right. Were they? Let's see.

As an illustration, two athletes shortly thereafter transferred from two reputable senior colleges to a reputable junior college. There, during their first semester, they were told they could not be graduated at the end of the year. At the end of the first semester they withdrew from the junior college and asked that their records be transferred to another junior college. Whether, in fact, they went to another junior college or to a senior college and fulfilled the one-year requirement at the senior college, I don't know.

Then there was another case where a freshman student-athlete at a reputable senior college struck an employee of that college and was dropped from the rolls. He transferred to another senior college, being recommended by an officer of the original institution. If he complies with the academic requirements as to the one-year residence rule, he will be eligible for three years of varsity competition at the institution to which he transferred.

I know of no conference or NCAA rule being violated in either of the above-mentioned cases. The institutions involved had a right to admit as they saw fit. I have documented these cases but, since I am using them only illustratively and since I do not think either case is in violation of existing conference or NCAA rules, I will not disclose either institutional or individual names.

While I believe you would infer that I favor the adoption of a national transfer rule, I recognize there are valid reasons for students, both non-athletes and athletes, transferring from the original institution to another; however, having dealt intimately with the admission of students for more than 30 years, I am not just now arriving at the impression that transfer students in a great majority of cases are among the poorer risks for admission. This observation does not include junior-college graduates who must transfer to another institution in order to continue their formal education; this discussion concerns the practice of the transfer of a student-athlete from the original institution to another institution.

Conference and individual institutions have, in the past, found that the practice presents problems and have found it necessary to formulate rules in an effort to keep such problems under control. The lack of uniformity of conference transfer rules in a day when increasingly schedules are being drafted on an inter-conference basis and when, by reason of air transportation, our coasts and our borders are but hours instead of days apart seems to me to focus attention upon the need for consideration of ways and means whereby this problem can be controlled on a uniform, national, rather than a segmental and widely variable basis.

Inherently, I am a states-righter and, whenever possible, I am for local autonomy. When, however, a problem is national in its scope, as I believe this one to be, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought to be dealt with nationally.

For years we, as an NCAA body, resisted the idea of a national grant-in-aid formula, but we have come to it. They said it couldn't be done; they said it couldn't be enforced, would be violated.

We live in an increasingly complex society; we've got to ride with it or be run over by it. I think we, as a body of this NCAA, must face-up to some questions such as these. Should NCAA adopt a national letter of intent? Should NCAA consider the adoption of a rule requiring that all applicants for grants-in-aid shall take college board tests or other tests translatable to college board measurements and achieve a predetermined minimum before being eligible to receive such aid? Should NCAA place a ceiling on the number of grants-in-aid a member institution is permitted to award?

These questions, of course, cannot be developed at this time and are mentioned merely as possible subjects for discussion at later meetings. On the question under discussion, "should the NCAA adopt a national transfer rule," I was not expected to offer a proposal and I do not. I have, however, in the study of this question convinced myself that an NCAA transfer rule is both desirable and necessary; I am further convinced that, from the already existing transfer rules, there could be formulated a working, national transfer rule which would be equitable to all concerned and which would impose no hardship on honestly-motivated transferees.

Evidence that the transfer problem is receiving attention and is being acted upon is this: At a recent meeting of a conference, the athletic directors—note that—submitted to the faculty chairmen a proposal which was adopted and became a conference by-law, immediately effective, as follows: transfer students who leave the original institution because of academic deficiency or disciplinary action shall not be eligible if they receive scholarship awards, grants-in-aid or any other financial aid.

While this section is binding only on the members of the conference concerned and while it covers only one phase of the transfer problem, it does suggest that the whole problem is worthy of further study and possible action on a national basis.

General Discussion

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): I want to ask a question of Dr. Jordan. In your study, did you find much evidence in the transfer rules that would penalize the transferee by one season of competition for transfer?

MR. JORDAN: When you say "one season", do you mean a semester?

MR. LARSON: No, that's a year.

MR. JORDAN: Yes, I did find evidence—rather full evidence—that it would penalize them for one year, except in the instances of their being graduates of junior college, after which—and in all cases of which I made a review—they would be immediately eligible upon graduation from an accredited or standardized junior college.

MR. LARSON: We have it in our conference; I wonder just how universal that happens to be.

MR. JORDAN: That's rather universal; I think I can cite no instances wherein it is not the case and I looked over the constitutions and by-laws of some dozen conferences.

MR. LARSON: I'd better ask this question again, and ask it of you later, Dr. Jordan, because I've got the impression from certain statements that the Border Conference is the only one that would penalize a transfer student, not only by a year residence but also by a season of competition for transfer in the sport in which this person participated.

MR. JORDAN: I did not mean to imply that yours is the only one that would penalize a student by a year's residence. Are you thinking about lopping off a year of eligibility, or postponing eligibility by one year?

MR. LARSON: No, lopping off a year of eligibility.

MR. JORDAN: Then I'll change my answer and say that I did not find any other conference that did that, and we did have a reply from the Border Conference.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): As I sat listening to Mr. Carroll in particular, a number of things crossed my mind. This business of institutional integrity all started when some of our colleges found out that someone would actually pay to see college boys run and throw a ball, and that was a very interesting thing for colleges and universities when they found that out.

As you know, since that time colleges and universities have been wandering in the wastelands, trying to keep from becoming fully professional and, at the same time, trying to keep some vestige of what we call amateurism in intercollegiate athletics. None of us has been too comfortable; we have been guilty of hypocrisy, as we know. We have done things and called them by different names to justify the actions we have taken, while at the same time we have tried to become a little more honest.

One of the things I would suggest that we need to do is to try to educate our public. By our "public", I mean not only those people who are graduates of colleges, our alumni and friends who understand the knowledge of intercollegiate education and intercollegiate athletics and competition, but the general public because, in many areas where our installations are located, the fortunes of those institutions are governed by the general public and the thousands of people who have really very little idea of what a college education is all about.

But they do vote, and especially in tax-supported institutions where the tax-supported institution is at the mercy of the legislature or appropriations committee, the pressures which can be placed upon a college or university president are almost beyond the imagination of some of you men who are in private institutions where you have boards of trustees which are self-perpetuating and you have a buffer there which can protect you from some of the forces other college presidents must face.

As an illustration, I remember in my early days on the infractions committee we had a very severe case, and a representative of that institution was asked why the president did not fire this particular coach. He said that he didn't dare and said that, if he had, he would have been fired.

Item number two. I remember the case of another institution, when you're talking about integrity, of a man who later went on to become an all-American in a particular sport. He had graduated almost at the bottom of his class in a high school over 1,500 miles away from the institution he eventually entered and was found to be taking a particular course called "Rural Recreation." I inquired if this was a degree course and how many students did they have in this particular degree program. The reply was that, as far as they knew, he was the only one in this particular degree program.

The pressures are great because, in many areas—and I say this very seriously—the general public conceives of the institution as the institution of the region or the state and the only interest that the institution has for them is its athletic prowess. I must admit that a

few years ago I used to shake my head that some college or university president did not have sufficient courage to fire those responsible for a lack of integrity. Many have, but many college and university presidents are in a place where the welfare of their institutions in many ways—and not only the athletic department—is dependent upon how well they get along at the legislature.

I would suggest, then, that we who are faculty representatives and college presidents need to educate the general public as to what a college or university is, in order that we may be able to achieve the second step, which is to help them realize that, as far as colleges and universities are concerned, intercollegiate athletics is a part of the university program of education. Until we achieve that task, it's going to be very difficult to assist a president in maintaining integrity under the terrific pressure he must face.

The second thing I would suggest is that not only must we do a much better job of education than we have done but, further, for us to decide where we are going to go. It is awfully hard to maintain integrity, and I think that one of the things that we have to deal with here in the colleges and universities is to decide whether they are going to become increasingly professional or whether they are going to cease being a minor league for major teams in the "pro" leagues. We've got to make that decision, and I think some of the larger institutions, known across the land for the magnitude of their athletic programs, are becoming conscious of the fact that they are facing real problems.

All this, I think, has a bearing and I think it's time that our own institutions re-examine honestly the place of intercollegiate athletics in the total education program of the university and decide where we are going to go.

I think these two things are paramount—first of all, education; secondly, cooperative investigation and decision as to the place of intercollegiate athletics. I think those two things, more than anything else, will help foster institutional integrity.

E. J. KNAPP ((Texas Western College): I was very much interested in the question that Dr. Larson raised. I have always favored the thought of penalizing a senior-college transfer one year of competition for the year that he has to serve at the second college without competing. If we in our conference would rescind that rule, the only one who could benefit by such a change would be the man who takes five years to gain a four-year education. A senior college student transferring to another senior college must stay out of competition one year. I hope that I can get a few of you to think the same way—that is, that he should be charged with competition that first year at the second college.

Now, opponents of the change bring out the thought that, in some majors—perhaps engineering—it's quite common for people to require five years for graduation, but people who make those arguments may be from institutions in which you find very, very few engineers on the team, so I think it would be going backward for us to tell a senior-college transfer—and I am not so fond of senior-college transfers, in any event—that he could be in college for five years.

In fact, by accepting senior-college transfers, we are encouraging them to stay in college for five years, when those of us who teach in the classroom would like to get rid of the students as fast as we can by having them graduate in a good fashion.

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): Although we do not precisely lop off a year of eligibility for transfer in our transfer rule, we really gain that effect. As you know, a year or two ago we enacted a so-called "anti-red-shirting rule" which requires that the competition be completed within a period of four years from the time the student first enrolls in an institution of collegiate standing and so, if he transfers, he has to sit out his one year of residence. And, when the "anti-red-shirting rule" is applied to him, the effect is he loses a year of eligibility, although that does not expressly appear in our conference handbook.

We have given some consideration to the junior college transfer problem in the Big Ten. With the oncoming rush of students that is anticipated and the proposed solution—at least in part—of meeting that oncoming rush by the use of junior college and community college, we have wisely changed our rule on transfers. It did provide that if a student came from a junior college he had to sit out his year, but we changed it to provide that if he has attended a junior college and has been there for two years and has left or finished his work there in good standing, then he may enter into competition without sitting out his one year.

The purpose of that is to coordinate our program with that of the junior college, which will undoubtedly play a much more important part in the college educational processes of the future.

FERRON C. LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): I was quite interested in Mr. Gardner's remarks, and I am not sure I agree with him, at least in one respect.

I doubt if there are any college presidents who would admit that they lack the courage to fire a coach or anybody else if that person is jeopardizing the integrity of the college; even though it may be true, Mr. Gardner, in that particular instance the president did feel that way. But it seems to me that we are on very poor foundations if we attempt to project such a precedent on a national basis. There are two people in every institution who can control intercollegiate athletics, and they are the athletic director and the president. I can't for the life of me feel that the athletic director doesn't know what is going on.

Now, the thing that makes a coach's position hazardous is the fact that he is afraid of his position. He is afraid he is going to be fired and, of course, the only man who can protect him then is the president; and any president who isn't strong enough to stand up and defend the integrity of his institution to the legislature and alumni and the community isn't worthy of being president of the school. If he loses his job because of it, then I think this national body really has nothing to go to work on, but I wouldn't want to try to protect any president who didn't have that courage. I think that these are the two people responsible for the integrity of the athletic program. If you'll pardon my saying so, there are too many people trying to get into the act and control intercollegiate athletics. The faculty representatives have, in many instances, taken over the responsibilities

which belong to the athletic directors and, because of this, the athletic directors' hands are so tied they feel they don't have the right to go directly to the president. As Mr. Carroll stated, he should have that opportunity; that channel should always be open but, in too many instances, it is not open for him to go directly to the president.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): I came up here to correct, primarily, what otherwise would stand, I am sure, as an erroneous impression. The Athletic Association of Western Universities, which came into being on July 1st of 1959, has as one of its fundamental laws a transfer rule under which the athlete who transfers from a four-year institution forfeits one year of eligibility and, of course, must remain one year before participating.

Perhaps our executive director, Tom Hamilton, did not have time to send you copies of our articles of association and by-laws, but I think if you will get those you will find that specific provision is made for that.

I wouldn't have bothered to have taken the "mike" for the purpose of discussing the broader question that has been on this panel but, now that I am up here, I'd like to address a remark or two to it.

I think the subject is much too broad to be disposed of in rather casual discussions and only the amount of time that the panel members devoted to it can commence to do it justice, but I do think there is a thing or two to note. Perhaps we can aspire to some improvement in this area but we can't expect perfection.

I would say to Dean Carroll that all of us—those in the state institutions, perhaps particularly—are inheritors of a problem bequeathed to us by the Ivy League who discovered, in the first instance, that there was some profit in football; that built the stadia, glamorized the game, had Walter Camp and the All-Americans. It sort of set the tone for the rest of the country. Now, we are trying to get back on our feet, more or less, from that tradition.

We are not going to accomplish it all at once; Rome certainly was not built in a day. We were talking about the presidents and their athletic directors and their functions. The faculties, generally speaking, set the curriculum—not the athletic director and not the president alone. Now, there may be places where the faculty is dominated, but ordinarily the faculties determine who passes and who does not and, if the student is required to get honest grades and take honest courses, there is a large measure of faculty control.

Personally, I don't believe in too much faculty intervention in athletics. I think the faculty is hired to teach and do its job on the academic side. The "bums" who have given us a real problem in intercollegiate athletics wouldn't be there very long and turning to Mr. Snyder's discussion, we wouldn't have much of a problem about the student-athlete not being an integrated member of the student body. He couldn't stay there long enough to have this detached attitude and position that has bothered us.

BRADFORD A. BOOTH (University of California at Los Angeles): I'd like to add just a footnote to the comment made by Mr. Gardner a moment ago, and also by Dean Carroll and perhaps, too, by Mr. Gose in his recent comment.

Mr. Gardner said that—and quite rightly—the general public needs education in the scope and the function of the program of intercollegiate athletics. That's certainly true, but I would like to suggest there's another group needing education and that's our faculty colleagues, be the program on my campus or, perhaps, on yours, too.

Our campus is perhaps particularly sensitive because, four years ago as most of you know, we got in trouble with the NCAA. At that time the faculty had absolutely no part in the athletic program of the University which was, and still is to this moment, in the hands of the Associated Students, with no faculty control whatever. At that time, our faculty decided that because we are very jealous of the reputation of our institution it would be very wise if we did attempt to make our influences felt.

We set up for the first time a faculty athletics committee. Perhaps this committee is obsolete; perhaps you have had for many years such a committee but certainly the very much better atmosphere which we have at U.C.L.A. today, I think, is owing in large part to the fact the faculty has an opportunity to make its opinions and its ideals felt.

We also believe that we have made our influence felt in setting forth the articles of association of the new conference, which my colleague, Professor Gose, mentioned and of which we are very proud and for which we have high hopes.

RICHARD L. BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): It seems to me that one thing that Rix Snyder might have added to his comments is the fact we now have an untold number of bowl games being conducted in the United States.

Two years ago I came before the general body of the NCAA and suggested that maybe there was reason to pool the resources that come in from gate receipts, in one way or another, for a building fund or educational purposes.

I'd like to modify that today and let it come under attack, as it very well may, and suggest that we look very critically at the possibility of the receipts of the various bowl games being placed in the hands of the NCAA for the sole purpose of building funds. That might mean a new chemistry building at some institution or something else in another.

If we took this kind of leadership, instead of coming to these meetings each year and making fine to-do's about how we are going to build integrity in American education, I think we'd be taking a great step in the right direction.

I was talking to Bill Arce, from Claremont Men's College, a few minutes ago who made mention of another constructive thought. I am going to steal it, Bill, and credit you with the idea.

It seems to me that we might find out, throughout the United States, what kind of programs are being carried on in physical education and intercollegiate athletics and the breadth of those programs and possibly name a "President of the Year" or "Athletic Director of the Year" the primary recipient of some prize for work in this area.

We have a committee for physical fitness in the United States today and, really, this is lip-service.

I am surrounded by the Ivy League and have many pleasant associations with these people. I would like to speak of something that I think Dean Carroll has been rather shy about which is related to the bowl question and their agreements. This is the idea that their students not take part in the various bowl or extra-curricular activities connected with the bowl.

They have kept their men out of the bowls and, as a result, they have not been faced with some of the questions that you are faced with in your various institutions as to how do we get into a bowl and how do we get the big look. I think they have helped in a constructive way in this regard.

GERALD M. MULLEN (DePaul University): I am surprised to find myself up here because I figured I was just going to listen, but there is something I've always wanted to bring up in front of a body such as this.

We are speaking of integrity in athletics and so forth. There were several remarks—one, I recall, about a student going 1,500 miles to play football or something in some other college, and there was a remark made, I think, by Mr. Jordan, concerning states rights. I have a little idea that integrity in athletics could be controlled a little by the states rights.

In other words, if a man obtains an athletic scholarship in the state in which he was born and in which he lives, it is not punishing him if he cannot get an athletic scholarship or grant-in-aid in another state where he is paying his tuition. I say that we can control athletics along the line of states rights. In other words, we are not punishing a man for his athletic prowess; he can play, but he must play in some university or college in the state in which he lives. If he goes out of the state, then there is no athletic grant, no tuition grant, no nothing. He is required to pay his tuition and in any athletic endeavor he wishes, he can play. If he wants to go out of his state because there is some institution which he thinks can give him a better education, he can be given a grant by that school, but he cannot play athletics.

ALBERT E. LUMLEY (Amherst College): I am interested in what Dr. Jordan had to say about a letter of intent, and I would like to ask the question, do you think the letter of intent will do other than give respectability to the hiring of athletes?

MR. JORDAN: We have a rule now that places a ceiling on what is permissible in a so-called grant-in-aid. You could call it by other names, but I think that there is equity done. Among other things, I think it keeps us from excesses that were evident before that letter of intent idea came into being. I do think that the letter of intent determines where a boy goes to school and keeps down pirating on the part of individual coaches. I think the coaches should be restrained from interfering with the decision that a boy has made with the agreement of his parents and, perhaps, has been publicized.

I think there is value to the letter of intent in the area in which I happen to reside and in the southern area of the United States, where the letter of intent has worked a great deal of good among our coaches and the attitudes they have toward each other.

There is a time within which any man is fair prey to all, and there is a time after which he has committed himself and made a decision and there is such a thing as integrity, as I see it, on the part of the individual boy. If he hasn't learned some of the ideals and principles of integrity by the time he is 18 years of age, I don't think he is going to learn it and I don't like for our elders, our coaches or any others of us, to compromise the boy's integrity. I think we should be above that, and I think the letter of intent has a tendency to help out the integrity of the boy and to keep neighbors from pirating against each other.

MR. MCKNIGHT: I just want to underscore one of the first observations that Dean Carroll made recommending that presidents insist on knowledge in considerable detail regarding the policies and practices by which institutions' athletic programs are being conducted. That seems to me so important, and yet we say it and the presidents say it and they continue in large number not to be informed.

I have had three years on the Infractions Committee and this is a spot where one has a wonderful opportunity to see the departures from integrity about as clearly as can be and, while I would not like to generalize over-all, this is a fairly common experience. The president of an institution learns from our Committee that his institution is under criticism, and he generally writes back and says, "It can't be so," and that he is "fully aware of all the details of the athletic program" and continues on that we had better go and harass somebody else.

Then, more often than not, we meet him and when he is informed of the facts that have been assembled, he then almost invariably says, "Well, I'm shocked and I must confess that I didn't know all the aspects of our program." Then there is a finding and the institution is disciplined and the president always says—after he gets over being sore—he almost always says that from now on he is going to make it his business to be intimately aware of all the operations on his own campus and that we can count on him personally to see that, in the future, his program is conducted on a plane conforming with the standards of the NCAA.

There isn't any use of my haranguing absent presidents, but I really think that it's in point to address these remarks to the faculty representatives because they are in a position to educate their presidents as to the simple facts of life.

In my opinion, it's incumbent upon faculty representatives to make a really vigorous effort to see that their presidents know in considerable detail what the practices and policies, athletics-wise, are, and to refrain from keeping them from knowing important aspects of their jobs.

CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I'd like to thank the speakers, the panel and all of you for coming and participating in this discussion. We will now adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, January 6, 1960

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE convened in the North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, New York, at 3 p.m. Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Gentlemen, this will open the Athletic Directors Round Table at the 54th National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the NCAA has worked very hard and very diligently to present to you what they hope will be a very interesting program.

At the conclusion of the various presentations, questions may be directed to the speaker if additional information is required. The wind-up will be a panel discussion, at the conclusion of very brief presentations and we do hope that there will be an animated discussion among the delegates to the Convention.

To start the meeting off, as the first presentation, we have an annual problem which concerns all of us, and that has to do with the purchase of athletic equipment for all the teams which are sponsored in the individual athletic program at your institution. For that presentation we have asked Merle L. Hagin to speak for the manufacturers and to answer any questions you may care to direct to him concerning the timing and the importance of ordering athletic equipment.

Early Order of Athletic Equipment

MERLE L. HAGIN: It is indeed an honor to represent the sporting goods industry and to have the privilege of discussing with you the problems of late ordering of fall and winter equipment. This is a story, I'm sure, with which you are all familiar. Probably it has been discussed in these meetings many times. However, I would like to express the desires of the athletic goods manufacturers, in hopes that possibly you may help us to relieve a rather serious situation.

Every year from June extending through the fall months our factories experience a terrific bottleneck, especially in the special order clothing department. This situation has developed to a point where it is impossible to give the service and the delivery which we would like to give you, and which you would definitely like to receive.

Not only does this cause disappointment and dissatisfaction, but also there is always the possibility of mistakes in details on these rush orders. It is not possible to give individual attention which is necessary on these special order items, and which would be given under normal conditions.

Therefore, if it is at all possible for you to place your orders early in the year for football and basketball clothing, it will not only assure you of prompt delivery and accurate delivery, but also give you an opportunity to allow plenty of time to organize your equipment, adjust sizes, and any necessary revisions and reordering.

We realize this isn't always possible as far as stock items or practice equipment are concerned. We realize that many of you carry on

a spring practice program, and therefore you have a better idea later in the year of those items which you will need. Truthfully, we are not so much concerned with these items, although it does help us considerably as far as inventory control is concerned, and also it allows our factories to estimate their orders for raw materials which are not always accessible for immediate delivery.

Occasionally, we will forecast our production on a particular item, and find altogether too late that we have underestimated our prediction. This is a reason, sometimes, that the manufacturer is late in delivery on this particular stock item. It may be a shoulder pad, it may be a helmet, it may be a hip pad, and so forth.

If this should happen to you, please bear with us and realize that we are making every effort to give you the service and delivery desired.

However, as I previously mentioned, our real problem is special order game clothing. The number of orders received through the summer months has increased to the point where it is impossible to make delivery on time. And yet all of you must have that delivery before your opening September game.

If the factory utilized every effort to the utmost, it would be impossible to satisfy this situation. The various color combinations, the striping, the trims, the extras, the supporter attachments, and the quarter or three-quarter or full-length sleeves, all go together to make up each separate item.

I brought a jersey and a pair of pants with me to show you just what the problem is in this regard. We have shoulder inserts; we have numbers; we have all types of striping, and so forth. Every one of these items is a separate operation, and yet we receive hundreds—yes, I can almost say thousands—of orders during the summer months—for delivery for the first game of the season. You can picture the problem that we are faced with.

Here again we run into the problem of anticipating raw materials and yarns. It is not possible to carry every material in every color on our factory shelves, especially that late in the year. Of course, the fact that there is a delay in the delivery of football equipment naturally causes an overlap into our basketball season, and therefore causes a delay in that sport, and the same is true with basketball uniforms overlapping with the factory schedule on baseball and track uniforms.

So you can readily see how this situation can disrupt our whole factory program.

Naturally, the manufacturer is criticized for his inability to make delivery on time. The truth is that if these orders were received well in advance of the respective sport seasons, there would never be any problem as far as service rendered. Yet in spite of all this pressure, the factories are able to deliver all but approximately 15 per cent of this special order clothing on time. This may not always be correct in every detail because of the rush order deadline,

I suppose many of you feel that the reason for this inability to deliver those late orders is a lack of facilities and labor, and that it is up to the manufacturers to expand their facilities to a position to overcome the situation. There is no question but what this solu-

tion would remedy the situation; but you realize that this must be set up on a year-round basis, and that these are highly skilled operators. Therefore, it is impossible to employ temporary help for these highly specialized operations.

It is necessary to schedule production on a 12-months basis in every department of the industry, in such a manner that the operators will all be working and there will be no layoffs.

I'm sure you all can understand the union and labor problems which would exist if this procedure was not followed.

Therefore, the industry schedules its production so that all sports—football and basketball, baseball, track, wrestling—anywhere clothing is involved—will be delivered prior to their respective seasons. I am sure you can appreciate why this schedule must be followed religiously, to give each sport equal consideration and service.

I appeal to you to follow the schedule, or timetable, for ordering equipment as suggested by the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association. We realize that it isn't always possible. There are times and conditions which will not permit it, but if it is possible, it is to your advantage as well as ours. The manufacturers naturally want to be in a position and ready to satisfy any and all emergencies, and I am sure they will, to the best of their abilities, for quality and service are their prime objectives.

Probably you are all familiar with the suggested months to order athletic equipment for the four major sports, as outlined in this publication. However, I will repeat them, as follows: Football, December through March; basketball, April through July; baseball, October through January; and track, November through January.

We sincerely hope if you are not ordering on this schedule that you will make every effort to follow this procedure, for I am sure you will find it most satisfactory and to your advantage.

Again, I want to thank you for giving our industry an opportunity to present our problems, and I sincerely hope that you will all cooperate and help us to every extent that you can.

It's been a pleasure to have talked with you, and if there are any questions I will certainly be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

Financing the Conference Office

REAVES E. PETERS (Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I represent a group that came into the athletic field at a late hour. I represent the so-called 11 major conferences.

Their beginnings were very small. I believe the first commissioner was John Griffith, of the Big Ten Conference, in 1922.

Even in that Conference there have been many changes in duties and responsibilities of the commissioner. In 1940, the first organizational meeting of about six commissioners was held in New York. At that time, they were called the National Association of Football Commissioners. We met annually, and I believe all of our discussions at that time were related to football officiating. From that, as you know, has developed the Manual of Football Officiating; later on, the basketball officiating manual was developed.

We now meet annually, in fact we have for 19 years, with the exception of 1943, which was a war year.

I'd like to be able to tell you a little about each of those conferences, but they vary so much in their operations that I'm afraid we would all become confused. There is one common denominator that I think runs through all of them, and that is the method of financing the conference office. I believe that each and every one is based on assessment at the institutional level. There are very few of these conferences that have made those assessments in many, many years.

I know in our case, 12 years ago we made one assessment, and none has been made since. Still in a few major conferences, most of the money that is spent or is used at the conference level is derived by assessment from the individual schools. In a few cases, some of that income comes from receipts of football games, but the larger part of it comes directly from the institutions.

Most of the major conferences have income from other sources—bowl games, national television, regional television, basketball tournaments, and other allied activities. Not only do they have sufficient income to run their conference office, but they rebate to the institutions a sizable amount of money at the end of the year. If I had to make a guess as to the cost of financing any one of those, it would vary all the way from \$25,000 to \$50,000, according to the responsibility of the office.

I think I can best tell you something about the operation and financing of a conference office, simply by telling you about our own Conference, the Big Eight.

When the Conference office was established 12 years ago there was a feeling among the Conference folks that first of all the Conference must operate in a manner that would accomplish two things. One was that it would make for a fine spirit among all the members—at that time, seven state institutions. Another was to do away as near as possible with the hue and cry that has gone up over this nation for many years that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. They wanted to eliminate that as much as possible.

In our Conference everyone shares and shares alike. Our budget is higher than a great number of the other conferences, because we spend for things that they do not; and I'd like to tell you about some of those now.

In all of our minor sports—we have 10 sports in our Conference—the coaches meet once a year. In basketball, they meet twice a year. In football, they meet twice a year. The athletic directors meet three times a year. The faculty representatives—and they are the complete legislative body of the Conference—meet four times a year, preceding every season.

For all those meetings the entire transportation cost is borne by the Conference office. It matters not where the meetings are held. The expense to each institution is the same, because the hotel and the meals are all that they pay.

For all of our minor sports meets and tournaments the cost of sending teams to Conference meets or tournaments is borne by the Conference office; everyone shares and shares alike in that.

Naturally your budget would be a little higher, because of those deficits.

All of the net receipts that come into the Conference office at the end of fiscal year are divided equally among all schools. We receive monies, of course, from national television, regional television, basketball television, bowl games, indoor track meets, sometimes wrestling matches. All these are net. All others are deficits.

The team that represents us in the Orange Bowl formulates a budget for a very, very liberal official party. At the next meeting of the Conference, it reports the budget that actually was spent. That is paid for out of the Conference office. If you were to divide any one of those events at the moment, the team that went to the Orange Bowl would receive exactly the same as the others in the Conference. Probably they receive less, because they have to take folks that the others do not have to take.

There is a feeling that with a setup of this kind it's a fair thing to the Conference, because a conference as I see it, is as strong as its weakest member. I think the spirit of a conference could be measured very well by the way in which the activities of that conference are administered.

Some of our major conferences do a great deal of work in the field of investigating, but not all of the conferences do that. The Conference determines the limitations planned upon either the Executive Director, the Executive Secretary, or the Commissioner—whatever he might be called. He is an arm of the six or eight or ten member schools, and his principal duties are to further the public relations work of the conference in assisting, and in presenting the conference in the right light.

There is one area of sports that I want to talk to you about just a moment, and this is on a personal basis. As Executive Director of the Big Eight, I am personally concerned with the future of inter-collegiate athletics from the financial viewpoint. If we can believe our research people, some of you men will live to see the population of this country go over 300 million. They think that will happen within 40 years.

Most of you will live to see the time when our institutions will have doubled the enrollment they have at the present time. They think that will take place in 1970; if you don't believe it, just go around among the elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools of this nation, and look at the enrollments there.

Not only do we have greater enrollments there, but we have each year a greater percentage of high school graduates going to college.

We have bragged a little bit about holding the line on our attendance at our college events. There are two areas, I think, where we have lost considerably.

One is in the area of our student bodies. Our student bodies are not attending our athletic events. There may be some institutions, because of limited facilities, that are very happy at the moment that they do have room to sell extra tickets, but I wonder who will buy the tickets in the next decade. I wonder if we aren't going to lose too many of those that are coming to our games at the present time, and I wonder what we are going to do to encourage the youngsters to become interested and stay interested in our sports.

Another place where I think we have made a mistake in bragging about our attendance holding up is this: We are basing that on the year in which our population was about 150-million people. Today, it is 170-million people. We should have increased by a remarkable percentage in our attendance in the last 10 years, instead of just merely holding the line.

We are losing our young people. We are losing some of our older people because of outside activities. I suppose the greatest one would be the television, in all of its forms. We are going to have to do something to get these fans back.

I think we are going to have to become concerned about bowl games and television. Our bowl games are increasing in number. They may be a very fine thing. Personally, I think they are, but I think the television receipts you receive from bowl games, from regional games, from institutional games at the national level, are not going to remain high. The impact of television is not what it was. Sponsors are not breaking the door down to buy a television package today. You have to go out and beat the brush to get sponsors.

The field that's going to make it even more difficult is professional football and basketball, particularly football. I have no quarrel whatever with professional football, but with a new league, new teams, more teams in television, it's going to make it even more difficult for us.

One more thing—and I think we should all be concerned with this. I think you know at the present time that Russia is training 18 million boys and girls for the Olympics next August. We are training about 18,000. That in itself may not be alarming, but even at the high school level coaches are experiencing difficulty in getting boys to come out for sports. There are too many side interests.

I feel, as athletic directors, that perhaps you may be able to do something in this area. I don't know what—but something must be done.

I know that you recognize the difficulties at your institutions in getting boys to come out for sports. Unless they have a grant-in-aid or a scholarship, they won't come out. You may have 12,000, 15,000, and it would be about 8,000 to 10,000 men among those, and you have a mere handful that will participate in athletics.

I know some of our institutions have made efforts to encourage others to participate because they felt the need of it, but they haven't been able to get a single boy to come out for football that doesn't have a grant-in-aid.

I believe those are serious conditions at the conference level as well as at the institutional level, and I think this is the group that probably can do something about it.

HOOPER EBLEN (Ohio Valley Conference): I want to talk specifically about the Ohio Valley Conference, because probably many of you people here belong to conferences of similar size.

We operate the Ohio Valley Conference on a flat assessment to each member institution. Our seven members pay at the present time \$700 per year dues. The remaining income of our Conference consists of a school's share in playoffs in basketball or other activ-

ties. In the main, we reserve this overage and put it in a reserve fund to hold in case of shortage on our budget.

So far we have been able, with adjustments in our dues, to stay pretty well in the expense that the dues will cover. We do set our dues annually, and if we run over our budget this year and it looks like we are going to in the future, we raise our dues to meet that budget.

We do not have income from any other source. We have no bowl games, and the like; the only thing we have is what I mentioned here.

We have a part-time commissioner, whom we call a director of officials. His duties are confined specifically to assignment of officials and training of officials. We pay him on a part-time basis, \$1,500 a year plus \$1,000 for expenses. However, we have not limited him to that \$1,000, and it runs about \$2,500 a year.

We became ambitious last year and hired another person whom we call a director of information. You might call him a statistician. We pay him \$1,600 a year, plus \$400 for expenses.

There are other various and sundry items—dues to the NCAA, printing, telephone, trophies, officials for Conference meets, such as track—which make our budget around \$5,000.

The Ohio Valley Conference next year will probably have to make an adjustment in dues.

Officials are one of our big problems, as I am sure is true in larger conferences. I am sorry to say we have more problems with basketball officials than we do with football officials. I guess the reason for that is that the basketball official is there in front of 5,000 screaming fans where they can almost put their hands on him, while the football official is somewhat removed from the crowd.

Our Conference pays football officials \$40 plus 14 cents a mile, and our basketball officials, \$50 plus 14 cents a mile.

We have an inter-conference fee if we play an inter-conference game. We recommend to our commissioner that we pay an average between our conference fee and the fee of the conference that our teams are playing. For example, if we were playing some conferences that normally paid \$100, we would pay \$75, plus mileage.

So far, we have been very successful in this procedure. We like for the officials that work our games to receive the same amount of money, and the conferences that we have dealt with, such as the Southeastern, the Big Ten, etc., have been very cooperative in this.

We send our director of officials to the national meetings. As you can see, we operate on a little different basis. Not paying him full-time salary, we do try to help him by sending him to the various rules interpretation meetings—the one in New York last year, and the one in New Orleans last year.

The Conference does not send delegates from each institution to NCAA meetings, nor does it pay the expense of delegates from our own Conference to the NCAA. We do pay the expense of the executive secretary to the NCAA.

We have in our Conference a Judiciary Committee, which takes care of rule infractions, questions on eligibility, and interpretation of the Constitution and By-laws, and each institution pays the ex-

penses of committee members to Conference meetings. I realize that the other method would be fine, but you people who are in the smaller conferences can sympathize with our position.

Another question about athletes—we do not send our representatives to the NCAA meets. Each institution does that on its own.

That is more or less a brief outline of what we do in the Ohio Valley Conference.

I was asked to check other conferences, and I was able to obtain a sampling of a few of the other smaller conferences over the country. I won't refer to any specifically, because some might not like to be called a small conference, but I did check from the West Coast to the East Coast with about seven or eight different conferences, and this is what I found, in brief.

Most conferences operate on a flat assessment ranging from \$50 per school to \$1,000. Now, this is a straight assessment. Most of them are, I think, in the same position we are. They do not have outside income, other than tournaments.

The vast majority of smaller conferences do not have a full-time executive officer. Business is handled in most cases by elected officials or a part-time commissioner, as we have in our league.

On the assignment of officials, I found this to be rather shocking. While we haven't been too far away from it in our own league, some schools still assign their own officials. They wouldn't live long down in the Ohio Valley Conference now, if they did that.

Some have a part-time commissioner on a salary plus expense and he handles the assignment of officials. Some depend on outside officials' organizations. I know one who said that his conference gets its officials assigned from a high school organization. This probably is all right if they have the type of officials that can work your games. The expense of trophies and tournaments and meets are taken from this budget.

I hate to say this, but our Conference doesn't pay its executive secretary except with a trip to New York or somewhere to a meeting, but it is very nice to give you all the work and keep you in office. You never get fired in our league as executive secretary of the Conference. I have been trying to get fired for years, and so far haven't been successful.

There's another thing that I think is very revealing, and it's something that's becoming quite a problem for smaller conferences of our type; that's the range of fees for officials. I found it to be from \$15, plus 14 cents a mile to \$50, plus 14 cents. I know what some of the larger conferences pay, and in a minute I'd like to state a problem that we are facing.

There seems to be no standard pattern regarding the amount paid football or basketball officials, and I have often wondered how they ever arrived at these fees except probably in the larger institutions officials are paid according to the money taken in at the gate. From institutions having the large stadiums, the officials will receive more money. In our league we felt it was important to pay the basketball officials more, because they have a harder time getting the job done.

Some allow more for football. Some allow more for basketball. Some conferences underwrite the expenses for delegates to the

national meetings. The expenses of athletes are handled in most cases by the institutions themselves.

We all need a commissioner. Of course if you have a full-time commissioner you have to pay him enough money to live on, or else it's a question of finding an individual who has a job, yet can give enough time to this assignment. That is becoming a severe problem.

The comparison of fees for officials in the smaller leagues and the larger should be a topic for discussion. We are becoming a training ground for officials. We increased our fees to \$50, but that still isn't enough to compete with larger conferences, and I know that some of you people in the smaller leagues wonder what we are going to be able to do about that. I'm sure it will never come to pass that we will solve the problem by paying a comparable fee over the country. We are not trying to equalize the thing that way, but we are going to try to pay enough to hold the best type of official in our Conference.

I'd like to say to you people in the larger leagues that we do not envy you in having the income that you have. We hope that we will some day have it, too. We are a young league, and we are hoping to do the best we can.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: You have heard two presentations, from Reaves Peters and Hooper Eblen. Do you have any questions you wish to direct to them at this time?

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I'd like to direct this question to the Ohio Valley Conference Executive Secretary:

Since we are also a small conference, I'm interested in knowing whether you pay every official 14 cents per mile, even if the other official is coming from the same part of the country, or do you encourage them to ride together?

MR. EBLEN: I know a few years ago we tried to work out the problem but we ran into too many other problems. In other words, the commissioner tried to find people to ride together, and that became a problem, so we started paying 14 cents a mile even if they all came from the same place. We found that's more expensive, but there were less problems.

I know that some pay so much for a certain distance, and a lower amount for a greater distance, but we pay a straight 14 cents a mile for each official, wherever he comes from.

MR. NEWTON: This is in respect to lending financial assistance to people or to a school which may be eligible to go to a national meet of some type. I understand you to say that the Conference does not lend any financial assistance to that school. Do you at any time receive any requests from institutions in your Conference for a loan or an advance? What is the position there?

MR. EBLEN: So far we haven't. We have had basketball teams and baseball teams in NCAA events. So far it's pretty well understood by the league, evidently, that everybody pays their own expense to these different meetings.

National Travel, Catastrophe Medical Insurance Programs

CHAIRMAN BARNES: We will proceed to a topic which I know is of vital interest to all of us, not only as individuals but also as directors and representatives of our institutions.

If you will pardon a personal comment from the Chair, I think we're all concerned—I know I am individually, and also for the students who compete on squads—about the ever-increasing cost of medical care. I think that it is not a very astute observation to say that possibly insurance plans have led hospitals and doctors to increase medical fees, and we feel that not only as individuals, but we feel it institutionally as well.

In the trend of events, I think the NCAA has done a tremendous job in arranging an insurance program for member institutions. I can speak personally from the point of view of my institution; we are members and participate in the Plan, and it has been of invaluable aid in helping us meet medical and hospital expenses.

EDWARD D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): This is the first time that I have had an opportunity to appear before a group since last Thursday, when I was at the Texas Hall of Fame luncheon. I can't resist telling you a little story that occurred there, because although it may not appeal to you so much right now, it does to me.

We had been sitting for about two hours and a half, and we were all quite tired, although the program had been interesting. Blackie Sherrod, who is sports writer with the *Dallas Times-Herald*, was called on to make a speech. He got up before the audience and said something like this: "Gentlemen, it's a great pleasure for me to stand here before you today, because it gives me a wonderful opportunity to straighten out my shorts."

It's always a little difficult at this time of the year to give you a report of what has transpired in the insurance program, because of the fact that it starts and ends in September, and we never have any figures for the part of the year in which you are particularly interested. That's the one that has just passed, so far as football is concerned. So we have to restrict our report to you to what went on between September 1, 1958 and September 1, 1959.

This report is divided into two parts: first, the one which has to do with the medical program; and second, the one which has to do with the travel accident program:

Beginning its eighth year of operation in September, 1959, the NCAA Medical Insurance Plan has proved to be a popular and useful service to the Association's membership. During its first seven and one-half years, the insurance program has enjoyed a steady and remarkable growth. In the first year, 1952, 123 institutions enrolled, and a new high has been established during the current year, 1959-1960, with participation by 225 colleges and universities.

In these 225 colleges and universities this year we have 53,774 individuals enrolled. To get an idea of what's going on with the company, the total premiums paid in were \$94,121.25. The total of the claims paid out so far—and there are seven claims still pending—is \$108,043.40.

In other words, the company has actually paid out approximately \$14,000 more than it has received in premiums, and we still have seven claims pending.

It is interesting to note that since the inception of the athletic medical insurance program eight years ago the number of institu-

tions which have amended the deductible provision from \$250 to either \$500 or \$1,000 has grown considerably. In 1952, out of a total of 123 enrolled colleges only two selected a deductible provision other than the \$250. For the insurance year of 1958-1959, 68 of the 225 institutions participating selected the \$500 deductible provision, and ten subscribed to the \$1,000 deductible.

For the current year, 1959-60, there are 67 institutions out of 227 enrolled under the provision of the \$500 deductible, and 23 have selected the \$1,000 deductible.

The necessity for the upward adjustment in the insurance rate may have contributed to the decision by officials of some institutions to elect the higher deductibles.

Another factor has been the growth of student accident and health insurance programs for colleges and universities—that is, campus insurance programs. Many institutions have found that they can provide adequate catastrophe coverage for student-athletes at a nominal cost by combining the higher deductible provisions of the NCAA medical plan with the basic student accident and health program operating in their institutions.

During the last meeting of the Insurance Committee, which was in April, 1959, and which, unfortunately, your Chairman was not able to attend on account of the serious illness of his wife, a representative of the Globe Indemnity Company reported that since 1952 the Company had lost in excess of \$100,000. He means they paid out this much more money than they took in in the operation of the NCAA medical insurance program; and he felt that it could no longer operate under the rate structure which was in effect for the year 1958-59.

Your Committee gave serious consideration to ways and means by which costs could be curtailed, such as the elimination of the \$250 deductible provision, the adoption of a rigid schedule of payments for specific injuries or treatments, reduction in allowance for hospital room and board, and reduction of the period for which treatment would be provided from three years to two.

Concluding that the membership has expressed by its participation in previous programs an interest in the plan embodying broad coverage at a reasonable rate, the Committee voted to accept a compromise rate for 1959-60, which is as follows:

For the \$250 deductible, fall football, \$5 a man; spring football, \$2.50 a man; all other sports, \$2 a man.

For the \$500 deductible, \$3 for fall football, \$1.50 for spring football, and \$1 for all other sports.

For the \$1,000 deductible, \$1 for fall football, 75 cents for spring football, and 60 cents for all other sports.

Also, the Committee determined to make a study of claims filed against the Plan, with the thought that in future programs it may be able to incorporate preferential rates for institutions whose past records indicate the lowest incidence of claims. At this writing we don't have any information on the 1959-60 experience.

There is another thing which I have not discussed with the Committee, but which I think we should do before we arrive at any addi-

tional rates for next year, and that is to lay down the statistics on the large institutions and compare them with the statistics on the small colleges, and see if we have any appreciable difference between the percentage of claims to actual paid-in premiums in these two groups. It may be that we haven't.

We can assure you that so far as the medical program is concerned, it certainly is the desire of your Committee to keep these rates just as low as possible.

Now, the travel accident program: Guided by the expression of interest of a sizable segment of the Association's membership, your Committee last spring entered into an agreement with the Bankers Life & Casualty Company, through its representatives, Brown, Crosby & Company, Inc., to provide travel accident—that is, death or dismemberment—insurance to the NCAA membership.

Under the plan adopted, enrollment is indicated on a form similar to that used in the athletic medical program. Rates are for one year, and based on estimated numbers on traveling squads. Sub-varsity squads may be enrolled at one-fourth of the rate established for varsity squads. The insured person is protected on a 24-hour basis from the time he departs on an athletic trip until he returns. He is protected in all types of conveyances, including MATS, in which he is a passenger. He is protected while traveling in an appropriately supervised group to and from practice, and all trips related to the activities of the institution's intercollegiate activities. Coaches or other personnel enrolled are counted only once in determining their premium, even though they may travel with several different squads or be assigned to other traveling duties in conjunction with their position at the institution.

For instance, the coach who is out recruiting is protected no matter how many times he goes out.

All student-athletes of all intercollegiate athletic squads and other personnel enrolled are included under the same principal sum. In other words, it's not permissible to select different principal sums for the various intercollegiate athletic squads.

Annual rates adopted under the three-year agreement with the Company are: \$5,000 benefit, all staff and varsity, 90 cents; sub-varsity, 23 cents. \$10,000, staff and varsity, \$1.75; sub-varsity, 44 cents.

These rates go on up to \$8 for \$50,000 for all staff and varsity and \$2 for sub-varsity.

Higher amounts of the principal sum may be purchased, subject to a maximum of \$500,000 per person, with a total limit of \$3 million for any one aircraft accident. The rate for each additional \$5,000 is 80 cents for staff and varsity, and 20 cents for sub-varsity.

As of this date, 61 institutions are participating in the Travel Accident Program. While the Committee was somewhat disappointed in this modest enrollment, it still holds the opinion that the Travel Accident Plan offers an excellent and valuable service to the NCAA membership at a most attractive rate.

We have with us in the audience Mr. Roy Lutter, a representative of Brown, Crosby & Company, Inc. He is here and is prepared to answer any questions you may have concerning the operation of this

Travel Accident Plan. Since I was not at the meeting at which this Plan was adopted, Roy can answer your questions a whole lot better than I can.

Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): The NCAA Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety is only two years old. We have been searching a little bit for direction as to just exactly what we are supposed to do. We feel the scope of this committee has great possibilities.

We have on the Committee a doctor, a physiologist, a football coach, a director of athletics, and a dean of a college of physical education and athletics.

We hope that sometime in the future, from the research that we are carrying on at the present time we are able to make recommendations, possibly, to the Football Rules Committee concerning equipment or concerning playing conditions, that may help to prevent injuries.

We hope possibly to recommend to directors of athletics methods of procedure in setting up training rooms, in rehabilitation, as well as prevention of injuries and directions to coaches. At the moment, because it is impossible to move too fast in this area, we have confined our research to football.

A year ago we circularized a rather complete questionnaire covering the head, the shoulder girdle, the arms, the hips, the legs and the ankles, to quite a few trainers who had agreed ahead of time that they would cooperate with this study. This past year we sent out another questionnaire, to discover, if possible, whether the data that appeared a year ago would stand up. This information is now being compiled, and it's impossible for me to give you anything except what we discovered a year ago.

Perhaps some of it may be new to you. Perhaps some of it may be something that you have already been aware of but we feel there's a possibility of doing something, at least, in helping to prevent some injuries in football.

We hope eventually, perhaps, to lead into areas where we might be better prepared to meet the competition that we are going to run into and are running into now in the Olympics. This we are not sure of. We have run some research projects on endurance. We have run some research projects on tracing development of people from a lack of physical condition into top physical condition. We had an excellent research program at a prison nearby to one of our institutions. However, the two leading people who were doing such an excellent job were prisoners, and they elected one afternoon to go over the fence, and they haven't been caught yet. So, we had to drop the program right there. We'll get into it again next year.

If I may take a few moments of your time, I might give you the summary of our findings of the first year, in which we had 1,356 injuries reported by 38 different colleges and universities in 28 different states.

The range of injuries reported was from six to 86, with an average of 36 per institution.

We didn't ask the doctors and the trainers to report every injury. The injuries that we were interested in were injuries that took a boy out of practice for a day, two days, three days—whatever it might be—or kept him out of a ball game.

We found that the incidence of injury by class rank was as follows: Sophomores had 36 per cent of the total injuries; the juniors, 31 per cent; the seniors, 28 per cent; and, of course, the smallest percentage was to freshmen, eight per cent, because I would assume they play fewer ball games.

To review that, the sophomores had the most, the juniors next to the top, and the seniors the least number of injuries. Perhaps it's due to experience. It may be that you don't step up in the front of the line to get rapped when demonstrations are going on; there apparently is a factor, with some kind of experience.

Eighty-five per cent of the injuries reported were new injuries. They were not recurring injuries that had been on the list of the year before.

Only eight per cent of the injuries reported were attributed to the equipment factor. This rather surprised the Committee.

In 54 per cent of the cases the injured area was protected by equipment. Practically all the injuries occurred on dry grass playing surfaces, and this rather surprised us. Almost 50 per cent of the injuries happened during the games being played on Saturday afternoons.

Only 10 per cent of the total injuries reported occurred on Monday. I would assume that's because it's one of your light days. On Tuesday, it started to come up, 12 per cent; on Wednesday, 14 per cent; and on Thursday and Friday, it started back downhill again. I think this would be indicative of the type of work your coaches do, in preparing your ball club during the week.

The thing that was important to the Committee was that of all the injuries reported, 40 per cent occurred in the first three weeks of the season. We can only assume—and this isn't necessarily going to hold up—that perhaps these kids in coming back are not in top physical condition. We start batting heads right with the first day of practice, and in the next three weeks we have compiled 40 per cent of all injuries reported that occurred during that time. It might be of interest to coaches to know this.

Sixty-nine per cent of the game injuries occurred during the second and third quarters. This is one statistic that I know has held up for the past season.

We have a feeling that possibly in the second quarter you bring kids in from the bench and they are not quite warmed up to the situation, and in the third quarter you have been off the field for at least 15 minutes. It may be that we will recommend, if the data continues to substantiate this fact, that it might be well to consider warming up exercises before the beginning of the third quarter, as most of your ball clubs do before they start the first quarter.

Injuries during practice sessions happen during the middle of the season. Incidence by half hour periods—and this again would come in only as you usually organize your practice—that in the first half-

hour, we only had 10 per cent of the injuries occur; the second half hour, 29 per cent. As we begin to get into the scrimmage area, and the third half hour of practice, 35 per cent of the injuries are reported. For the last half hour of practice, it's 17 per cent.

The same time factor injury incidence was noted in the game situations as well.

Injuries received during defensive activities were 56 per cent, and were slightly higher than during the offense, but the figures weren't so much that we can come right out and say that more injuries happen on defense than when you are on offense.

While I am skipping over some of these, they will be in the final report that will go to all of your trainers.

Minor injuries—sprains, contusions, strains, etc.—were reported as comprising 75 per cent of all injuries. Injuries to the head and face ranked, as far as the head proper, 62 per cent; the nose, 13 per cent; and the teeth, 11 per cent. Of 15 injuries involving teeth, in eight instances teeth were actually lost. A mouthpiece was not worn in 93 per cent of the cases reported. Face guards were worn in 99 per cent of the cases.

As we reviewed the graph on neck injuries and pinched nerves, we found that this type injury is definitely increasing, and this is another statistic that has held up this fall. The increase in the number of injuries to the neck—not only bruises but quick twists that have incapacitated ball players and put them out of practice for two or three or four days, and out of games—might be proven to be due to the part across the face. That does not mean that people are grabbing it intentionally, but when you tackle, it throws the head quickly to one side.

This is causing a lot of nerve injuries to the neck. This year, of course, we know that we had one death that might be attributed completely to the face bands, where the boy was tackled quickly, and it threw his head back and snapped his neck.

What we might be able to come up with is a recommendation—if the data continues to support our first contention—to reduce the radius of that face mask in such a manner that it comes more tightly across the mouth and the nose. We're not too sure, and we are waiting to see what our information will give us this year.

I could go on with quite a few more of the statistics on type of injury, but I think that we are on the right track in trying to find some of the areas of continued incidence and increasing types of injuries, and possibly to develop recommendations for coaches, in order to eliminate some of these injuries.

We are working on rehabilitation of injuries. We have studied different types of injuries to see how fast they can be brought back under proper care and treatment, so that the youngster is ready to go again at 100 per cent. Our trainers are doing a grand job in co-operating with us in this respect.

I speak for the entire Committee when I ask each of you to submit any suggestions whatever in an area that you think that we could carry on research. We would appreciate them. This Committee is searching for a means to be of real value to our fraternity.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: I never knew that athletic directors were embarrassed about asking questions, but we have one that has been sent up here. Has there ever been any study of the use of hypnosis in this area?

MR. MCCOY: We have nothing that has come to our attention that we care to talk about at the present time. Dr. Rhyne of the American Medical Association has been very concerned about this area. Rumors have come to him that there could be something of this sort.

Of course, you have all been reading in the newspaper stories about the use of amphetamine and other drugs too—you know, drug the horses and get them to go better, or something of this sort. We haven't been able to nail anything down, and I think intercollegiate athletics have been dealt some unjust and unfounded criticism in the accusations in the newspapers at some times, without any data to substantiate the accusation that trainers and coaches have been using pep-up pills.

In the questionnaire that was circulated by the American Medical Association, they can find no instances where this has been done, except under a doctor's care. Apparently this was done not to pep a kid up and get him ready to play a ball game, but because of other reasons.

We will know more about this in another year, Eppie.

Salary, Contractual and Staff Provisions for Athletic Staff Personnel

CHAIRMAN BARNES: We hope to get some discussion on this matter of salaries, contractual and tenure provisions, in which I know we are all more than interested.

Since we all represent various geographic sections of the country, the panel, which was appointed by the Committee, has decided on a very brief presentation on the pattern of employment and tenure at each institution. To start that discussion, I will relate the pattern at Colgate University.

We are a small liberal arts institution of approximately 1,500 students, and all members of our athletic staff have faculty rank. They are all hired on a 12-month basis, with the understanding that they will have one month's vacation in that 12 months' period.

The matter of rank is somewhat attuned to the structure for faculty rank throughout the university, in which you have the well-known pattern of the instructor, the assistant professor, the associate professor, and the full professor.

To obtain tenure in the University you must progress from the rank of instructor to assistant professor. Normally, that requires a period of about seven years, although that is not hard and fast. The merit system is always in effect, and because of that, those members of the faculty who do a fine job are advanced not only by rank but by increases in remuneration, and that also applies to the athletic staff.

As far as the salary brackets are concerned, the pattern of our University has moved up a little bit. The instructor rank ranges from \$4,500 to \$5,500. The assistant professor goes up to \$6,500, the associate up to \$7,500, and the full professor about on the average of \$10,000.

In our structure, as so many of you do, we call athletics a division, and it is known as the Division of Physical Education and Athletics.

When we hire a staff member, we also give him the details of the contract, if there are any, his faculty rank, his salary, and what duties we expect of him as a staff member. He is informed at that time that he may also be required to teach in the required physical education program, or teacher education program, or he may be confined to one coaching assignment, or he may have multiple coaching assignments.

That, briefly, is our picture, and as the different patterns emerge it might cause you to want to ask questions of some members of the panel.

RICHARD LARKINS (Ohio State University): As most of you know, Ohio State University is a large state institution. We have 23,000 students.

We are constituted as the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. There are four divisions: Intercollegiate, Physical Education for Men, Physical Education for Women, and the Intramural Division.

We have a little bit the same situation that Eppie has referred to, in that any member of the athletic staff who has faculty rank must secure that faculty rank in the area of the required teaching program. In other words, any one of our football coaches or basketball coaches must teach in the required program in order to secure faculty status.

We have one minor difference, Eppie, I might say, where I am not able to find any correlation between academic rank and salary at our institution. For example, while our athletics people have faculty rank, they will not have the same comparable salaries. Our coaches in football particularly are much higher than the rank that they possess.

We have another interesting situation which might be of some interest to you. As a state institution we are not able to grant more than one-year contracts. This is the same on all faculty personnel—only a one-year contract is in effect, which is state law.

I would like to report to you what I think is a very intriguing and interesting situation, and I submit to you this is one particular school. We have had a new development on our campus this year which is somewhat startling, somewhat frightening. We have a faculty committee on rank, tenure and salaries. They have a report to the faculty council of the institution which in effect takes away faculty rank of the intercollegiate staff. This is something new. This is something a bit disturbing.

They have titles comparable to the position, but they have eliminated—or will in the future—eliminate the well-known academic titles, instructor, assistant, associate, and full professor. What those titles will be, what they will mean, only time will tell, but I think in our particular case this is a little strange, a little different. We may well be in a position in the future of having a rank only pertaining to athletics rather than the old traditional faculty rank.

JACK MONTGOMERY (Long Beach State College): Colgate and Long Beach State basically follow the same pattern. In other words, what

was said of Colgate is true of Long Beach State, with some minor differences.

Long Beach State is now one of some 14 state colleges in California, and our particular institution has an enrollment of 10,000 students, although athletically we are a small college. We are scheduled to go somewhere near 35,000 students in 1970. I don't know what we will be athletically then.

We hire our physical education staff the same way all faculty are hired. They must qualify as all other members of the faculty. They must be graduates in physical education. We have no members of our physical education staff who do not have at least a master's degree, and we have a great many that have the doctorate, and some of them are coaching.

We do have a staffing formula which dictates—it's from a state level down. We are under the State Board of Education, and the staffing formula dictates the amount of released time a person can have for coaching, and they have established this formula of four major sports—that is, football, basketball, baseball, and track—which have a K factor of six; in other words, six units—on a normal full load of 12 units of teaching. The most anyone can have is six units in coaching. In all the other sports the maximum is three units for coaching, and we must assign their teaching load on that basis.

Of course, you can see that this causes problems with the major versus minor sports problem, which we try to avoid, but it's here by virtue of this formula.

As to salary range, we have two brackets, and there is a six per cent difference between Class I and Class II. Class I includes those people who do not have the doctorate; Class II includes all those people who hold the doctorate, and the range is roughly this:

For instructors, it ranges in Class I from \$5,200 to \$6,360. With the doctorate it's \$5,500, roughly, to \$6,700.

The assistant professor's bracket: Class I, \$6,700 to \$7,000—and there are five salary steps in each of these brackets, and in the State College System there are automatic five per cent increments every year. There is nothing you have to do except stay on the staff to qualify for the five per cent increment, until you have reached the end of your bracket; then you must qualify by virtue of some other things to be promoted to the other bracket.

The associate professor's bracket ranges from \$7,000 to \$8,500; with the doctorate from \$7,800 to \$8,940.

It's possible to go to the full professorship without the doctorate in our particular area. We are one of the few in the State College System that allows promotion to the full professor without the doctor's degree. However, we have some divisional limitations which you must meet, one of which is 54 units past the bachelor's advanced work, and other competences.

For the full professors, the range is \$8,940 to \$10,800; with the doctorate, \$9,384 to \$11,400.

Our coaching staff can range anywhere in this category as coaches.

As far as tenure is concerned, we are under the California tenure law, which says that you have a probationary period as a teacher of

three years. If you qualify and are hired for the fourth year, you have tenure, and if you have tenure then you cannot be dismissed without cause, and it's very difficult to prove cause. You are practically a permanent member of the staff if you get past the third year, and this presents problems, of course, because you may have hired somebody who is competent as a coach maybe, but not so competent as a teacher. Maybe there is sometime along in his career when he decides that coaching is not for him any more, and he must be absorbed as a teacher. So hiring is somewhat of a problem from the beginning, because you must plan within the long-range program, to make sure you have good coaches who are good teachers; or if you hire somebody who is a good teacher, he must be competent to coach. This presents some problems.

This, briefly, I think, explains the state college system of Long Beach State, particularly. All the colleges are more or less bound by these rules, but there is flexibility within each college, of course.

VICTOR OBECK (New York University): New York University is the largest private institution in the world. A lot of people don't realize we are private. We have no connection with the city or the state, nor do we receive any funds from either one.

As far as salary, contract and tenure, roughly I would say we follow the same pattern that has been given at the beginning here by Eppie. Our fees are a little higher, I would say. When we hire a coach, he can be hired anywhere from an instructor on up, but most of them come on as assistant professors. They can work up, and once they attain associate professorship, they do get tenure automatically.

That, in a sense, has to be earned. I would estimate that most of our coaches have attained it, or will, after three to four years. By that time I figure I should know what I have.

Our salary scale starts with instructors, or a young assistant and we start him at \$6,000. There is no ceiling at NYU as far as full professors are concerned. It's one of the things they are sort of proud of. We do have full professors—we don't have coaches—who are making as much as \$25,000 or more. However, the possibility is there, and I think our salary scale is as good as I have run into anywhere.

As far as all of my coaches, I have a couple of part-time men, as I think most of us do, but all of our full-time head coaches do hold degrees above the bachelor degree. All of them teach in our physical education program.

I might just clarify. The Division of Athletics at NYU encompasses the individual program for men and women, the intramural program, and the required physical education program.

We are separate from the teacher training, or the school of physical education. Our coaches do not teach in the Teacher Training School of Physical Education. They do all their teaching in the required program. We are moving toward that, however, with great lecturers, so to speak. Where I have real good coaches, naturally I feel that they should be able to give a series of lectures to the men at NYU who are majoring in physical education.

I think we have a very good annuity setup, and I'm sure most of you have, but just to complete the picture, everybody contributes five per cent of his salary, and the University puts up seven and one-half per cent to match that five.

We have the usual complete hospitalization and major medical. Life insurance, I find, is very good, because you can attain as high as \$20,000 life insurance while you are on the staff at NYU.

To some of the staff there is full tuition remission to any member of the family, including wives and children, to attend the University.

I believe those are the main points. We have a pretty good reputation at NYU. I have only been there three years, but the basketball coach who retired just two years ago completed 35 years. A track coach who retired just recently completed 43 years. Our present baseball coach is in his 39th year. So, I think that the tenure, the longevity factor, at NYU is excellent.

There was a big change made at the University in 1950, when it stopped being an athletic association and became a division of the University. Along that line, I have, as the director, a rank equivalent to a dean, and I have a seat on the Council of Deans, which makes for a nice relationship with all the academic parts of the University.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY (University of Kentucky): The University of Kentucky is a state institution with an enrollment of about 10,000 students. Our athletics are administered entirely different from any of the schools that you have heard from.

In 1945 a separate corporation was formed, administered by a board composed of 16 members, the majority of which were faculty members. The chairman of that board is the president of the University. The vice-chairman is a vice-president of the University. The treasurer of the organization is a vice-president in charge of finance. The secretary is our faculty chairman. The alumni group is represented. The students are represented. That body administers athletics at the University of Kentucky.

We do not receive any money from the state. We do not receive one penny from the State of Kentucky. We do not raise one penny from our alumni. We must finance our entire program from gate receipts—which we do.

Regarding contracts, I might say that our coaches in football and basketball are full-time men. The coaches in other sports are not. For instance, our golf coach is the Dean of Men. He coaches the golf team free. He does not receive any salary. Our swimming coach and our track coach are members of the physical education department. They are paid on a part-time basis.

So, in reality the only coaches that we have on a full-time basis are in football and basketball, and when you speak of coaches teaching in those sports, for the life of me I cannot see when they have time to teach. Our coaches in football and basketball couldn't teach, because they are not on the campus over 40 per cent of the time.

The only requirement in the way of a degree is a B.A. degree—no advanced degree—because the coaches do not do any teaching in the academic program.

In regard to contracts, we have given contracts no less than three years and no more than 10 years. We have given our coaches a 10-year contract, some of them—in football and basketball.

We operate exactly like any other department of the University. Our equipment, for instance, is purchased by the purchasing department of the University. We put through a requisition stating what we want, and we get what we want, but bids are taken on it.

All of our money is handled by the University. All money that is spent over the amount of \$2 we must get a receipt for.

If a coach is in the employ of the athletic department at the age of 65, he can request retirement. He will receive 20 per cent of his salary plus 1 per cent for each year of service. All members of the department are on that basis.

I might say, too, that they receive a month's vacation out of the year, the same as any other faculty member.

We have never publicized the salaries of our coaches. I think I would be safe in saying in our conference that the salary range for football coaches who are not athletic directors would be from \$14,000 to \$18,000 a year. If a football coach is an athletic director, he may receive more than that.

For basketball coaches, I made a survey about three months ago of 15 institutions that were very prominent in basketball and who have had teams in the NCAA tournaments, and the salary range for those coaches was from \$9,000 to \$14,000.

CHARLES TAYLOR (Stanford University): In regard to the salary range at our institution, the policy of the University is to try to keep the coaching salaries in line with the professional ranks that you have heard about up here earlier. This is not a fast rule, and it varies somewhat. We developed a new category, in order to enable the football coach to earn more than the professors in many branches of the University some years ago. This new category provides for the football coach to be called Director of Football.

Our coaching salary ranges from \$6,000 to \$17,000 or \$18,000, starting with such personnel as the freshman coach at the low range of \$6,000. Our assistant football coaches range between \$9,000 and \$10,000. Our so-called major sport coaches, such as track and baseball, range somewhere between \$9,000 and \$10,000. The other sports vary within somewhat less than that range.

The increase in salary is based on about a five per cent increase every year, again in line with University policy of gradually-increasing salaries. There is one frightening aspect of this, that on a projection of a 10-year period the salary of a football coach who is getting \$20,000, or any of the other coaches at lesser levels, would be making \$40,000 in 10 years. I don't know that this applies to administrators.

We also have the additional benefits that you have heard about, such as insurance, and a very low premium rate, most of it paid by the University. The retirement benefits most of you are familiar with in the TIAA.

Medical and health benefits are on a very liberal basis and are financed primarily by the University; housing benefits are very good and, of course, the normal education benefits are provided for the youngsters of personnel employed by the University.

We do not have tenure. We do not work on contracts, but on appointments by the University. In normal circumstances our head

football coach is allowed a five-year appointment. Assistant football coaches generally get a three-year appointment. In recent years it has gone to a one-year appointment. Other major sport categories are generally on a three-year appointment.

MOX WEBER (Hamilton College): We operate to a great extent much as several of the men who have spoken earlier, but we do have a few differences.

Basically, members of the Physical Education and Athletics Department are regular faculty members, and they have the same privileges and responsibilities that the academic members have. We have, as a new man comes in, a faculty handbook, and all of these privileges and responsibilities are listed there, so the new member knows just where he stands.

I want to quote, as far as tenure, salary range, resignations, and so forth, from that handbook. An instructor has no opportunity for tenure, but from assistant professor and higher rank, he does. The probationary period for tenure should not exceed seven years at the College. That does not mean that it can't be done before that time, but a year before his seventh year is up the college must let him know whether or not he is going to be retained, so that he has a year in which to look for a new position.

The precise terms and condition of every appointment should be in writing and be in possession of both the institution and the teacher before the appointment is consummated.

As far as resignation is concerned, the professor and associate professor should give at least four months' notice; with the assistant professor and instructor, it should be at least three months.

Our salary range is this: instructor is \$4,500 to \$6,000; assistant professor, \$5,000 to \$8,000; associate professor, \$7,000 to \$10,000; professor, \$9,000 to \$12,000 or more. There is no real ceiling on the full professor.

As far as the instructor and the assistant professor are concerned, their service increment pattern is not automatic. The chairman of the department recommends salary increases for these two ranks, but the associate professor, after reaching a three-year period of service, gets an automatic increase of \$300 until he is \$1,500 above the minimum of that rank.

It does not mean that he can't have increases beyond that. It would depend on the president deciding that he has done normal work as far as the College is concerned, and he could continue to raise him until he has reached the maximum in that rank.

In the case of the full professor, after a three-year period he receives a \$500 automatic raise for each three-year period until he is \$1,500 above the minimum for that rank, and here again the president has the right to continue him up to and beyond \$12,000 for meritorious service.

We also have all the other fringe benefits, along with housing. We on the faculty pay about half the rent you would pay if you were living in the village.

In the case of annuities, the College pays 10 per cent of your salary toward your annuity, and you pay as much as you want beyond that.

We also have insurance, and they pay the greater part of the premium for life and health insurance.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Your interest indicates that we like to know what goes on in the other fellow's house, and how we as directors run our own programs by comparison.

We have gone over a little bit, but there is a very short time to ask questions about the varied patterns which you have heard about. I want to thank the members who have made the presentations for us so ably; also the members of the panel.

The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Thursday, January 7, 1960

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, New York, New York, at 9:25 a.m. Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Gentlemen, I think we can assume that we have a quorum, and get started. I welcome you to this General Round Table meeting of the 54th Annual Convention of the NCAA.

The first subject on our agenda is the report of the 1959 NCAA Television Committee. This Committee is chairmanned by Howard Grubbs of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

Report of 1959 Television Committee

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): The printed copy of the report of the 1959 Television Committee has been distributed to you. The 1959 Committee, as former Committees, was organized on a district representation basis, with two members representing the smaller institutions and two members selected at large. This Committee, in my judgment, has done an excellent job, and it has been a pleasure for me to serve as its chairman. (Mr. Grubbs introduced members of the Committee.)

The 1959 television plans were very similar to the plans of '58 and '57. The first two parts of this report are quite lengthy, but inasmuch as they are very much like the reports in former years, I see no particular need for going over these parts of the report in detail.

Part III has to do with college attendance during the last football season. This study was made by the NCAB, and we have Danny Hill of that organization here with us, who will discuss part III of the report in detail.

DANNY HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): I have no intention of reading through all of the figures in the tabular material in this report. It is provided for your information and digestion at your leisure.

I would like to express our gratitude to all of you who personally or through your ticket managers—have faithfully and promptly reported to us throughout the season, game by game, details of your football attendance. Obviously, that is the only way in which we can obtain the figures for compilation and analysis.

We realize these reports can be a nuisance to you, especially because of the necessary immediacy during the football season, which is obviously the busiest time of the year, but I hope that you will agree that the results warrant a good deal of effort on your part.

These results, as your Television Committee sees them, have important values to college football, aside from providing the factual and analytical information contained in the report you have in your hands. One such result is the providing of official college football attendance news stories to the national press, via the wires of the Associated Press and the United Press International.

You may recall that last year the figures compiled for the Television Committee were incorporated into the annual stories used by the wire services on college football attendance. Previous to that time they gathered their own figures, and often were at variance to the detriment of the best interests of college football.

Incidentally, we plan to expand this part of the program to embrace more stories on attendance trends while the season is still in progress. You may have seen the start of this in November, when we instituted a project which developed out of an idea initiated by Asa Bushnell of releasing attendance reports during the season to show the trends. Fortunately the trends were upward, and we believe it helped college athletics.

We believe there is a constructive value in regularly publicizing the great and growing country-wide popularity of college football, as the attendance figures prove.

Another purpose of the attendance study is protective insurance—insurance that will inevitably pay dividends, since nothing is as permanent as change. And whenever there is a change, whether in the television pattern or in the popularity of the game itself, there will exist a continuity of accurate data to aid your understanding and help in solving the new problems presented.

Of course, the kind of problem which presented itself most prominently during the past season—an epidemic of unfavorable weather—is not going to be solved in a hurry, but it constitutes a fair example of how understanding, even without solution, can be helpful. Had we not been able, thanks to your authoritative reporting, to analyze the nature and extent of the weather impact, unfavorable publicity suggesting the waning popularity of our game would surely have resulted from the old style unofficial attendance surveys.

Paid attendance at college football games in 1959 increased only slightly, but the fact that it increased at all turned out to be a most favorable indication when it was discovered that over 40 per cent of your games encountered bad weather. It was, in fact, the worst epidemic of poor football weather ever recorded.

This data is provided in condensed form on Page 35 of the report—showing for the first time, as far as we know, a tabular study of weather impact on football attendance. Those of you who waded through rainy Saturday after Saturday should gain solace from this, since misery loves company.

You may be interested in one observation in the report as a dramatic example of the kind of weather we had this year. In the 1958 table the worst sectional weather was in the Middle Atlantic, where 34½ per cent of all games were played in unfavorable weather—either too hot, too cold, too wet or too foggy. At least it was reported by your officials as unfavorable weather. Yet last year the worst sectional figure was well under the average for this year, when the unfavorable weather soared as high as 53 per cent for both the Middle Atlantic and Midwest areas, and the low was 20 per cent on the Pacific Coast. Even on the Pacific Coast, where the sun always shines, bad weather is rather remarkable.

For the second straight year and the fourth time in history, more than 19 million people attended college football games this year. The over-all figure has never reached 20 million, but indications are that the '60's will see more than 20 million in attendance annually.

The specific effects of television on attendance have been thoroughly documented and analyzed and discussed during the past 10 years, and this subject is brought up to date in the current report. I will not take the time to comment in any detail on it now. There is no great change. The effects apparently are stabilized as earlier shown.

I will take a few seconds to point out a few salient features of the research material, for your later digestion.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 in the report, on Pages 32 and 33, are concerned strictly with the comparison of attendance this year to last year, and this year to the last 10 years, and you will note the things that I have pointed out about the second highest attendance in history.

In Table 1 you also might notice that last year saw a new attendance in average-per-team attendance, 31,479.

Tables 2 and 3 have a comparison of this year's and last year's attendance by sections of the country and by attendance brackets, depending on the capacities of the stadiums or the sizes of the crowds.

Table 4 on Page 34 is a report of an annual table in which we show the exposure of college football games to television. This year for the first time in four years there was a reduction in exposure to 71 per cent, from last year's high of 76.

With this less exposure, certainly without the poor weather experience, attendance would have broken all records, we believe.

The reports show an increased scheduling of night games, and decreased participation in regional telecasting apparently is responsible for the decrease in exposure to television, except for college football games.

I have already discussed Table 5, the weather impact, but you may find it of interest to read that.

Tables 6 and 7 and the concluding graph are a continuance of the comparison of football attendance with the economic factors which in the past have been shown to have a direct correlation to attendance; that is, population, student enrollment, and disposable income. These economic factors, from figures obtained through governmental sources, show a steady increase far surpassing the gains in attendance, as compared to the relation between attendance and economic factors in pre-television years. This is the same type of report we made on this situation in the last two years—just a continuation of this study and this data.

That concludes the research part of this program, unless there are questions later on in the discussion.

MR. GRUBBS: I would like to present Mr. Bushnell, who will submit the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, as outlined on page 39 of the report.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): From the Committee's point of view this is the most significant component of the material in the booklet.

"With its year of service concluded, the 1959 NCAA Television Committee wishes to record its belief that the Association's 1959 Football Television Plan, coupling national and regional ingredients, was successful both in commanding a large viewing audience and in improving in-person attendance at college games. This at least partial solution of the TV problem was accomplished by cooperative action of the member colleges working through the NCAA.

"The Committee is convinced that limitation of football television must be continued in 1960 and following seasons. This policy has produced many benefits over the nine-year span of its application: it has stemmed the withdrawal of colleges from active competition; it has ended the period of football attendance decline; it has contributed to a happy situation in which 1958 and 1959 were college football's two best attendance years in the television era, and were in fact two of the three best attendance years in all of the game's history. The Committee feels strongly that, in order to consolidate these gains and to enhance them, the TV control policy must be maintained.

"Previous committees have always recommended extension of restrictions and establishment of ground rules for one-year periods only, doing so because of the difficulty of predicting developments in the mushrooming institution of television. The current Committee believes that the general TV situation has gained a degree of stabilization sufficient to warrant the NCAA's negotiation of longer term contracts for football televising. It is of the opinion that such arrangement would make the football program more attractive to national sponsors seeking continuity in their advertising, and would strengthen the NCAA's TV position. Therefore, the Committee urges the Association to authorize formulation by the next committee of a plan to be operative for the two-year period of 1960 and 1961."

I would like to say at this point that that particular proposal was discussed with the NCAA Council prior to its adoption by the Committee, and yesterday endorsement of the proposition was gained from the NCAA Council.

"The Committee recognizes that the full effects of subscription television, closed circuit television, and delayed television have not yet been determined; it believes that successor committees must be alert to developments in these areas.

"The Committee believes that the next committee should review and examine all television plans used in past years, as well as all other plans of likely workability, before framing rules for consideration by the Association in 1960.

"The Committee feels that the 1960 Television Committee should be appointed promptly and organized without delay, and should then proceed to discharge its assignment with maximum speed consistent with efficient performance, thus expediting administration of the Association's TV program.

"The Committee is convinced that the 1960 Television Committee should be free to design the best program possible, and hence should

not be overly constrained either by Convention directive or by the present Committee's suggestions in deciding the form and make-up of the Television Plan for 1960, or preferably for 1960 and 1961."

MR. GRUBBS: Following the conclusions and recommendations in the booklet is the 1960 resolution, which the Committee will submit to the Convention Friday and recommend its adoption. I will read that resolution.

"Whereas, it is the desire of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (1) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (2) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (3) of both colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1960 and 1961 football seasons to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1960-61 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1960-61 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained therein, the information obtained at the hearings and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the changing conditions in the field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1960 Television Committee shall give full and careful consideration to the possible and probable impact of subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television upon college football and shall include in the 1960-61 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games (including subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television) until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only for the 1960 and 1961 seasons and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the Committee's report.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: This television report of 1959 is now open for discussion and questions, and I hope you will feel free to avail yourselves of this opportunity to further inquire about this Television Committee and the television report.

Certainly this report follows the form of the 1957 and 1958 Television Committee reports. However, there is one part of it which deals with the extension of the one-year period to a two-year period for the television program for 1960-61. Apparently there are no questions.

Report of Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): I am happy to present this progress report of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aid. This Committee had its origin at an NCAA-sponsored "Conference of Conferences" held in August of 1958 in Denver, Colorado. Delegates representing institutions and conferences from all over the country sent a recommendation to the Association requesting that a special study be made of the two areas which seemed still to be causing most of the difficulty for intercollegiate athletics. Whereupon the Council appointed this Committee of which the chairman has spoken.

You might be interested in the names of the men who are on the Committee. I think it is important that you perhaps know these men, for it will indicate to you the really widespread area of not only interest but responsibility, indicated by the type of persons, and the regions from which they come, who compose this Committee.

District 1—DeLaney Kiphuth, director of athletics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

District 2—William P. Tolley, president, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

District 3—Troy H. Middleton, president, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

District 4—H. O. Crisler, director of athletics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

District 5—Frank N. Gardner, faculty representative, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa (Chairman)

District 6—Abner V. McCall, faculty representative, Baylor University, Waco, Texas

District 7—Francis E. Smiley, Jr., faculty representative, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

District 8—Rixford K. Snyder, faculty representative, Stanford University, Stanford, California

At-Large—Ralph A. Ginn, head football coach and associate athletic director, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota
Representing: NCAA College Committee

At-Large—James H. Weaver, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina
Representing: National Association of Collegiate Commissioners

At-Large—Clifford Wells, head basketball coach, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
Representing: National Association of Basketball Coaches

At-Large—C. B. Wilkinson, head football coach and athletic director, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
Representing: American Football Coaches Association

At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

This indicates to you not only the geographical spread but the fact that all levels of university life and athletic life are represented on the Committee.

I hope sometime to appear before this Convention to tell about all the good things that we have in intercollegiate athletics, for there are many good things. Over the years I have been impressed by the fact that, although at these meetings we deal with problems which concern us, we should never forget that for every coach who not only violates the letter but the spirit of the rules, there are a dozen coaches of integrity who keep not only the letter but the spirit of the rules.

For every athletic director who allows a staff member to violate the rules without taking due action there are dozens of athletic directors who do.

And for every college or university president who may blink his eyes at what the members of the athletic department or staff are doing, there are dozens of university and college presidents who do not tolerate such actions.

It is true that one bad apple in a barrel may smell up the whole room and if you don't get rid of that bad apple, it's going to contaminate the rest, and that's the reason why in these meetings we spend so much time on problems. But I want to make this preliminary remark, that in the midst of dealing with these problems let us not forget that there are dozens and dozens of institutions that are trying to do the right thing, and their names never get in the newspapers.

We have found, I think, as the formation of this Committee shows, that the areas in which most of our current problems occur are the two fields of recruiting and subsidization. We used to have some problems, for instance, with trials. Now, some of you men have been around long enough to know the day when trials were rather a frequent occurrence on university campuses. It's been a long time, I think, since the Committee of Infractions, to my knowledge at least, has had to deal with this particular problem.

As you perhaps know, if you are an athletic director, a questionnaire was formulated by the Committee and sent to all member institutions. This questionnaire was designed to secure information which would remain confidential in the offices of the Association. When the tabulation is released the names of the institutions will not be connected with the data on the sheet.

We tried to secure, among other things, data concerning the costs of recruiting—not only the total costs, but the cost per student; the range of recruiting; the number of persons engaged in it; the time devoted to it; estimates as to how long it took to secure a particular athlete whom the university desired as a student; the costs of the grants-in-aid program, and the opinion of the institution's officials as to the problems which they deem to be most serious and pertinent for the Committee to examine.

The Committee thus far has not secured a tabulation of the entire reports. I asked Mr. Bergstrom this morning if the reports had come in in sufficient numbers so that a really representative tabulation might be made, and he informed me that this is the case. I wish to

express to you our appreciation for the response which you have made. Mr. Bergstrom indicates that it is a very complete report. This material will be examined at a later meeting of the Committee.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in Chicago not long ago, and the Committee decided that there were a number of things which need our attention, and I shall list them briefly.

First of all, the Committee was cognizant of the fact that in many instances excessive pressures exerted by recruiters upon prospective athletes and their parents are such as to endanger the character and the welfare of the student, particularly if he is still in high school—not only his academic welfare but his character. It is, I think, almost unbelievable, the way in which a blue chip athlete may be pressured by a number of recruiters, each desiring that he enter his institution.

I recall a number of years ago a young man who actually had to flee his own residence and seek refuge in a hotel, letting no one know where he was, because when he got off work two or three recruiters were at his home. They stayed there until after midnight. He was supposed to be at work at seven the next morning. He had no rest. They even came out to the place where he worked.

High school administrators and teachers have complained very vigorously about the amount of time which recruiters take, and that they endanger the welfare of the student-athlete.

We have also to consider the illicit or questionable offers of financial aid. These are occurring, not in the great areas that were present a few years ago when rather flagrant violations occurred and large sums of money were involved. Nowadays these offers are more apt to include what might be called "fringe benefits."

Some examples may be listed as offers or proposals of post-graduate education to a prospective student; excessively high-paying summer jobs; loan of an automobile without any recompense to the owner; scholarship or job assistance for wives, which seem to go beyond necessity; scholarships or job assistance for the particular prospective student-athlete's friends—that is, in order to recruit a blue chip athlete, you will do something for his buddy, in order to get him there.

Also, we feel it might be necessary to limit the number of visits by student-athletes to colleges. Excessive visits are resulting in interference with a young man's schoolwork. We find it not uncommon for a highly qualified athlete to make as many as 15 or 20 visits to university or college campuses, which constitute a series of weekend joy rides, either by plane or automobile, all over the country. Again school administrators are vigorously complaining over this practice not only from an academic viewpoint but for what it does to the character and personality of the man who is so highly sought. As a result, he places a much higher value upon his own ability than is actually the case.

Also, the fact came under our cognizance that there is inequality of admission standards and inequality of requirements for financial aid. It is disconcerting to persons in our Association—at least it is to us on the Committee—to find that educational institutions, which we like to think of as being not only respectable but operated with

complete integrity, seem to make some distinction in their admission requirements for students who may become athletes, compared to the students who are not athletes. Special courses are sometimes designed for particular athletes to insure that they will progress toward a degree of some kind and still remain eligible.

There have been numerous instances where an athlete in a certain state was actually unable to be admitted to any institution of higher learning in his own state because of his absolute lack of ability in academics. He was found to have been immediately enrolled without question at some institution well over 1,000 miles away. This causes us concern.

Also, we felt that it was necessary to examine what seem to be distorted values for prospective student-athletes caused by excessive recruitment and lack of restraint on the part of recruiters.

Time and time again the Committee on Infractions, to my knowledge, has found that otherwise very decent and fine young men, beginning with their junior and senior years, were corrupted because of the pressures put on them by recruiters, to the point where they began to go around with their hands out. It's a rather sad thing that in educational circles some of us in institutions of higher learning are responsible for corrupting American youth. This is a matter of concern for us.

We are also concerned with another factor in this situation of recruiting, which may be labeled the insincere efforts on the part of some institutions to control their alumni and sidewalk alumni, or their friends. They go through the motions, but they make no real concerted effort, and this concerns us.

Then we are concerned about the unethical connotations in certain recruiters' efforts to persuade prospective athletes to alter their choices of institutions at the eleventh hour. This is a crucial period, just before the boy makes up his mind. It may be just before the last minute for the signing of a letter-of-intent; it may be just before the period of registration—that eleventh hour when the boy either makes up his mind or doesn't is the crucial period when all kinds of things may happen. How can we relieve that problem?

Then we are also concerned with an apparent increase of what must be called national recruitment by certain institutions which results in special devices to take care of vacation transportation costs. You can easily see the problem here. If a boy is going to go 1,000 or 1,500 miles away, he wants to know how he's going to get home for Christmas. More and more frequently this is one of the fringe benefits, in violation of our rules, which seem to be cropping up. Some institutions are trying to find some way that they can beat the rules because they know the boy wants to get home for Christmas; if that's the only way they can get him, they are going to find some way to get him home for Christmas and back to school. What can we do?

We are concerned also about the evil effects involved in certain high school all-star games and special coaching clinics.

Also we are concerned about continued recruiting after the prospect is enrolled at another institution. This is going on.

Some of you may say, "Well, that seems to be impossible." It's not only possible, but is really actual. There are institutions who months after a boy has entered another institution are still trying to get him to change his mind and come to them.

Another problem concerns the lack of knowledge on the part of the prospective student-athlete and his parents. They have no idea what is and what is not allowed at the national conference levels in regard to what the athlete may receive.

Now, we considered all of these problems in the area of recruitment at our meeting.

The problems in financial aids, once the athlete arrives at the institution, are these:

First, the Committee, I think, in general was highly concerned about the growing practice of stock-piling student athletes on grants-in-aid. That is, you don't know what you are going to need a year or two from now, so you had better get a margin of safety here. You make certain you not only have what you need to field a good team now, but you stock-pile them to take care of an emergency. More than that, you stock-pile them so that your opponent doesn't get them!

As one coach expressed it, "Well, I'd a lot rather give him a ride and get him here. At least he won't be playing against me next year."

Now, this is, we feel, a situation which is not only unhealthy, but in the end it is going to be economically unfeasible for institutions. I was interested yesterday to hear an athletic director of one of our great football institutions saying that the real problems now were economic. This is something new.

Also the Committee is concerned that some institutions have no academic requirements associated with the award of grants-in-aid. We found that there are many institutions which have practically no requirements at all for such awards, while there are other institutions and other conferences which do have academic requirements.

We are concerned also about another area which seems to be increasing in its danger to a healthy athletic situation. That is the use of complimentary tickets as a device for providing additional aid. The custom of providing complimentary tickets is years old, but it has come to the place where in many instances the institution may give the athlete additional aid by the means of complimentary tickets which he may sell, or have a fraternity brother or somebody else sell, and thus realize a very nice income from the sale of a rather sizable number of complimentary tickets.

This has become so bad in some instances that some institutions are now giving the young man the complimentary tickets and then buying them back to avoid the rather public embarrassment of having someone hawking the tickets outside the gate.

Furthermore, we are concerned about the fact that the extensive grant-in-aid programs have reached the place where the volunteer athlete has been removed from college athletics. Rarely, if ever, do you find a young man who was not recruited and to whom no one paid any attention, who comes out and makes the team on his own behalf.

There was another serious question raised in the Committee and discussed at length, as to the actual dangers involved in a situation in which there is an award of assistance, a grant-in-aid, without any regard at all as to whether the recipient needs the financial aid.

Now, after examining these areas of concern the Committee decided to list a number of possible things which ought to be considered by the Committee; not that the Committee will be in agreement or decide that these things are the things to be done, but rather that they are things to be considered at the next meeting.

First, regarding recruiting, the Committee decided that it ought to consider a national letter-of-intent with limitations on the number of letters which could be utilized by any one institution in any one year. In other words, if we are going to have a national letter-of-intent, would it be advisable to place a ceiling on the number which any institution could send or receive?

I don't know whether the Committee will finally recommend that to the Association or not, but we want your reaction. Should we have a national letter-of-intent? And should there be a ceiling?

Now, I don't know where that ceiling ought to be, but should we have a ceiling, or should we let any institution sign up as many boys as it wants? Where are we going to establish the limit? 150? 200? 250?

Secondly, we decided we ought to discuss whether we should establish what might be termed a rushing period with certain days within which all recruiting activities would be confined. Instead of having that boy, shall we say, "hounded" for his last year or last two years—shall we set a certain length of time in which recruitment can begin and end?

We found, rather interestingly, that on this Committee the coaches and the athletic directors were among those most in favor of this kind of thing. They said, "It would be a great relief to know that on a certain day, if you don't have the boy, there's nothing else you can do about it, but if you have the boy, there you are. It would be better for the boy; it would be better for us."

Now, you ought to let the Committee know whether you like this or not.

Third, it was suggested as a matter of discussion that perhaps we ought to revise Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, to provide that if an outsider pays the visitation transportation expenses of a student prospect who may become an athlete, that the outsider ought to make the trip with the prospect. That perhaps would solve some of the problem, if instead of letting the outsider pay the boy's way, that he bring the boy to the campus. Whether this is feasible or not, or whether you desire it, is another matter.

Fourth, it was decided that we ought to discuss the advisability of placing some limitation on the number of visits which a prospect could make to any one campus.

Fifth, should we restrict the number of institutions which any one prospect could visit? In other words, should we say to a young man that he can visit 10 institutions, or five, or 20? The number at the moment is immaterial, but should some restriction be placed on the number of campuses which he can visit, or is it wise to allow him

an unlimited number of trips? Again, this is something on which we would like to have your opinion.

Sixth, it was decided that we should consider the possibility of eligibility legislation with high school organizations, as a means of curbing all-star high school contests. In many areas there is a gap here. The high schools have some control over the high school student until he graduates from high school. The colleges begin to exercise some control once he is admitted to college. But in between neither the high schools nor the colleges have any control. The Committee thought that we ought to discuss whether or not we can work out some possible means of cooperating with the high schools so that we can handle this period in between in cooperation.

Then, also, the Committee decided to discuss how we could re-emphasize the institutional responsibility, perhaps, of any and all alumni. There are many college presidents, I am sure, who are not aware of the fact that if an alumnus or a friend of his institution acts in the recruitment of a student-athlete and he has knowledge of the fact that the alumnus or friend is engaged in that operation, that he is thereby responsible. As a faculty representative or an athletic director, you ought to advise your president that an alumnus or friend who is recruiting can be considered as a representative of the institution.

In the area of financial aids the following items were considered and are to be discussed at greater length.

1. We thought we ought to seriously discuss whether or not there ought to be a minimum academic mark for the award of aid or eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition.

We'd like to have your opinions on it. Should there be a minimum academic mark for the award of aid? Some of your conferences and institutions have such; other institutions and other conferences do not.

2. We decided to discuss whether or not there should be a limit on the number of student-athletes who may receive financial assistance during a given year. Do you want to place a ceiling on the number of such grants-in-aid?

3. There was a suggestion for consideration that there ought to be a requirement that a student-athlete must complete his competition within eight semesters from his first registration at a collegiate institution, to help avoid stock-piling.

4. It was agreed to discuss extensive educational programs through high school athletic organizations as to college financial aid regulations, so that school administrators would know the regulations that apply to conferences and this Association.

5. We agreed to discuss a prohibition against the sale of complimentary tickets.

6. Should Article III, Section 4, (b), of the Constitution, be revised to limit outside employment opportunities to Christmas and summer vacation periods for young men who receive full financial assistance?

7. We decided that at our next meeting we would discuss seriously whether or not the Association should institute a need factor for all academic financial aid awards to student-athletes.

A straw vote was taken to determine the Committee's interest in further exploration of a national letter-of-intent, and there was considerable interest expressed in the principles of such a procedure.

The Committee also discussed with favor the idea of establishing an academic formula for the awarding of aid to student-athletes, and through a straw vote indicated an interest in exploring the need principle.

The Committee agreed that before it should attempt to reach conclusions on any of these matters being considered it would be advisable to undertake a supplementary survey of our membership, and also to invite experts in various fields to meet with us at our forthcoming meeting in Kansas City the last of this month.

Accordingly, the Committee agreed upon the following procedure:

First, the Executive Director of our Association shall circularize a questionnaire to the athletic directors of member institutions and the executive officers of allied conferences to determine their reaction to the principal proposals which I have listed.

It was also agreed that the representatives of the following organizations shall be invited to meet with the Committee in Kansas City the last of this month:

(a.) Representative, first of all, from the National Association of Secondary School Principals, to determine the high school principals' views on college athletic recruiting and the extent to which the principals might assist in the administration of a national letter of intent;

(b.) Representative from the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, to determine the practicability and feasibility of continuing eligibility rules;

(c.) Representative from the administrative agency of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude and Achievement Test, to obtain expert information on procedures whereby an academic minimum might be established for the award of financial assistance to student-athletes;

(d.) Representative from the College Scholarship Service, to obtain expert information on the administration of a need principle in the award of educational financial assistance.

In addition, it was agreed that a person or persons experienced in actually signing young men to letters-of-intent should be interviewed by the Committee.

This concludes the progress report of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Awards. I shall be happy to answer any questions you might have.

VICTOR F. OBECK (New York University): This may be out of order at this time, but this came up on two different occasions.

Would it be possible for the NCAA to produce a small booklet directed to high school administrators, coaches, and parents which would put in a very clear and concise form what is permissible and what is not permissible? On many occasions you talk to a boy, and you find out that he says: "Well, so-and-so is going to do this." And you say, "Well, that is not permissible." They naturally think you are giving them a little baloney because you are prejudiced.

We could all have a supply of a booklet in very simplified language of do's and don'ts that we could send to any student or parent or high school coach, and show them that the possibility exists that if this practice is not followed the boy may be ineligible for life.

MR. GARDNER: It's a good suggestion, and I can assure you that the Committee has considered such a thing as you suggest, of abstracting and lifting from our rules and regulations the pertinent matters affecting recruiting and subsidization, and placing that in the school administrator's hands. Whether we will do that or not, I can't say, of course, but it is an excellent suggestion, and one well worth considering.

LEO A. HARRIS (University of Oregon): I should like to suggest, on the group of experts that you invite, that you might give some consideration to having someone from the junior colleges, because I'm sure in the field of recruiting many of our problems come at that level.

MR. GARDNER: That is an excellent suggestion and I'll certainly make a note of that.

National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame

C. J. LA ROCHE: On behalf of the National Football Foundation, I welcome the opportunity to thank the NCAA for the encouragement and the guidance of your officers and Committees given us in 1959, and for your financial help. It was substantial. Over \$25,000 was contributed by 129 colleges.

This is 25 per cent of our total budget of \$100,000. Some \$75,000 comes from the New York dinner, from membership dues, and from other contributions.

The NCAA has 10 members on our board. Our by-laws stipulate that your President and Executive Director are permanent members. The others, one from each NCAA District, are nominated by you and elected by us. The complete list is set forth on Page 175 of your Convention Bulletin.

Our board includes equal representation from the coaches, from the sports information directors, and from the football writers.

Since the broadcasters and the sportscasters do not have a national organization of their own, we select men from each area. The rest of the board is composed of prominent businessmen who are ex-football players, and we keep these men informed with minutes of every meeting.

The board elects an executive committee of 30, which handles the business of the Foundation. We also have an advisory board, headed by General MacArthur, who regularly attends our meetings, and his advice and counsel, believe me, have been invaluable.

We maintain offices at Rutgers and in New York. In addition to a clerical staff in those offices we have two full-time officers, Harvey Harman, our executive director, and Gould Martin, our executive secretary. We are highly pleased with the contributions and the ability and the skill of these men, and, for one, I'd like to say that they are almost volunteers too, because they serve at a great financial sacrifice.

The *Footballletter* is edited by Irving Marsh, and is sent to 8,000; and if you don't receive it, let us know, as we will be happy to send it to you. It contains news of our activities, and it presents constructive information about the game.

Our public relations committee is headed by Lou Little. It is engaged in the study of the careers of graduate football players and also seeks facts on the contribution of the game in developing qualities of teamwork, effort, and understanding of people.

Our annual dinners in 1958 and 1959 have been said to be the finest of their kind ever given. In 1958, as you know, the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, addressed us; last year, General of the Army MacArthur addressed us, and both received a gold medal for their love of the game and their contribution to it. Films of those dinners have been made, and they are available for distribution.

This year Jack Mohr, who is the ex-president of the Touchdown Club, was able to get all fifty governors to cooperate with us, and they issued proclamations extolling the game and the accomplishments of the Foundation.

Several million men have played intercollegiate football, as against only a handful who have played professional baseball. I say that because there should be no comparison between the numbers elected to the respective Halls of Fame. Proportionately, we have elected far fewer.

Of those millions who have played the game we have elected 127 players and 45 coaches. Incidentally, only a player's college record—not his professional record—is considered, and his accomplishments in later life weigh heavily, too. We have already checked tons of memorabilia, and it piles in daily.

The concern of the Foundation with the whole man was dramatized this year by our new scholarship-athlete awards. These were based on application to studies, leadership in campus activities, as well as football. One senior from each NCAA district was a guest at our dinner, and was presented with the National Football Foundation citation. The awards received very enthusiastic acclaim at the dinner and throughout the country. In addition, through the generosity of Red Blaik, each of these men received a \$500 grant for post-graduate study. We will continue that next year.

We will shortly announce—in fact, next month—the selection of an architect who will design the building to house the Hall of Fame. It will be no extravagant monument of wasteful self-glorification. It will be a working building of inspirational motif, and an example of the best in American architecture. It will be located at the site of the first intercollegiate game, between Princeton and Rutgers, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

We now have the funds, and we have the support that will enable us to conduct a nationwide campaign that will not only enable us to raise funds to build this building, but will, at the same time, build more firmly into the blood stream of the nation the place and high accomplishments of intercollegiate football.

A Committee, headed by Tom Hamilton, has been quietly but actively working to interest colleges that have dropped football to

play again. This year two colleges resumed football, and eight more are seriously planning to do so.

We have established local organizations in three NCAA Districts. Twenty-one states have state chairmen. Twenty chapters have already been chartered. In 1960, we will organize the other five NCAA districts, and by the end of the year we will have 100 active chapters. We suggest that all of you will want to belong to a local chapter.

Perhaps more important than any of these is the collective image of football that the Foundation has been able to present to millions and that it will continue to present to the nation until all understand and appreciate the things we know about the game.

It is increasingly clear that football has become the emotionally integrating force of the American college. There is a new phenomenon that is beginning to appear, and that is that the ex-football player and fan has extended the spirit that he has been taught in football into our economic, social and political life. He has made it an integrating force of great service to the nation. Here is a camaraderie second to none.

Football, Ralph Cooper Hutchison, former President of Washington, Jefferson and Lafayette College, has said, "is the integrating force about which are gathered the loyalties of students, faculty, alumni and friends of the college. These loyalties embody to some degree the very spiritual and Christian character of the college."

Football is far more than a spectacle. It is a symbol of the great intangibles. We know, of course, that here and there there are complaints about its excesses, flamboyancies, extravagances; but that which is not good is dealt with with great vigor by your good selves.

All of us can take pride in the way the game is played and conducted on the field. Great sportsmanship prevails, and the integrity with which it is officiated is the highest.

When college football contacts the high school boy as he considers his choice of colleges, we believe that without disturbance we can help, too, in some ways to emphasize the requirements and extend the same decency and integrity that are present on the field and off the field.

We are hopeful that we can back up the college presidents to see that each boy meets the same entrance requirements, has the same chance to take the subjects that he wants to pursue, and makes the same progress toward a diploma. Our research work makes us feel very definitely our greatest ally in this effort is the boy himself. Most of them want to meet their classmates on equal terms.

We aim to see that that which is good is well understood. In carrying out our aims we have found the support of college football is not only to the college itself, but on the part of the graduate, to the game as a whole. There is increasing recognition of the part the game plays as a training ground for our competitive way of life.

We have found that businessmen, the heads of great corporations—men like Roger Blough, chairman of U.S. Steel, Juan Tripp of Pan American Airways; Don Lourie of Quaker Oats; Tex Coulter, president of Chrysler; Bill Robinson of Coca Cola; journalists like Henry

Luce; publishers like Roy Larsen, President of *Time*; statesmen like President Eisenhower, General MacArthur, Governor Rockefeller, Senator Bush; professional men like Stanley Barnes (who is in the Hall of Fame himself) and poets and writers like Archie MacLeish—are willing to join with us in our effort to make this great, peculiarly American, force better understood and of greater service.

On behalf of our officers, Tom Hamilton, Ed Garbisch, Earl Blaik, Bob Hall, Harvey Harman and Gould Martin, I want to thank you for your wholehearted confidence. We feel it's truly a privilege to pay back to football some of the things the coaches who work under your direction and those who have gone before you have taught us.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I'd like to have Harvey Harman stand up and be recognized. He is the executive director of this organization, and I think you should all know it and see him.

MR. LA ROCHE: And may I introduce also Gould Martin, executive secretary?

Moral Leadership and the Need for Fitness

CHAIRMAN SADLER: The Navy sponsors a program on moral leadership and the need for fitness. We will hear something about that program from Chaplain Lieutenant John J. O'Connor, of the U.S. Navy. Chaplain Lieutenant Commander O'Connor was born in Philadelphia, in January, 1920. He has an A.B. in Philosophy from St. Charles, an M.A. in Advanced Ethics from St. Charles, an M.A. in Clinical Psychology from Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and a Ph.D. in Philosophy from Georgetown University.

He is an ordained priest in Philadelphia. He has had naval duties at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, the Naval Receiving Station in Philadelphia, the U.S. Destroyer Forces of the Atlantic Fleet, the Naval Command in Washington, and the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington.

His current assignment is Assistant to the Chief of the Naval Personnel's Special Assistant for Leadership, and Assistant to the Chief of Chaplains for Moral Leadership.

CHAPLAIN O'CONNOR: As the chairman has announced, I am a Navy Chaplain, but if you think that I'm here to talk religion, be assured that I share the sentiments of Mr. Frank Leahy. You will recall that when he was at Notre Dame he was interviewed by *Time Magazine*. He was a *Time* "Man of the Week," and when one of the reporters told him, "Mr. Leahy, I understand that every Saturday afternoon all of the sisters and nuns in the United States are praying for Notre Dame," Leahy answered, "I agree with you, but prayers work better when the players are big."

I am, consequently, going to talk, I hope, along the lines of your profession, rather than mine.

I don't know just how we are running in accordance with your schedule, but rather than have the meeting go on indefinitely let me simply suggest that I am here to speak, and presumably you are out there to listen, and if you finish before I do, if you will just let me know, we'll call the whole thing off.

I don't want to take your time unduly, but if I understood correctly, Rear Admiral Tom Hamilton plays a rather important role in the proceedings of the NCAA. I think that there is something that you should know about him that possibly you don't know.

When he was at the Naval Academy prior to going to Pitt, he was well-known, well-liked, well-loved by everyone, but at the same time he was known for a very singular defect, a defect with which perhaps you are not familiar, but I think you have a right to know about it. That is, he was known as having an extremely poor memory.

However, with all of his other virtues he had a great deal of humility, and, consequently, any time that he had to make any kind of public address, he would always jot down rather careful notes.

On the particular occasion which I think you should hear about there was a change of chaplains going on at the Naval Academy. One had completed his tour and another was reporting aboard, and because of the affection in which he was held by everyone, the then Captain Hamilton was asked to serve as toastmaster and generally take care of affairs.

Well, at the conclusion of a little informal banquet that they had, as was the custom, Captain Hamilton stood up, and he said, "Gentlemen, as you know, we are here on what is a very sorrowful occasion. We are here to bid farewell to a man who has been very close to all of us, a man who has accomplished a great deal during his time here at the Naval Academy, a man who needs no introduction to any of you, a man whose name is on everyone's lips. I refer, of course, to your very close friend and mine, (referring to his notes) Chaplain Rotrich.

"During the several years that he has been here," said Captain Hamilton, "as is well known, he has accomplished a great deal for the Naval Academy, and I will not take your time by listing the accomplishments, so that it is only with a word of sorrowful farewell that we bid adieu to (referring to his notes) Chaplain Rotrich.

"However, as every occasion, no matter how sorrowful, is tempered somewhat with joy, so this particular occasion has its intermingling of joy, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you again someone who really needs no introduction, a chaplain well known throughout the Naval establishment, a chaplain with whom I have served for many years, a chaplain who is indeed a very intimate friend of mine. I refer naturally to (referring to notes) Chaplain Michaels.

"However, since your time is running out and I don't want to delay you unduly, let me say—and I know that I speak in the name of everyone here—that we want merely to wish to (referring to notes) Chaplain Rotrich, as well as to (referring to notes) Chaplain Michaels every best wish and blessing, in the name of our Lord and Saviour, (referring to notes) Jesus Christ."

I really think that you should take that into account in your proceedings, gentlemen, with Admiral Hamilton.

I wonder what would be your response, your general reaction, if I as a stranger, having come here from Washington at your very kind invitation to take part in these proceedings, having been welcomed into your midst—if then I should single out someone here in the group completely unknown to me—or, indeed, should address myself to all of you here and ask very bluntly and firmly, "Why don't you go to hell?"

I think if you thought I was serious, you would be stunned. You would be shocked. You would be furious. Here am I, a stranger invited into your midst, and this is my gratitude to you for the invitation.

Some time ago a group of officers in the United States Navy graduated from our Test Pilot School in Patuxent, Maryland. One of the officers turned to his colleagues, and he said, "Well, now I have my third go-to-hell."

"What are you talking about?"

"I graduated from the Naval Academy in such-and-such a year with my bachelor's degree. This gave me my first go-to-hell. A few years later the Naval Academy sent me to post-graduate school, where I received an M.A. in Engineering, which gave me my second go-to-hell. Now I am certified as a qualified test pilot. This gives me my third go-to-hell.

"I can tell the Navy to go to hell any time I want, and go back to civilian life."

And a short time later this is what he did. He accepted a high-paying job with a certain aircraft corporation in the United States.

Well, gentlemen, to me this highlights a tremendously important problem. How can you buy blood, sweat and tears? How can you buy loyalty, devotion, dedication to a cause? How can you buy truly professional men with just a big give-away program? How much can you give away?

You can promise security. You can promise high salaries. You can promise fringe benefits. You can promise that the tooth paste is cheaper in the Navy Exchange. Is this going to buy blood, sweat and tears? Is this going to buy what we need in uniform in the Armed Services of the United States today, and is it going to buy what you need in athletic uniforms in your colleges and universities?

This is a critical problem. We see precisely the same go-to-hell attitude reflected in far too many quarters of the Armed Services of the United States, and certainly in the nation at large, and I don't think I am talking to people to whom that attitude is strange. I think that you have encountered it in your own colleges and universities.

That is why I feel that our problems in the Navy and in the nation are very much like yours. They are mutual problems, and they have to be met with mutual answers.

We see the problems reflected in many ways in the Navy, and they are critical. A few years ago under Secretary of the Navy, then the Honorable Thomas Gates, there was launched an extremely important study. We felt, with some kind of extrasensory perception, if I may use the term, that there was something wrong. There

couldn't be all of the smoke without some fire. There couldn't be all of the rumbling about breakdowns in moral fiber without there being something beneath this.

So we began some quite long-range studies. We came up with some very disturbing findings. We discovered a few years ago, for example, that on a 40-hour-a-week basis in the United States Navy alone we were conducting a court martial beginning every two and one-half minutes. At some place in the Navy every two and a half minutes a court martial was beginning, tying up a great number of officers, a great number of men, to say nothing of the fantastic expense involved.

We discovered a few years ago that we had 4,000, 5,000, 6,000 men in jail in the Navy at all times, while we were desperately short of personnel when our needs were truly critical.

We discovered that we had enough men absent without leave, going over the hill every month, to man at least a light cruiser. This was to say nothing of the problems with venereal disease, promiscuity, black marketing, particularly in overseas countries, a general disrespect for authority, a failure to carry out lawful orders, and certainly a serious breakdown in what we had so proudly called in the Armed Services at large, the special trust and confidence invested particularly in officers of the Armed Services.

Now, we knew that we simply couldn't run a railroad this way. Whether the civilian population realized it, or has realized it, is not particularly germane to the issue. We realized that there were some grave problems at work in the Navy affecting the security, the combat readiness of the United States.

We found in a study of Korea, for example—and this in part is what precipitated the movement underway in today's Navy—something extremely disturbing. The commission appointed to serve as an advisory committee to the Defense Department, as well as various other committees studying the problems, discovered, for example, that for the first time in the history of combat in the United States American prisoners of war had failed to escape imprisonment. Not one prisoner successfully escaped Korean imprisonment. Is this shocking? Is this spectacular? Why is it? Why?

Because of this underlying reason: to escape imprisonment of the Communists in Korea, you had to plan. You had to work together with others. This meant you had to be able to trust your fellow man, your buddy, your shipmate, someone who had carried a gun with you. This meant that when the chips were down he wouldn't betray you, he wouldn't sell you out for a cigarette or a blanket or an apple.

The story tells itself. Not one successful escape, because not enough men could trust one another. And, tragically, they had good reason not to trust. We have been told by those doing authoritative investigating that some 70 per cent of all American prisoners of war in Korea collaborated with the enemy on at least on occasion.

I'd like to take but a moment to tell you a little story that possibly summarizes better than anything else the problem we confronted in Korea, the problem we have confronted in the Navy, and the nation at large. These people were not naval personnel.

An Army psychiatrist friend of mine tells the story of the 40 prisoners of war who were huddled together in a hut in Korea in the middle of the freezing winter. The temperature rarely went above zero in the daytime, and fell down as low as 40 below at night. All of the men had been emaciated, were wan, drawn. As I said, they would huddle together at night, freezing from the cold.

Some of them had been wounded. One who had been wounded more seriously than the others used to groan in anguish night after night, keeping even exhausted prisoners awake, until finally one of his fellow-Americans got up, dragged him by the heels—helpless as he was—threw him out into the freezing cold, where in a comparatively few minutes he was dead.

When those who lived were repatriated, in the official inquiries they were asked, "Were you in the hut when this happened?"

"Yes, I was there."

"Did you see the man being dragged out, thrown into the cold?"

"Yes, I did."

"Did you know he would die?"

"I presumed so."

"Then why didn't you do anything to stop the man who was throwing him out in the cold?"

"Because it was none of my business."

These are Americans, gentlemen! "It was none of my business."

The skepticism, the cynicism, the "What's in it for me?" attitude is one of the most serious things with which we have had to cope in the military services, and so in our studies, not content with our findings, we wanted to discover some of the causes; and since no one is born in uniform, we looked into civilian life, and you know the story there as well as I, or better, even.

We found, and presumably to some degree man is a product of his environment—that in the United States during the course of our studies every 11.3 seconds a major crime is being committed. I didn't slip. I didn't mean minutes. I mean every 11.3 seconds.

I spent some time with the Kefauver Committee which was investigating so-called juvenile delinquents, particularly the publications of indecency in general that flood off our newsstands—even today, right now in this city, and in most other cities in the United States. In studying the effects, they found time after time that the most vicious sexual crimes could be attributed to the influence of such materials.

I saw things, gentlemen, with that particular Committee that, though I think I have been around a little bit, I had never dreamed existed to that extent, at every echelon of society, every economic background, and even in the high schools.

You can't wrestle with a pig without getting dirty. It's not perchance that in some states of the Union today—and I am not here to talk about the morality or immorality of divorce; that's your business, not mine—but in some states in the United States there are more divorces than marriages. This isn't perchance.

What kind of pernicious, perverted ideas of marriage are given to these youngsters? What do they expect when they go into

marriage, because of the things they see all around them? This is one of the influences we found we had to cope with.

Who has to talk today about things like payola? If you read the recent issue of *The New York Times* with its detailed article on the subject; if you read—and it is not for me to certify whether this is true or not; again, this is your business—if you read the article in the current issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* which maintains that one-third of our college students are engaged in cheating as a standard practice; if you read the various things that we don't have to begin listing because you are so familiar with them—and then we realize the ultimate effect that this has on our youngsters, an effect similar to this:

If we sealed up this room hermetically so that no air could get in, then we just shot in a few tubercular germs, or some other kind of infectious germs, it wouldn't take too long in the course of time; all we would have to do is just sit here and not raise a finger. Sooner or later all of us would become infected to some degree.

And this is what we have to be concerned about in our culture and in our society; and the people we get in the military come from such a society.

Is it rotted through to the core? By no means, thank God! But we can't content ourselves with the fact that we are generally in good shape, if we have so many serious infections, because it won't take long before the whole body politic is corrupt.

We have had to concern ourselves with this, because we have found, for example, that while we are already rejecting some 42 per cent of people eligible for the Navy by age—we were rejecting them because of mental, moral, or physical reasons, lack of physical fitness—that we were told not too long ago by a Senate investigating committee, the Hennings Committee, that in the foreseeable future one out of every five youngsters eligible by age for the Navy will be ineligible because of a court record.

Now, add this potential to our current rejection rate of 42 per cent, and you see that this shrinks our available pool of manpower very seriously.

To jump from these for a moment, because we could go on and on endlessly with problems, what are the answers? What are the answers of mutual interest to you and to us?

We think that the primary answer—and this may surprise you—the primary answer is right in our hands, and the answer is to offer these youngsters a real challenge.

I think that in our day, if we adults are going to have to answer for one major crime relative to the youngsters of the United States, it's that we are routinely, persistently turning Class A personalities or Class A potentialities into Class B people. The tremendous majority of our youngsters today still hunger for a challenge. They are still good. They have an innate goodness. They are looking for something they are longing for.

Recently—and I hope I don't tread on any toes in saying this; it's really two or three years ago now—I made a swing of approximately half of the NROTC colleges in the country. As you know, we have 53 universities with NROTC units in them, and in about

half of these, from the East Coast to the West Coast and some of our most important colleges and universities, I talked to the seniors who were about to be commissioned officers in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

I talked to them about the challenge of national security, the challenge of freedom, the challenge of personal, individual, moral responsibility. And their eyes would light up as though manna was falling from heaven. In college after college youngsters would come up to me, and they would say, "We have been here four years, and this is the first time anyone has talked to us about our personal moral responsibility."

And, trying to preserve some esprit de corps, I said, "I'm sure your professors have talked to you about these things. I'm sure the college policy has personal moral responsibility woven into it."

And time after time, gentlemen, those youngsters would look at me and say, "You know and we know that this is not so." They would turn around and walk away. And this is true, as sure as I am standing here.

We have reason to believe that by making the challenge much more severe than it is, we can ultimately make Class A people out of Class A potentials. For example, this may surprise you. This is a medical journal reproduction of an Antarctic study, done on our naval personnel and the civilians who participated in the operation, called Deep Freeze, down in the Antarctic.

And here is what the investigators discovered. They discovered that among some, an appreciable number of the younger men, there was severe disappointment and disillusionment.

Why? And I am quoting directly. "Because of the relative luxury of living conditions and the comparative absence of excitement, danger, and real hardship." This spoiled the whole adventure for them.

And these are men living in isolation. These are men living in what our world of luxury would consider primitive conditions. The whole adventure was spoiled because it wasn't tough enough.

These people want to be challenged!

It was Goethe, as I recall, who said—and you university people know this better than I—that if you treat an individual as he is, he will remain as he is. If you treat him as though he were what he could be and should be, he will become what he could and should be.

And this is what we are trying to do, very, very simply, in the so-called Leadership Program in the U.S. Navy today. We are trying to stop underselling our youngsters who come in to us from civilian life. We are trying to stop the great give-away program, stop promising them this and this and this and this, stop trying to give them the world on a silver platter. We simply couldn't afford it even if it were good for them. We are trying to offer them a real challenge.

Now, there has been in my personal opinion, if I may be forgiven for expressing it—there has been a considerable misconception about what democracy is in the United States, and too many youngsters come into the military influenced by that misconception.

You are well aware of the great surge toward togetherness. Well, now, togetherness is wonderful in its place, but its place is extremely

limited. What's one of the great dangers of togetherness? A destruction of personal, individual moral responsibility. If you think exclusively in terms of groups or of organizations, of people acting together collectively—it's a wonderful word with the Soviets; the collective masses—then you obliterate, you stamp out the concept of personal individual moral responsibility.

And when you do this in the name of democracy, you destroy democracy, which was based on the idea of the personal worth and responsibility of the individual, made in the image of Almighty God.

We are trying to get back to this individuality. Youngsters used to be taught reading and writing in the lower grades. In so many schools now they are taught how to adjust. You read the little jingles, "This is the way we brush our teeth."

Now, despite the sanitariness or unsanitariness of using a common toothbrush, is this teaching youngsters their personal, individual responsibility?

That's what we are trying to do in our so-called Leadership Program in the Navy. On the 17th of May, 1958, Mr. Gates stood over here in New York and announced the signing and issuance of what he called General Order No. 21, which directed concerted effort on the part of every authority in the Navy right down through the chain of command to emphasize the personal moral responsibility of every individual in the uniform, toward the country, toward the Navy, toward his shipmates, toward his family, toward himself, which demanded a re-emphasis on the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, decency, patriotism, dependability, loyalty, a recognition that "this is your job."

As a result of the issuance of this General Order a staff has been established—I'll take a moment to describe this—a staff has been established in Washington under the immediate leadership of the Chief of Naval Personnel, which concerns itself with producing textbooks, various discussion materials, motion pictures, sending teams out into the field to lecture, to give presentations, demonstrations, and what not, to survey our problems, to continue collecting and collating data, to find out how we are succeeding etc.

We have particularly instituted a discussion program which ranges throughout the entire Navy. In all our NROTC units and the Naval Academy and the Officer Candidate School and Newport, for example, the curricula have been revised to crank in far more emphasis on leadership and the personal moral responsibilities pursuant thereto.

Out on every ship and station a discussion program has been developed, so that small groups of men are gathered around in actual operating conditions, and a petty officer or officer will ask: "What good are you? What good are you? What good are you?"

What's this thing called democracy all about? What do we mean when we talk about the worth of the human person? Why are you responsible one to the other? Why shouldn't this man steal this man's watch? Why in combat or when the chips are down should this man be able to depend on this man? Why are we here? Why are we in uniform? What is Communism really all about in terms of personal moral responsibility?—and on and on and on.

Practically every subject under the sun is covered in this fashion, always with the emphasis on the individual responsibility of this particular human person.

Now the Navy is serious about this. If we had no other reason to be serious, we would be serious because of the immediate pragmatic results, the pay-off.

During this past year, after one and one-half years of operation—during this past year our court martial rate dropped by 18 per cent. That's approximately a drop of 10,000 courts martial. That's important. That's tremendously helpful.

But more than this, you see a new light dawning in people's eyes. You see people proud to wear the uniform. You see people becoming more and more conscious of the job that they are doing. You see them sailing the Straits of Formosa with integrity, containing war, ready to shoot it out at Quemoy and Matsu.

You see the Marines landing at Lebanon and doing their job because it is their job. You see our Sixth Fleet patrolling the Mediterranean in a routine, monotonous, exhausting operation day after day, despite the clamor of the liberals in the United States to come home, and despite the clamor of the Communists abroad for Yanks to go home.

We now find men proud to be where they are, determined to do their job.

Now, how might we reduce this to one simple statement, and what has this in common with your work?

Gentlemen, it seems to me that the one thing the Navy is trying to do is to produce professionals. A professional isn't a man who gets paid. A professional is a man who knows his job and does it because it's his profession, because he's proud of it, because he wants to do it.

You know, I was talking at breakfast with Admiral Hamilton this morning, and I think the keenest disappointment of my life came in high school in the early '30's when I attended high school in a school which had a national reputation at that time for its track teams. Every year it used to go out to Notre Dame for the nationals. It was West Catholic High School in Philadelphia.

The keenest disappointment in my life was as a freshman kid when I didn't make the team my first go-around. I wanted to be on the team. I wanted to be a part of it. This meant something.

And then I saw later, when I was teaching myself, how we cajoled, how we wheedled, how we pleaded with youngsters to come out and play ball for us. Just as the Armed Forces—"We will give you this, we will give you that."

I'm not talking about legitimate return for an investment. I'm not talking about those youngsters who couldn't play ball in college today unless they had some legitimate help. I'm talking about those kids who won't play unless in some way or other, be it by flattery, be it by cajolery, or be it by money, they are paid.

What has happened to us? Where's the professional today?

And I'm not talking about the Colts or the Giants. Who is the professional in our terms, and where do we have mutual interest?

The professional is the ballplayer who hits hard, who keeps running. He's running for pay dirt. He doesn't stop and falter and turn back as soon as he sees a tackler.

The professional is the man who executes a play exactly as he is told to do it, because it's his responsibility. We can talk teamwork all we want, but the team at large isn't what wins the ball game. It's a collection of individuals. You can have 10 men playing superbly as a team, but if the end is falling down on the job, you know what the offensive play will be. The opportunity of your team's winning is very, very slim indeed. It's a matter of personal, individual responsibility.

We are talking about the professional as the man who plays with a taped wrist or a taped ankle, the man who plays when he's running a temperature and shouldn't, because he wants to play, because he feels that this is his job. He actually believes in it.

Is this what we are developing in our colleges and universities today? You have to answer this. I can't.

We're trying to develop it today in the Navy. We are talking about the man who knows that making a hole in the line is his job. It's not a matter of personal preference. This quarterback doesn't throw a pass on this particular play just because he feels like it. He sets up this play because he believes that this play will gain the yardage necessary.

This is true of every professional. They used to say about Babe Didrikson Zaharias, Lord rest her, that she was a natural born golfer. Yes, she was a natural born golfer. She used to go out and hit 1,000 golf balls every day until her hands were raw and bleeding.

You can always tell a professional in any field. They talk about Eleanor Powell being a natural born dancer. She rose to stardom on bleeding feet. When everybody else was resting in the chorus, she was still practicing.

That's the professional, and we are trying to develop professional men in uniform, not just people looking for security, for retirement, for fringe benefits, but real professionals.

The head of the President's Physical Fitness Board is concerned with the physical fitness of youth. Shane McCarthy, who is perhaps known to a number of you, has pointed out time after time that, though it is terribly important that we emphasize ruggedness and physical development today, that without esprit de corps, without moral courage, without a devotion, without a dedication, that we have a tremendous gaping hole in the fiber of our youth. This is what Napoleon meant when he said, "When the chips are down, the moral is to the physical as three to one."

We believe that our task—and I'll have to be honest, and say that we believe that your task—is to produce professionals. I personally don't know of any way you can do that except in the manner illustrated by a very brief story with which I should like to conclude.

In my high school teaching days each year I would have in to talk to our senior students, representatives of the various skills and professions: engineers, lawyers, doctors, bricklayers, and so on, to talk to these youngsters, to give them some idea of the demands of that particular profession, what training was needed and so on.

I would likewise have annually, representatives of all of the Armed Services: Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. This I would do year after year, and the particular year which etched itself as an unforgettable memory in my mind was my last year before I left teaching for Korea.

I had the representatives of the Army in first, and I say this not to disparage any given service at all. This was par for the course. I had the representative in from the Army, a fine gentleman who proceeded to tell these several hundred blase, sophisticated high school seniors everything that the Army would do for them if they would only sign on the dotted line. The Army would send them to school. The Army would teach them a trade. The Army would give them all sorts of benefits. "Please, won't you join our Army?"

He was followed by representatives of the Air Force, who showed a magnificent, glamorous motion picture about the wild, blue yonder. "Join the Air Force, and what the Army will give you will look like a hill of beans. Nobody can give you what the Air Force can give you. We will give you this and this and this and this and this." He almost ran out of time enumerating the things that the Air Force was just pleading with these youngsters to give them, and they sat in stony-faced silence with jeers on their faces.

Then came, I'm sorry to say, the representative of the U.S. Navy. And the wildest fancies of the Army and the Air Force couldn't compare with what he offered. "We will turn you into electronics technicians. Why, in just one or two tours in the Navy we will have you at a point at which industry will be offering you \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000 a year. Join the Navy. Get the best training possible. No Service can offer you the benefits that you can find in the U.S. Navy." The blase, sophisticated youngsters remained unmoved.

Then almost at the end of the year there came in a truly battle-scarred Marine, ribbons from here down to his waist. He stood there straight and tall, the Rock of Gibraltar, and this is almost exactly what he said. He said, "Men, I know that the Army, the Air Force and the Navy representatives have talked to you about their respective Services. If what they said appealed to you, if you feel that your opportunity would be best in one of these Services, then I strongly encourage you to join, because you will find that they are very fine services indeed.

"About the Marine Corps I can tell you only this. I cannot promise you that you will go to school. I cannot promise you any particular material benefits. I cannot promise you even that in the Marine Corps you will learn a trade.

"If you join the U.S. Marine Corps I can promise you only this: an opportunity to fight for your country."

He then sat down and showed a very brief motion picture, not of the wild, blue yonder, not of the training schools, not of the glamor and the glory. There was a picture of the bloodiest battle of World War II, Tarawa, with bodies floating in their own blood on the beach.

The film ended, the lights went on, he stood up. He said, "Gentlemen, thank you very much." And he strode from the room.

And the proverbial pin dropping would have made a crashing sound in the silence. And I'm quite sure that had he held out to them a piece of paper for their signature that some 400 students would have followed him from the Halls of Montezuma to the Halls of Hell itself, because he had struck the one chord in their hearts that is still meaningful, the chord of challenge.

This is what we are trying to do in the Navy today. We believe, gentlemen, with Stonewall Jackson, that when war comes you draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. We believe that war is here, and we are charging forward sword in hand.

You have been very kind to invite me. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Thank you very much, Chaplain O'Connor, for that inspiring talk. I'm sure you could hear by the applause that it was well received.

And I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention. This concludes our program for today.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:25 a.m.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Thursday, January 7, 1960

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened in the Olympia Room, Hotel Manhattan, at 2:20 p.m. Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN GINN: It's again a privilege for the College Committee of the NCAA to present this Round Table program. I think more and more you are becoming acquainted with the work of the College Committee. I want to introduce the members to you, because we are anxious to serve the member schools of the College Division, and we feel it's well if you know the members of our Committee. (Mr. Ginn introduced the members of the College Committee.)

We have one other gentleman here in which the College Division segment of NCAA membership takes extreme pride, and that's the President of the NCAA, Herb Dorricott, vice-president of Western State College of Colorado.

Report of College Committee Chairman

CHAIRMAN GINN: At this program the chairman of the College Committee makes a brief report, and we will do that at this time.

It has been very gratifying and interesting to us to note the growth of the NCAA since World War II, particularly in the last five years. The membership has been increasing, I think something like two and a half to three members a month since 1950, and nearly all those new members, of course, are College Division institutions. We now have a total of about 350 institutions that might be classified as College Division, so undoubtedly the NCAA is doing things for the smaller institutions.

As I mentioned earlier, the College Committee is responsible to the College Division. It's sometimes hard to determine whether a college is a College Division or a University Division institution. We have tried to work out a formula to so classify. As you know, in basketball and football, members are classified as University or College Division according to their schedules. While not quite as easy, we do have a plan that we are proposing and projecting, that we call self-determination. You have received some information on that, and have been asked to help classify your own institutions.

In our College Division we have sponsored competition on a national level, in basketball and in cross-country. In addition, we now have regional events in some of the other sports, baseball, track and field, tennis and golf. We are recommending that our regional College Division program be enlarged to include soccer, wrestling, and cross-country.

We are looking forward to more competition on a national level in some of those sports. We have a plan in mind that we think will be of help in assisting individual winners from regional events to competition in the national meets and tournaments conducted by the Association.

We feel that a boy who wins in a regional track meet is capable of competing in the national events. If you look at the records of last

year's regional events at Chico State College in California you will agree that regional winners might well take care of themselves in national competition.

The Executive Committee and Council have established a College Division Reserve Fund in excess of \$25,000, which places the College Division on a sound financial footing. The College Division Basketball Tournament, of course, was judged a financial success in only its second year of operation in 1958 and last year's tournament showed an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 1958 games. You will hear more about the tournament later in this meeting.

Your Committee meets twice during the year, in March in conjunction with the finals of the College Basketball Tournament at Evansville and here at the national Convention. We urge you to contact your district representative on the College Committee and submit any suggestions as to how this group might better serve the interests of the College Division segment of NCAA membership. This is your Committee and your Association; we welcome your comments and suggestions and we can assure you that they will be given every consideration at either of the regular meetings of the Committee.

Your chairman of the College Committee has been asked to serve on special committees as a representative of the College Division, such as the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids, on which Frank Gardner gave a report this morning. We have another special committee which was in session this morning in regard to relationships with the high schools.

We feel that the College Division is growing and gaining in reputation and is helping to solve some of the problems of the NCAA. That is the thing we want to do.

Our Committee would like to further the cause of a unified code of playing rules for college football. We feel that College Division members are very anxious for this to materialize and we are taking steps to support that effort.

We would like to see the athletic programs expand among College Division institutions. We hope to further this growth and to encourage members to conduct more sports. We like to think that perhaps some of our members who have dropped football in the last decade or so might resume football in the near future, and that some of the newer sports — soccer, for example — might receive an increased emphasis.

All in all, we feel that we have had a good year. We're working to serve you gentlemen, and we will continue to do that. We want the College Division to prosper and want it to contribute to the over-all growth of the NCAA and college athletics. After all, that is the main purpose.

NCAA Services to Membership

ARTHUR J. BERGSTROM (Assistant to NCAA Director): I know by this time that you probably have built up quite a resistance to any lengthy reports or any lengthy speeches. My duty here this afternoon is to say something about the NCAA services to its membership, and especially as they apply to the College Division segment

of the Association. We feel that there are a great many services which the Association does offer, but I will try to restrict my remarks to a short period.

The NCAA means a great many things to a great many different people. We hope that to the institutions who hold membership in the NCAA it provides a means of administration and conduct of the entire collegiate athletic program on a national basis. To the general public, I'm sure that it means other things.

The most spectacular part of the Association's entire program, of course, is the enforcement program, and the general public usually gets its concept of the NCAA from the actions which are taken as a result of violations of the enforcement legislation.

Those of us who are in the field of education know that the NCAA is a volunteer organization comprised at the present time of approximately 505 active members, all of whom are educationally accredited and drawn together for the purpose of conducting and administering a good intercollegiate athletic program. You might say, then, that the chief objectives of this Association are to: (1) preserve all which is good—and by "good" I mean that which has been built up over a period of 54 years of the NCAA; and (2) to eliminate as far as possible that which is bad.

For the first 40 or so years of its existence, the NCAA was a loosely-organized association which did practically nothing more than to establish rules for the conduct of games and to conduct championships in various sports. About 1950, the NCAA made its first attempts to introduce restrictive legislation, as far as the conduct of intercollegiate athletics is concerned. By that, I mean recruiting and financial aids.

Some of you will remember the results of our experiences with the so-called Sanity Code. At that time, possibly the Association had its rockiest experience, and for a period of time the Association was tottering on the brink of oblivion. However, if you will trace the history of this Association, you will note that it has survived and progressed on disaster. At each and every year following that, we like to think that the Association has become stronger, and each day is able to contribute something more toward the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

I cannot stress this point too emphatically; that is, when I speak of the Association's efforts over the years, I speak of the efforts of its member colleges and universities. After all, the NCAA is simply and plainly the colleges and universities of the nation speaking of and acting on athletic matters at the national level.

The Association's first attempts at regulatory legislation met with a great deal of criticism. Following the Code's demise, the vast majority of institutions realized that such an association is necessary if intercollegiate athletics are to develop, progress, or even survive.

One of the earliest complaints of the NCAA was that it was an association of large institutions, conducted solely for the benefit of the large institutions. But when complaints of this nature were most numerous, membership in the Association was progressing at the

fastest rate, and, as Mr. Ginn mentioned just a while ago, all of the newly-enrolled members have been College Division institutions.

At present there are 555 member colleges and universities, institutions or athletic conferences and associations, 505 of which are active members, and approximately 350 of those are College Division institutions.

The Officers of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council have long resisted any attempt to vest authority in a central group. It feels that the success of the Association depends upon active participation by the membership on the various committees.

As you men well know, the Association's business is carried on through committees, so that the individual institution is represented. We make an appeal to College Division members to take an active interest in the affairs of the Association and to offer the services of their personnel to or for committee membership.

In detailing the actual services which the Association provides, we would say that, first, it's an over-all national group for the discussion, legislation, and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

Secondly, it publishes annual guides for 10 different sports.

It conducts 16 national championship events in 14 sports, and of interest, too, of course, to the College Division membership are the national championships in basketball and cross-country.

Recently provided have been the regional championships in the spring sports, and your Committee is interested, of course, in developing more competition for College Division membership.

The Association operates the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, which collects, compiles, publishes and distributes statistics, records, schedules, etc., pertaining to intercollegiate athletics.

It provides a film library of several hundred films which may be used in the teaching of techniques of intercollegiate sports.

It provides financial assistance to the various affiliated groups which are interested in developing programs which contribute to the good of intercollegiate athletics.

The NCAA acts as the advisory group in the development of participation in the Pan American and Olympic Games.

It provides an insurance program both in the field of medical catastrophe insurance and, this past year, travel accident insurance. As far as the medical insurance is concerned, this current year 227 institutions are participating in that program and more than 62,000 student-athletes or other athletic personnel are enrolled or protected in the program. In the seven and a half years in which this program has been in existence, over \$450,000 has been paid for the care and treatment of injuries received in athletic competition.

We feel that alone is a vital service especially to the College Division institutions, which ordinarily do not have funds to provide the care sometimes demanded in the event of serious injury in athletics.

The travel accident insurance program was initiated this year, and while we have been disappointed in the enrollment, we feel

that the modest enrollment does indicate that there is an interest and will develop as has the medical insurance program.

The NCAA maintains a central clearing-house or counseling agency for athletic programs, and conducts studies to develop solutions for problems arising in intercollegiate athletics, such as television, the physical fitness survey which was made some time ago, and presently the study which is being made of recruiting and financial aids.

Generally, the Association enacts legislation to deal with athletic problems when they cross regional or district lines.

During the last few years we believe that the services to the College Division have increased. You will remember that there was created the office of Vice-President-at-Large. The College Committee which represents the interests of the smaller institutions of the NCAA, is taking an active part in the conduct of the services of the Association and College Division personnel has served with distinction on several important committees of the Association and, of course, the College Division has provided men who have held the highest offices in the Association.

This is your Association. The strength of it depends upon the vitality and the activity of the membership. Through your efforts, we believe that the NCAA has become a vital factor in the development of a program which will provide good intercollegiate athletic programs in member institutions, programs that serve as integral parts of the over-all educational pattern of the institutions.

Report of the Vice-President-at-Large

THEODORE HARDER (University of California, Santa Barbara): One of the more pleasant duties of the Vice-President-at-Large is making the annual report on the occasion of our College Round Table. No doubt this is so by virtue of the fact that each year the report has been one of splendid progress on the part of the College Division of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Much has happened since the report of the Crowley Committee, which spotlighted the importance of that segment of the membership which is comprised of those members who, by their own decisions, have aligned themselves with the College Division.

Because our agenda is rather a lengthy one, I shall not attempt to enumerate the advances that have occurred since 1954, when the aforementioned report was submitted. For those who might be interested in obtaining these facts, I refer them to the Vice-President's reports of the last two annual meetings and to the five College Division Newsletters that have been issued since this service was initiated.

The year 1959 has been no exception, for, as in the past, progress has been made. For example, the College Division Reserve Fund, which is behind our basketball tournament and our regional events, now stands at \$25,257.36. This, I am sure you will agree, is quite an improvement over the \$5,000 that we had in 1957.

With this financial growth, subsidies have been provided for those institutions that have hosted our regional events, while those

teams which have participated in our basketball tournaments have each received generous shares in addition to their expenses.

This past year has seen the addition of College Division personnel to the various rules committees, and here at our annual meeting tomorrow amendments will be presented which will create College Division representatives on the Nominating Committee and on the Committee on Committees. I urge you all to support these amendments that have the endorsement of your Council.

Your chairman, Ralph Ginn, and Art Bergstrom have referred to the growth in membership and I shall not dwell on those figures except to remind you that this growth has been remarkable and would indicate that future growth of the College Division will be just as remarkable.

With this growth and with the progress that we have made, there have come about certain responsibilities that we cannot overlook.

First of all, we have created the regional championships and to date they have been successful. However, this success has not been as great as it could be. More institutions should be participating, and more athletes should be taking part.

The reason they have not been doing so probably can be attributed to one fact, and that is the lack of advanced planning. To date the program has been operating on what might be termed a year-to-year basis, and the date of the competition and the location of the host institution sometimes has been determined only four or five months prior to the event.

This, I'm sure, most athletic directors will recognize as a serious handicap, for it does not allow time for budgetary planning, a very necessary action for most members of the College Division who operate on limited budgets. Action is now being taken by your College Committee to establish the dates and the sites for these events two years in advance. This will provide every athletic director the opportunity to plan his budget accordingly.

Secondly, it has been the policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau to include in their statistical reports the records of both NCAA members as well as those of non-NCAA members.

In the past, this has been quite understandable, because the NCAB was not entirely under the jurisdiction of the NCAA. Through recent action of your Executive Committee the Association has assumed complete ownership of the NCAB as an integrated sub-unit of the NCAA executive offices.

With this development, I think it is time that the statistical services of this Bureau be limited to only member institutions. Many of you may wonder why this is of our concern. A look at our membership rolls will indicate that every major institution which possesses an athletic program is a member of our University Division, whereas there are over 200 smaller institutions which are not members of the College Division of the NCAA.

Please don't misunderstand my motive in suggesting this; I have no intention of trying to force these institutions to join the NCAA, as the Association has never conducted a membership drive and never will. Rather, I am trying to prevent the dilution of the

validity of our records by the inclusion of those from schools who play under different rules, who have different penalty enforcement structures, and who have a different scoring system. Let me cite you some figures.

In the final small college football statistics released on December 17, the following number of non-member small colleges were included: Among the individual leaders in forward passing, there were 28 from NCAA schools and 12 from non-member schools, with the leader of the 40 indicated being a non-member school.

Under individual punting records 19 were from the NCAA, while 21 were from non-member schools, with the top two men being from non-member institutions.

Of the top 26 in the area of individual pass receiving, 19 were from the NCAA and seven from non-member schools.

Of the team statistics, in total offense, of the top 12, seven were from the NCAA and five non-NCAA, with the leader again being a non-member school.

Under rushing offense, of 12 indicated, eight were from the NCAA and four from non-NCAA schools, with again the two top leading teams being non-members.

In the category of team forward passing offense, of 10 teams listed, eight were NCAA, and two were non-member schools, with again the leader being from a non-member institution.

Lastly, under team scoring, of the 10 listed, only four were from NCAA schools, whereas six were non-member institutions.

Again, let me assure you that this is not an attempt to force anyone to become a member. I only believe that if we continue this sort of service of listing non-member schools, who play under different rules, under different penalty enforcement structures, and under a different scoring system, we will be doing an injustice to our athletes, to our coaches, and to our member institutions, who conduct their athletic programs by the rules of the NCAA.

Last year you may recall that in making this report I submitted a plan whereby first place winners in the regionals of track and field, of golf, and of tennis would receive certain aid to participate in their respective national events. For example, the first place winner in a regional track and field competition, or in the tennis tournament of each region, would receive some financial support in attending the national track and field meet or the tennis championships. In this way, the best of the College Division would be given the opportunity of competing against those of the University Division.

This wouldn't prevent any College Division institution from sending a man if it desired to do so. This only would assure us that the winner, the best man in each region, would compete in the national meet.

It is a pleasure to report to you that your College Committee has accepted this plan, and it is now being placed before the Council and the Executive Committee for study. If this plan is adopted, I believe it will be the greatest step forward for College Division competition that we have taken to date.

This Convention marks the end of my four years as your Vice-President-at-Large. I can assure you it has been a most pleasant four years, made so by the splendid cooperation that I have received from all of you, and for this I say thank you very much.

Report of College Cross-Country Meet Committee

WILFORD J. KETZ (Union College): Last November 14, at Wheaton, Illinois, site of the first cross-country championships, we held our second National College Division Cross-Country Championships. Those of us concerned with administering the meet experienced jitters, because oftentimes the evangelistic fervor of a new endeavor is dissipated when the time rolls around for the second try. However, we were very pleased, because we started 90 men and, of all things, finished 90 men, even though the weather again was very much against us.

We had a fifteen-to-twenty-mile-an-hour wind, four inches of snow, and a very clear, bright day. As you can imagine, it was not very conducive to pleasant conditions. This provides a little humor, in that one of the reasons we took the early date was because we were worried about Midwestern weather.

This year, we had 11 full teams from 12 states, and for the first time we had a good representation from the East. MIT sent a full team. Buffalo State, Slippery Rock, and Union College sent individual representatives.

To continue this meet, we are going to have to review certain problems. The weather is one, and there is very little we can do about that. The date, however, is one that should be reviewed constantly. Is this the right time, or should the date be moved backward? I don't think we can move it any further forward in the calendar.

This date of November 14 was selected as it seemed not to conflict with established meets and because of the weather factor. Our experience with weather at Michigan State University, site of the University Division Championships later in the month, has not been particularly good. We should be reminded of these two factors each year in selecting the date of our College Division competition, to assure the greatest opportunity for our institutions to compete.

Another problem that has arisen has been the matter of eligibility. The first year we experienced some difficulty in determining which institutions should be classified College Division. This year we had relatively little trouble under the self-determination principle. Everyone seemed satisfied where they were, and I don't believe we had a single request for change.

This year there have been some suggestions that we have not been policing the eligibility of the individual participants as vigorously as we might. The suggestion has been made, for instance, that ineligible freshmen have been used in this meet. As soon as we can run it down, we will then take vigorous action to see that this does not occur again.

I think also that we should consider in the future the possibility of the development of regional meets, with the champions going on to a national college meet.

On the other hand, you must also study the possibility of the effect of established meets establishing College Division competition, as the NCAA has done. The ICAAAA now has before it a suggestion that it run two divisions, rather than continuing one division, as it is at the present time.

The 1959 meet was a display of excellent sportsmanship. It was held in a locality which is 100 per cent behind it. The Chamber of Commerce not only offers its personal enthusiasm and personal labors, but also provides financial assistance. While we believe as a Committee that it is a good idea to hold the meet in different locales, Wheaton is ideally located for this event. Transportation is excellent, it's well-located as far as a centrally-situated site and the meet has been well-supported by Midwestern institutions. It is the recommendation of your Committee to hold the 1960 Championships at Wheaton once again, on November 12.

Report of College Basketball Tournament Committee

HARVEY CHROUSER (Wheaton College): On behalf of the Committee, I want to express our pleasure at being assigned the responsibility to administer the College Division Basketball Tournament for the past three years. We have had excellent cooperation from the membership, as we anticipated, because, after all, this meet is being held at the request of many of the institutions represented here today.

We want to express our appreciation to Bill Stetson of Swarthmore College, our outgoing chairman who did such a good job of steering the Committee in the first three years of this event. Also, we'd like to express appreciation to Art Bergstrom, who handles College Division matters in the NCAA executive offices, and to Wayne Duke, also of the NCAA executive staff, who serves as public relations officer for the tournament. I know that you can appreciate that the tournament gets to be quite an undertaking, and it really falls or succeeds on the promotion that it receives, and the central office has given us a big hand in that regard.

At our meeting last night we confirmed all the members of the various Selection Committees. We know that some of you men are here today and we want you to know we appreciate your help in this part of the tournament structure as the duties and responsibilities of the selection committees are most important to the success of the event.

The Committee is also deeply appreciative of the efforts of host institutions in staging regional tournaments in the past three years. While the financial success of the tournament during its formulative stage has hinged primarily on the success of the finals at Evansville, regional tournaments, for the most part, have been financially successful. We do, however, need to strengthen regional tournaments and our efforts will be extended to this area the next several years. When you consider that eight regionals are being played annually, you can understand why an increase of \$1,000 at each site is a big factor in the tournament's development.

I'd like to make a few remarks about the place of the basketball tournament in our College Division activities because it does have an important place and will probably grow in importance.

Last year, the tournament showed a net profit of approximately \$23,000. Approximately \$9,000 was distributed to the competing institutions as bonus in addition to payment of all their games and travel expenses, and another \$9,000 was placed in the College Division Reserve Fund.

The money that goes to the Reserve Fund is used to sponsor other College Division activities, and so we are especially anxious for your strong support of the tournament.

Coming up for vote on Friday is a matter concerning the freshmen participation during the season, but not in the tournament, for those institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment exceeding 750. Your Committee has been confronted with a number of institutions who favor freshman participation and we ask your support on this amendment Friday.

Report on College Division Regional Events

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): I want to preface my remarks by stating that it has been a pleasure for me to work with this College Committee. I think it's the "workingest" outfit with which I have ever been associated. When Chairman Ralph sets up a meeting and says two to five, he doesn't mean anything else, but it has been a pleasure.

Right along that line, however, I would like to urge that member institutions keep closer in contact with district representatives. When ideas come to you, send them on to him. The work can be much more truly representative if that's done.

If I would urge one thing, I would urge your participation on that level. I think it has increased, certainly, in our District in the last two or three years, and I think it will increase in the future.

College Division regional events were sponsored this past year in track and field, tennis, golf and basketball. In the Pacific Coast and the Midwest regions, track, golf and tennis meets were held; track, golf, tennis and baseball were held in the Mideast, and a golf tournament was held in the Atlantic Coast region this past year.

It was encouraging to the Committee when we saw the number of participants in this first attempt at regional competition. Seventy institutions participated and over 400 men were active participants in this last year's meets. This, I think, is an encouraging start for all of you interested in this program.

I have been asked on several occasions why the Committee didn't institute these as national events for College Division institutions. I am not sure I'm speaking for the entire Committee on this, but I believe that they want to be sure that any tournament or meet that's held that is called national is a truly national meet. That's one reason why we thought perhaps it would be better to start and encourage participation first on a regional level and grow into the national type of championship. In my discussions with you men here, you have been pretty much in agreement.

The thing that was difficult for the committee was to find out far enough ahead of time where and when the tournaments and meets could be held. This entire program could have been delayed, but

we had to start some place. We took a chance on being late on the announcement, but went ahead so that we would not have to delay the program another year.

Dates and most of the sites have been set for the next year, and to 1961, which I will give you now. These will be published later, but I thought you might like to have them even at this date, so that you can be making plans.

Atlantic Coast Region

(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.)

Baseball	Not Scheduled	
Golf	June 7- 8	Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
Tennis	May 25-26	State University College of Education,
Track & Field	May 25-26	Cortland, New York

Midwest Region

(Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.)

Baseball	June 7- 8	Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
Tennis	June 7- 8	Ball State College, Muncie, Indiana
Track & Field	June 2	University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Midwest Region

(Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.)

Baseball	Not Scheduled	
Golf	May 20-21	Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield
Tennis	May 27-28	Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls
Track & Field	May 27-28	

Pacific Coast Region

(Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.)

Baseball	Not Scheduled	
Golf	May 20-21	Chico State College, Chico, California
Tennis	May 20-21	
Track & Field	May 20-21	

I think it is always dangerous to mention names of people, in fear that you may overlook some. I would like, however, to mention the names of men who worked on these regional sports committees. I believe these names perhaps will not be published otherwise, and I think they should be recognized, because I know wonderful jobs were done by these various people. The regional committees for last year were:

Atlantic Coast: Al Lumley, Amherst; Joe Justice, Rollins; and Mox Weber, Hamilton College, chairman.

Mideast: Rolla Anderson, Kalamazoo College; Don Boydston, Southern Illinois University; Jim Loveless, DePauw, chairman.

Midwest: R. B. Frost, South Dakota State College; Glenn Gerdes, Central Missouri State College; A. J. McDonald, Southwest Missouri State College; F. G. Welch, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia; L. L. Mendenhall, Iowa State Teachers College, chairman.

Pacific Coast: Don Adey, Chico State College; Ted Harder, University of California, Santa Barbara; Harold J. Beatty, Fresno State College, chairman.

I know that the regional meets and tournaments made a great deal more work for the central office, and we certainly want to express our appreciation to Art Bergstrom and his staff for working closely with us on this.

I would urge you to encourage participation—full team participation—in these regional meets whenever it's possible, and I think that you will really have a program that will bring great gains to us in our various programs.

Impending Legislation

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): If you gentlemen have with you your Convention Bulletin, it might be well to turn to Page 159, and we can review the major proposals that will come to the floor of the Convention tomorrow.

I shan't try to discuss with you all of the proposed legislation. I think part of it is self-explanatory. There are, perhaps, some parts that are up for consideration that do warrant some time.

The first proposal, in regard to alien student-athletes: A committee was appointed some time back by the Council, made up of Robert Ray, of the State University of Iowa, and others to examine this problem of foreign athletes being recruited to participate, particularly in individual sports, and that many of these athletes were older fellows than our traditional college students. The subcommittee came up with this proposal to amend the Constitution, Article III, to put in an additional section, Section 10, the principle governing the eligibility of alien student-athletes.

The substance of this proposal is that no alien athlete of more than 26 years of age should be able to participate in American sports. The proposal provides that after he has reached his 20th birthday, he may only participate three additional years, and beginning in the fall term following his 20th birthday, he may only have three additional years, which would cut him off at 25. Certainly he couldn't go on to 26.

Then the (c) part of it: After the 21st birthday, he may only have two successive years of competition; after his 22nd birthday, only one.

I think it is a proposal that all of us should favor. I think it is a step forward to require the alien athlete to compete on about the same age basis as our own younger men.

On the top of page 160 is a proposal to amend Article IV of the By-laws.

This would provide that an alien student-athlete must spend two years in the institution before he would be eligible, instead of our normal one-year transfer rule; that an alien student-athlete must have completed two academic years of two full semesters or three full quarters, and that twenty-four months—that is, two calendar years—must have elapsed between the time that he first registers at an American institution and the time that he would be eligible to participate.

The idea here is that these alien athletes should become identified with America and with American institutions before they become eligible to compete as an American athlete in an American school. There is a precedent for this both in tennis and in golf in national meets. A person must be in this country for two full years before he is considered an American athlete and eligible to participate in the American games.

I think it is something that we should all favor.

Dropping down that page a little bit further, we find a proposal to amend the Constitution slightly to provide that the Executive Committee, instead of two new members being elected in any one year, only one shall be elected. This is proposed with the idea of maintaining some continuity in membership of the Executive Committee.

The next proposal would amend the Constitution to make the Vice-President-at-Large the chairman of the College Committee. Your College Committee discussed it at great length at its meeting here and concluded it was unwise to make the change at this time. We need to study the matter further. The Vice-President-at-Large is a member of the Council and he would be busy in the Council, and he could not serve two masters at the same time. At the suggestion of the College Committee, therefore, the Council has agreed to withdraw this proposed amendment from consideration at this time, so it will not come on the floor.

On Page 161, there are two proposals that I think would be of major interest to this group. They would enlarge the membership of both the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees to provide specific College Division representation on these groups.

The proposals would provide that in addition to the regular membership of the Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees there should be one member from the College Division selected from Districts One through Four, and likewise that there should be one member from the College Division selected from Districts Five through Eight.

Of course, what that does is to assure that at least two members of these two groups will be representatives of the College Division institutions.

On Pages 162-163, are amendments related to certain meet and tournament committees, which would provide that members of the committees may serve one term, and then if one is selected as chairman of a committee, he may serve a successive term. The idea here is to keep continuity in these committees.

At the middle and the bottom of Page 163 is a proposal that I think will cause perhaps, the greatest amount of discussion from

the floor. This is the proposal in regard to the use of freshmen athletes in NCAA-sponsored events.

Let me emphasize first that this applies only to NCAA championship events; it has nothing to do with competition during the year.

The first part of it will remain substantially as it has been in the past, that institutions of less than 750 undergraduate male enrollment may continue to use freshmen athletes during the year, and in College Division events—the College Division basketball tournament, the College Division cross-country meet, and College Division regional meets. The student-athlete would also be eligible for three additional years—for his sophomore, junior and senior years—in College Division meets. That will remain the same as it has been.

There was the temporary provision which expired September 1, 1959, that institutions of more than 750 male enrollment which had permitted freshmen to compete prior to 1956, could use freshmen athletes in NCAA College Division participation.

Perhaps you remember at the business session last year, a proposal was advanced to extend that period for three additional years, or until September 1, 1962. That proposal lost by a very narrow vote; I think, just two votes, 56 to 54.

The proposal now coming up for discussion and for a vote tomorrow is something of a compromise. Institutions of more than 750 male enrollment will not be able to use freshmen in NCAA College Division competition; however, they may use the boy during the regular season, and then he will still have three years of competition in College Division meets.

If the boy transfers to a university, or if the school becomes larger and it decides to play in university competition instead of college competition, then that lad would only have two years of eligibility at the university level, but would have three additional years at the college level.

WILLIAM T. LAI (Long Island University): I have run into another problem with the smaller schools. The boy will play the preliminary game, and then play the second game. Have you considered eliminating that boy from the jayvee squad for the same night?

MR. REYNOLDS: It has nothing to do with it. Both junior varsity and varsity competition count as varsity competition.

MR. LAI: I don't think a boy should play in two games the same night. That's my point.

MR. REYNOLDS: I would agree with you there, but it is not apropos to the point before us. If you want to propose it on the floor, that would be all right, but it is not an item before the group right now.

DWIGHT REED (Lincoln University): Suppose a boy comes to a school that has less than 750 male enrollment, and also wants to play in the College Division basketball tournament. Suppose next year the school goes up to 800. Does he then have three more years to play?

MR. REYNOLDS: I would say definitely "Yes," that at the time that he was playing as a freshman, the enrollment was less than 750.

You would not do it ex post facto, and charge him with a season of competition.

CHAIRMAN GINN: He would still have three additional years.

GASTON LEWIS (Central State College): I am concerned about the College Division Cross-Country meet. My concern relates to the colleges who enter that meet with more than 750 male students. I'd like for you to spell out for me, if you will, the restrictions in regard to the conduct of that meet.

MR. KETZ: As far as we know, when the entries were made they all conformed to the rule exactly as it is in the rule book. This question that you have raised has also been raised by another institution, and is now under investigation. If the rules of the NCAA, as contained in the rule book, were violated, we are going to do something about it.

MR. LEWIS: I think they most definitely were, sir, if you ask me.

MR. KETZ: There seems to be some substance to that.

MR. REYNOLDS: Any other questions on the legislation coming before the Convention tomorrow?

MR. LAI: Would there be any point in putting an age limit on American athletes?

MR. REYNOLDS: There is no amendment coming up on that point tomorrow.

HOWARD A. WHEELER (Belmont Abbey College): Would you define what you mean by a foreign student?

MR. REYNOLDS: An alien student, I think, would be anyone coming to this country from a foreign country, and, of course, not being a citizen of the United States.

MR. WHEELER: Well, now, what about these boys that go to prep school for two or three or four years, and then come in and play college soccer?

MR. REYNOLDS: Well, I think they would still be aliens if they were not citizens of the United States, by the meaning of the term "alien." They would be involved under this ruling, if it passes.

MR. WHEELER: Then their past residence would have no effect?

MR. REYNOLDS: No. They would not be citizens of the United States.

DOUGLASS T. GREENE (Drexel Institute of Technology): Then I understand from what you have just said that any man who is not an American citizen is an alien.

MR. REYNOLDS: That would be correct, so far as our competition is concerned.

MR. GREENE: The reason I bring this up is that you have any number of men in the schools today who are escapees from behind the iron curtain and who have come here deliberately to be American citizens. Should we deny them the right to compete? Not in my opinion!

MR. REYNOLDS: Let me say in answer to that, I don't think this proposed legislation in any sense is intended to punish any foreigner. It's not meant to earn enmity abroad at all, but rather to assure that these folks from abroad shall compete if they are of a

comparable age to our own native-born Americans. We don't say that they cannot compete, but rather we say that they can compete only at a comparable age against American-born athletes.

RICHARD L. BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): If what you just said is true, why don't we propose legislation that takes care of all students? If it is on the basis of age, why don't we propose legislation that says no student competes after age 21?

MR. REYNOLDS: I don't know if there is any reason why they did not.

MR. BALCH: No! Let's face the fact that you are smoking out hockey and track people who are coming to this country. In so doing, this legislation penalizes a large number of students from abroad. I think we would be making the biggest mistake the NCAA could ever make, if we are proposing to be world citizens and provide for world citizenship, and then adopt this type of legislation.

All of us know why the legislation is proposed. Let's not be foolish about it, but let's not penalize some rather important students who come here for an education, along with participation.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I understood you to say something about 26 years of age. Is there some rule that I don't know of?

MR. REYNOLDS: No, this is proposed legislation to assure that no alien student of more than 26 years of age would be eligible to participate in NCAA competition.

MR. NEWTON: Well, would I be correct in saying that if an alien student came to the United States at 25 he still would not be eligible?

MR. REYNOLDS: No, he wouldn't be eligible at all.

MR. NEWTON: So you are cutting it back, actually, to less than 26?

MR. HARDER: There was a subcommittee appointed by the Council to study this matter. The subcommittee recommended the age limit. This was its sole recommendation, that the year determine whether the man was eligible. As Dick Balch has already pointed out, it's designed to prohibit institutions from recruiting foreign runners who are 28 and 29 years of age.

This was brought in by the subcommittee. After it had rendered its report, the Council advanced this proposal of two years. There are two separate proposals.

MR. NEWTON: I'd like to say one more thing. I'm not sure of these things, but I think if we would check the figures of the alien students coming into the United States, some of them are that age before they enroll at our institutions.

MR. REYNOLDS: This proposal was apparently developed because there has been a great deal of feeling that American recruiters, not satisfied with beating the drums within our own country, are going abroad to recruit track men, hockey players, etc.

That's our reason for discussing it today, so that we may be informed on it, and so we can make our decision in voting on it tomorrow.

STANLEY TRICKETT (University of Omaha): Is it true that this proposal as it is written would make it possible for an athlete to com-

pete at a foreign institution of higher learning and an American institution of higher learning for more than four years?

This is hypothetical, but it is true that in many foreign institutions students enter at approximately 17. They compete for two years in university competition. They become outstanding stars. They transfer here, and prior to 21 that student has finished two years of American residence. Under this, he would have three more years of American competition.

We say of our students that they can't compete more than three years if they are in institutions of over 750 males, and four years if they are under 750, but this man would have five years under that case.

MR. REYNOLDS: Our regular provisions would still prevail on all athletes, whether native-born or alien. This is just an additional provision on the alien athletes. Your own institutional and conference restrictions would still prevail, the same as they do for any other student-athlete.

MR. TRICKETT: That's what I wanted to hear you say. We are to presume that any competition at X University in the Southern Hemisphere is counted by all of our member schools as collegiate competition when they sign eligibility forms?

MR. REYNOLDS: It certainly should be. I can't guarantee what every chairman of the athletic control board does. I can speak only of our own institutions. I assure you it is counted in ours, and that's been the responsibility of the individual.

DELEGATE: I am against the two-year residence rule for foreign students because I think it's going to penalize a lot of foreign students unnecessarily, particularly in soccer. I would be for the two-year residence if these students were those who were here on athletic grants.

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): I don't think that the position which I find I must take in this matter of "b" under the By-laws is a lot different than some other institutions. While I agree that the preceding portion of "a," in which age limits are placed, is a step in the right direction, I think we all agree that in recent years there has been a greater influx of foreign students into this country than ever before. While this is designed to rap the knuckles of some bad boys, I think we are going to step on the toes of a lot of people on this, including our own United States government.

In that respect I would suggest that the NCAA proceed rather cautiously. I speak of my own institution where we have a number of foreign students who come to us completely unsolicited, and our administration takes the position that they should have available to them every opportunity that is available to every other student. If we deny them the right to participate in our athletic program I think that we are stepping outside of bounds and not presenting to the foreign student everything that we as American institutions should allow that foreign student.

MR. REYNOLDS: We will vote on two different ones, Bill. On the amendment to the Constitution, you can vote one way, and there will be a second vote on the proposed amendment to the By-laws.

MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): This is a question directed to Ted Harder. I am interested to know what the Council's purpose was in proposing this. If the original suggestion was just to keep the age limitation, why do we have to put a two-year transfer rule into effect for the alien students?

MR. HARDER: Actually, the age limit would not have plugged the gap, in the opinion of some of the Council members. I must confess that I'm not in favor of the two-year one. I was in the minority, but I go by the Council.

Not too long ago an athletic director advertised in a Sydney, Australia, paper for athletes: "Contact me for aid to come to the United States." Well, you can see what that means to the people who are in athletics in Australia.

Then another track coach was so bold as to write the organization in a foreign country similar to our AAU and ask them for the names of their outstanding athletes, and their addresses, so he could contact them.

This isn't the way to make friends, I can assure you, and our government has had some trouble. There have been some repercussions.

These amendments may not be the answers, but at least a committee was appointed and that's where we came up with the age limit.

It's very likely that Eliot from Australia would have come in under the age limit and been all right, and so the two-year one was put in. I don't think it's the correct answer, but that's neither here nor there. Perhaps it could be remedied by taking out the word "collegiate," so the boy could go to the prep school for two years and be eligible.

MR. BALCH: Why was the comment passed over that a foreign student here on a grant-in-aid not be allowed to compete? This was passed over very lightly. Did that come up?

MR. HARDER: I don't think it did come up.

THOMAS NILAND, JR. (LeMoyne College): I think that because of a few flagrant violations we are punishing youngsters who come here in needy circumstances, and want to continue their education. We are segregating, and saying, "You have to have a two-year residency."

MR. HARDER: I agree with you. As I recall, the discussion at the Council level, the name of this fine football player down in Virginia was brought up. I doubt if we recruited him, because they don't play football in Iran, and I think it would have caused some strained feelings to have ruled him out on a rule such as this.

I'm glad to see there is so much interest on your part, and it certainly should be expressed on the floor tomorrow.

THOMAS HARRIS (Virginia Union University): Do we have an age restriction on American-born athletes?

MR. REYNOLDS: The answer is "No."

May I make one comment to Dick Balch? We can amend the proposal on the floor tomorrow. I notice that the two-year provision is an amendment to the By-laws. That could be amended on the floor. The constitutional change could not be amended on the floor, but the

By-laws could be, and so, if you think it should be put on the basis of eliminating anyone coming in with a grant-in-aid, I think that would be a possibility.

MR. BALCH: I think all the legislation proposed is ill-conceived, and I think it ought to be flushed, if I may say so. I don't think any amendment should be applied.

BOB WALDORF (Western Maryland): I just ask for information. Assuming that this passes, will a student who first registers as an alien and then becomes naturalized be eventually exempted because of his naturalization?

MR. REYNOLDS: Of course, it takes several years to be naturalized.

MR. WALDORF: This I understand, but I'm talking about the boy who has been in the states for a while. We have a case like that. As soon as he becomes naturalized, regardless of the fact that he was an alien when he registered, he's exempted. Is that right?

MR. REYNOLDS: I would think so.

MR. SINGLETON: If, indeed, we are on dangerous ground with this type of legislation—and I believe we are—then why introduce it at all? There is already enough discriminatory legislation in America, written and unwritten, and I think that this organization of institutions of higher learning is indeed on dangerous ground in introducing this kind of legislation discriminating against a group of people that we call foreigners.

So long as we have no age limit at all against the Americans, I think we ought to admit them from wherever they come on the same basis as we admit all other people. I think to pass any such legislation, as the gentleman from MIT has said—not only will we be the laughing-stock of America, but we will be the laughing-stock of the world—following on the heels of the trip of our president around half the world preaching peace through freedom.

This type of legislation is indeed a dangerous step.

Financing the College Athletic Program

MR. REYNOLDS: This panel on "Financing the College Athletic Program" was conceived to determine how the various phases of our athletic programs are financed—by endowments, gate receipts, state monies, student fees, etc. The six items which we hope to touch upon are:

1. Coaches' salaries.
2. Construction and maintenance of facilities.
3. Transportation of teams.
4. Team expense while on the road.
5. Training table expense.
6. Expenses of the athletic director and the faculty representative and the coaches for regional and national meetings.

We tried to select men here representing varied types of institutions and from varied parts of the country, to see what the technique is in the various types of schools.

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): I shall give you a summary of the Pacific Coast region. There are eight states in the area

and 30 College Division members. This does not include University Division institutions.

Seventeen of these 30 member colleges are located in the State of California. Primarily, approximately 60 to 65 per cent of these 17 college members in the State of California are state institutions. The rest are private institutions, some of them are denominational and some have no particular classification.

I'm not going to cover the private institutions in detail, because I find that other members of the panel will provide you more definite data in this area. Private institutions in the Pacific Coast region follow pretty much the same pattern as private institutions in the other areas of the country.

I want to give you an idea of the student population of what we call state colleges, particularly in the State of California. The population of these runs from about 550 students to 13,000 students.

Stadia in the state colleges run from approximately 2,500 capacity to those which are leased by some of the state colleges with a capacity of 100,000 people. However, you can be assured that none of the small colleges get 100,000 to see their games.

The main financial source for the athletic programs on the Pacific Coast is football. To some institutions, in other parts of the country, the main income for the athletic program is derived from basketball, but in the Pacific Coast area certainly the primary source of income for athletics is from the football program.

Coaches' salaries do not seem to be a great problem among these small colleges in our area. The coaches are hired as instructors with a professional standing, with tenure, with a salary scale set by the state, and in most recent years most of the men who are hired for head coaching positions in the major sports have had full professional standing, full professorial rank, with salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per year. This can be supplemented by teaching in the summer sessions under the state college jurisdiction.

In the State of California, the state colleges are prohibited by president's edict that declares coaches may not receive monies from booster groups, student bodies, or any other outside groups in excess of their state salary, so that salary of \$10,000 to \$11,000 is probably tops for most of these people.

These coaches have regular teaching status. They fulfill the same requirements as an academic professor. They must teach a minimum load of 24 units per year. They are given some credit for coaching. The credit which is received for coaching varies from about one-sixth of the 24 units to, in some institutions, one-half of the 24 units, so that it is a teaching assignment, not an assignment just on coaching alone. They must teach academic as well as activity classes.

The construction and maintenance of facilities by the state college group is financed almost entirely by money appropriated by the Legislature for the building of facilities. These facilities are built with the primary philosophy in mind of physical education and not for spectator sports. Sometimes this is unrealistic to those of us who are athletic directors. We try to build a facility which will handle the spectators in our particular area and oftentimes we find there is a conflict between the state department of education and its

philosophy on how many spectators we should have to witness a baseball game versus what we know as athletic directors. This is a constant problem.

The maintenance of these facilities is paid by the state. In certain instances this is supplemented by the various athletic budgets, but in most cases it's done by the regular state employees.

The transportation of teams is handled mostly through the student body fees or athletic budget. The athletic budget in most cases in the state colleges comes from two sources: (1) gate receipts; (2) appropriations by the student body to the athletic budget. All the transportation is paid for by the student body fees, or athletic budget, whichever you want to call it.

The popular mode of travel is either by airplane or by bus or by private car, and private car can entail two different modes of transportation: private car where the coaches provide transportation or the students use their own private cars. The predominant rate in most of these colleges is seven cents per mile. Some can afford eight, and if you can afford eight you give it to them; if not, you give seven.

Some institutions have purchased through athletic budgets their own transportation, such as a carry-all or a station wagon, and usually the procedure there is to charge seven cents a mile to a given athletic budget, such as baseball or track or basketball, or something of that type, to help maintain the cost and to replace the equipment.

No state cars are used for public transportation, or transportation of athletic teams.

Team expense is taken care of entirely out of student body funds, or athletic budgets. The amounts vary among institutions. It depends a great deal upon the amount of money that you can earn from the gate. It varies from about \$4.40 a day to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6.50 a day per man on a given trip.

Hotel expenses are also paid by the student body or out of the athletic budget, under the control of the athletic director. The hotel expenses of both the team and the coaches, of course, are paid in that way.

These monies are handled in some cases by an athletic manager; in most cases by the coach himself. Sometimes the hotel bills and meals bills are sent directly to an institution, and are paid in that way, but in most cases they are paid by the coach.

On a few occasions on some trips it is necessary to give the amount of the per diem to the student to buy his own meals. That's usually discouraged by athletic directors and coaches alike, because we find that they use a small portion for meals and the rest for other items, so we discourage that.

Most of the teams, such as the football teams, usually eat together as a group before and after games. We find that type of situation is more expensive than a per diem allowance, particularly in the modern cost of living.

Most of the institutions don't have a training table. Some conferences allow it; some conferences disallow it. In the state colleges in California, by president's edict a training table is not permissible,

so that we do not have that problem. If there are training tables in other areas outside of the State of California, they are usually financed by student body funds, and not by the institution.

The institutions are allowed to have pre-season (from September 1st to whatever the registration dates) meals and housing, and in most cases this is usually paid out of an athletic budget, or out of student funds and the gate receipts.

That takes care of most of the problems of expenses, as far as the Pacific Coast schools are concerned. I don't think that they are entirely different from other areas, particularly where state colleges or state schools are concerned, but they do vary a great deal from private institutions.

JOSEPH JUSTICE (Rollins College): My report concerning Rollins College will be much shorter. Since this is a financial report and we have very little money, there won't be much to talk about.

Rollins is a college of approximately 670 students and we'll probably never go over 800. We do conduct programs in soccer, basketball, tennis, golf, baseball and crew. We don't have football. Maybe that's the reason we don't have any money.

Expenses are handled entirely through the treasurer of our College, and our funds are handled just like the general fund of the College. In other words, we turn the gate receipts over to the College. We draw money from the treasurer of the College for our budgets, just like any other department. We are budgeted according to sports rather than as an over-all department.

Our gate receipts are small. We charge only for basketball and baseball; in basketball, we seldom make enough to pay the officials, and in baseball we do a little better. We do manage to pay for the baseballs, and I think for the umpires most of the time, but the College itself finances it. We have no student fee.

Students do have a general fee that they pay to the college, and while there is a student association fee, this fee is handled entirely by the student council through the treasurer's office, but none of the money there is turned over to the athletic department. This fund goes for student activities, such as student papers, student yearbooks, and anything that the student government votes to spend the money for. It's not handled for anything concerning athletics.

We do admit all our students and faculty free to all athletic contests.

We have a basketball coach who is a combination basketball and golf coach. We have a crew coach who is also a full-time member of the faculty as a history professor. Then we have a full-time tennis coach, and I act as the athletic director, and coach soccer and baseball. All the coaches have a full-time class load.

The salaries are small. I'd say our salary range is probably a little bit lower than most people's. Salaries are paid through the College, just like the salaries of the rest of the faculty. We have faculty status just like other faculty members.

As far as facilities and maintenance are concerned we have a maintenance department of the College that handles all such work. The athletic department doesn't have to worry about it at all. We

simply send in a memo to the maintenance department and request that a field be marked or that tennis courts be readied.

We have no gymnasium and we have no football field, of course. We have an athletic field on which we play baseball. It could be used as a football field.

Transportation of teams is handled by college cars. We do have a couple of cars that we can use for transportation. At times, however, we find that it's a little bit easier to take student cars. These cars that we have are available to other people, and sometimes we can't get them, so it's our responsibility to get our transportation whichever way we can. We pay 7½ cents a mile for the use of those student cars.

Each individual coach is responsible for his own transportation, getting the team there and getting it back. The individual coach handles the money for the trip. He draws the money from the treasurer, and as long as he doesn't go over his budget, there's no worry. If he does go over his budget, he's called on the carpet.

Training table expense we don't have. We don't have a training table. Students eat in the college cafeteria along with the regular student body and are handled just as other students are in every respect.

The expenses of the athletic director and faculty representatives for regional meets are paid by the College on occasion; on others, we just can't get an appropriation and don't attend.

AL LUMLEY (Amherst College): I have been asked to provide a financial profile of my college, a small institution of 982 students, a liberal arts college for men only located at Amherst, in western Massachusetts.

I might say that we finance our athletics, along with the other educational aspects of our institution, by endowments. There is a matter of student fees, but we have nothing to do with it. We never see it. The tuition at Amherst College is \$1,850, in addition to board, room and other fees, and the College collects this. We receive all our monies directly from the treasury. Any money we take in does not belong to our department; it belongs to the College and goes to the treasury.

I'm not saying this is ideal, but all of our 12 coaches (three professors, four associates, two assistants, and three instructors) are regular members of the faculty, and they have some things in common that might interest you.

They are on the faculty salary scale, which starts at \$5,500 and goes to \$15,800. They all happen to be members of the American Association of University Professors. They all attend faculty meetings, and they serve on many college committees, and in general conduct themselves like any other member of the college community.

If they care to drive a car on college business, athletic or otherwise, they receive eight cents a mile for their car. The college also has some cars that are available that any teacher can requisition. First come, first served.

All members of the faculty retire on a \$7,000 salary, and their children are educated free, as far as tuition goes, by the College.

I would make the point again that there is no difference here between a man in the physical education and athletic department and any other teacher on our staff.

These 12 men coach and teach in the following manner: 15 varsity teams, 15 freshmen teams, 19 intramural activities and a two-year physical education requirement. There is no specific hour requirement at my institution, but all of these men, no matter what they do, work nine months of the year. For three months of the year they are free to do as they please, and we have no summer school. They are paid on a 12 months' basis.

Our department has nothing to do with construction and maintenance of facilities, as to cost or how it is done. We have a superintendent of buildings and grounds who takes care of our fields or buildings and our equipment. He has his own budget, and we have to tell him a year ahead of time what we want done, and he sees that it's done. This includes marking the field, the freezing of ice in the hockey rink, the care of the squash courts, the swimming pool, the gymnasium, the field house, etc.

We do have a departmental budget for transportation of teams, home game expenses and team expenses while on the road. It is a budget of \$90,000 a year. It comes out of the College treasury.

We have no training table. We belong to several conferences, and I might just name a few of those. I have them here. We belong to the Little Three, the New England College Conference, the NCAA, and the ECAC. We also belong to the Pentagonal Conference, a small group of colleges who feel the same way we do about athletics, and we trade such information as financial cost and athletic scholarships with our competitors.

We do, however, have a pre-season training table before College opens, the only thing of this nature under training table expenses, and Amherst College pays \$150 out of one pocket and puts it in another. We don't really have anything to do with it.

We have always been the kind of an institution that takes an interest in athletics and physical education and intramural athletics on a national scale. We therefore have a sizable budget, \$4,000, for travel expenses of our staff.

ROBERT P. KRETCHMAR (Oberlin College): Our situation is quite comparable to Al's, with the exception that we don't pay \$15,500, and we have 1,000 girls on the campus in addition to about 1,000 men. We are a co-educational school of about 2,000 students, located in Oberlin, Ohio, about 40 miles south of Cleveland.

We sponsor a 12-sport intercollegiate program. All the members of our staff in addition to coaching teach in our professional program and they all teach in our required program of physical education.

Many of us in some manner help with the intramural program. During the course of the years we have been fortunate in the financing of our intercollegiate program in two respects. We have been blessed with a series of college presidents who believed that athletics are an integral part of the college program. About the turn of the century, when athletics were unfolding, we had a president who believed very strongly in this philosophy; and, secondly, we are

blessed with a generous endowment which makes it possible to implement this philosophy.

Our coaches' salaries are paid, as at Amherst, out of a general appropriation, as is the construction and maintenance of our facilities. These are two items that have nothing to do with our departmental budget. Our salaries are the same as any other faculty members in this respect. At present the top of our scale is \$12,500.

In respect to transportation of teams, we go by college-owned vehicles. We have four college-owned station wagons, and a college-owned bus. These cars are maintained by our buildings and grounds department, and they have an employee who operates the bus.

As a budget arrangement, we pay 10 cents a mile for the use of the station wagons, and this includes complete maintenance and fuel. The bus cost runs approximately 40 cents a mile.

Team expense while on the road is completely covered by department funds. Similar to Rollins, the coach checks out a certain amount of money as he takes the team on the road, and he handles the payment of the expenses. We try to keep some degree of parallelism, so that one coach isn't buying \$4.50 meals and another coach \$2 meals. We try to come to a departmental agreement as to what is an adequate amount to pay for a meal while the team is on the road.

We have no training table. When the boys come back early for football, it is covered by the expense for room and board.

We have a policy of taking spring trips, with our lacrosse and baseball teams alternating, and we decided that before we instituted these trips, any expense would be covered fully by the department for these trips. We would not ask members of the team to help sustain the trip.

The expenses of our athletic director at all conference meetings and NCAA meetings at which he is representing the college as a voting member are paid for by college money. In addition to this, every member of the staff, including the director, may attend one professional meeting a year of his selection, for which he is paid his travel expenses and given a per diem allowance. Over and above that, if he is on the program, the College will pay his expenses to this meeting.

I think one of the good aspects of this program is that this same policy pertains to instructors, as well as the director or full professors in the department. It has been my observation that where there is a limited amount of money for travel to professional meetings, it often falls to the older members of the department and the younger men are unable to attend because of lack of financial assistance from their school, though they could very well benefit by attending.

MR. REYNOLDS: I think we have time enough so that I can very briefly outline the situation at my own institution, Colorado State College.

Coaches' salaries are paid by the state, the same as the others. They are in the regular teaching program, either intramural or professional courses.

The construction or maintenance of facilities is done by the state. However, the lining of the football field and the lighting of the football field come out of board of athletic control funds.

Transportation of teams comes out of funds belonging to the board of athletic control. Let me point out that our major source of revenue for the board of athletic control comes from an assessment against all of our students. We have slightly over 4,000 students and each student is assessed \$4 per quarter.

We have small gate receipts for all of our sports. We do sell an all-sports ticket, 20 tickets for \$10—just 50 cents a crack—and of course we do sell quite a number of those.

Team expenses while on the road are paid out of board of athletic control monies entirely. We use public conveyances, air or train or bus, for transportation of our teams, and we do have a couple of station wagons that the board rents from a local garage. We pay \$70 per month per station wagon for the station wagons that we use.

We have a two-week period for training tables, the same as most of you do, before school takes up in the fall. That's paid for, both room and board, by the board of athletic control. The Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference, of which we are a member, permits one meal per day during the season of a boy's participation, and that is paid out of board of athletic control funds.

The expenses of the athletic director and the faculty representatives to the regional and national meetings, as well as to conference meetings, come out of board of athletic control funds, rather than out of any state monies.

If any of you have any questions that you want to raise, would you address them directly to the individual who has spoken, and let him enlarge on them?

EDMUND M. DONALD (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute): I would like to get some comment in regard to the students using their own cars in transporting themselves or their teammates to competition. What is done in regard to insurance? Is there a minimum insurance required of these boys?

MR. LUMLEY: We use this method at Amherst. If the coach desires to transport his team and use student cars, the students are required to come into our office and sign a statement. If they are under age—and many of them are—they have to have the signature of their parent that this car is insured for this kind of activity, and I think it runs \$30,000 to \$50,000 worth of insurance.

We have, I think, at the present time 27 undergraduates who have complied with that signing. If, for example, a coach wanted to take a 25-man team on a trip and he was a little pressed for money and wanted to use student cars, then he would take two student cars, and would pay those boys eight cents a mile. Then he might use his own car and get eight cents a mile for it, and he might use two of the college cars for nothing, and go off on his trip.

We allow this if they have signed that insurance statement in advance.

MR. REYNOLDS: Art Bergstrom, on this NCAA travel accident insurance, is there any provision on that if you had a student car being used?

MR. BERGSTROM: Coverage extends on any authorized trip by a student-athlete representing the college. It would cover the student, provided he had been designated the "official driver of the car."

MR. REYNOLDS: Anybody else have any questions of Art he would want to raise on that point?

MR. BERGSTROM: He would be covered, even though he was the only occupant, incidentally. He would be covered under the provisions of the policy.

MR. REYNOLDS: Does that answer your question?

NORMAN J. DANIELS (Wesleyan University): I would like to know whether that insurance starts after the individual's insurance is taken out. Suppose the boy has the car insured for \$100 or \$300—

MR. BERGSTROM: Travel accident insurance is a personal insurance for death or dismemberment. There is no coverage on the vehicle, if that's what you mean.

MR. DANIELS: That's what I referred to.

MR. BERGSTROM: No. It's only on the person.

MR. DANIELS: Death or dismemberment?

MR. BERGSTROM: That's right, both.

MR. REYNOLDS: Any other questions?

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR. (Colorado School of Mines): I wonder if the members of the panel would tell us the source of funds for financial aid to student-athletes.

MR. JUSTICE: Since I admit that we do have financial aid—we are happy to admit we have it at Rollins—I'll answer that question.

It comes from the College itself, the same as any other funds do.

I might add that we are fortunate in Rollins, and have been throughout the years, in having people who believe in athletics. We have a president who believes in them, even to the point of getting out and coaching the soccer team, in order to see that we did have one when we started. They feel that if these things are worthwhile, the College should find the money for it.

MR. BEATTY: In the Pacific Coast region it varies, particularly among the state colleges, because they don't have a local source, such as private institutions. Some of the state colleges in California do not believe in athletic aid. They are in a conference where there is no such thing as athletic aid. The only aid that comes to the groups that are in the conference is from private jobs with the coach. In my own institution, we receive an \$18,000 appropriation as a part of my athletic budget, which comes either from gate receipts or from an appropriation of the student body association. We receive also \$10,000 from what we call the Bulldog Booster, a group of downtown businessmen. We have a total athletic aid program of \$28,000, which doesn't carry you very far.

MR. LUMLEY: We say in Amherst College that we don't hire athletes, but I might say that there is a committee of the faculty at the moment studying our College to see if those who win letters on our athletic teams get more financial aid than those who do not play in athletics. I'm sure when those figures come out in the next few months, they are going to be published.

MR. KRETCHMAR: I think our competitors will be interested to know that we have no aid for athletes. That's the rule of our conference. In spite of the fact that we have a generous endowment, none of this money is available for grants-in-aid.

We have very high entrance requirements, and these scholarships are not phony scholarships. Any person who receives one gets one because of his academic achievements basically, rather than athletic achievements.

MR. REYNOLDS: At Colorado State College we have 100 tuition waivers that go to all different sports, making up some eight or nine different sports. As I mentioned earlier, we have one meal per day at the training table during the season of the boy's participation, financed out of the athletic fund.

HERB SMITH (Wayne State University): This concerns the teaching load for coaches and is directed to Mr. Beatty. I wondered whether you had some common scheme among your state institutions as to arriving at a teaching load for coaches.

MR. BEATTY: The scheme that we have in the state colleges of California is established by the department of education, under which all state colleges in California work directly.

For example, a head coach can get a maximum of half of a yearly teaching load, which is an average of 24 units. The average professor in a state college will teach 24 units of work, so that would mean that a head coach in the four major sports would be able to, depending upon his institutional president or dean, get a maximum of half of his teaching load for coaching responsibilities.

An assistant coach can only get three units per semester for teaching load. The minor sport coaches—and I say this because they have designated them as minor sports, such as swimming, tennis, golf, and other sports that are not considered the four major sports—the head coach can only get three units per semester, and possibly six, which would make one-fourth of his teaching load.

MR. SMITH: What do you mean by "units"? Is that semester hours?

MR. BEATTY: That is semester hours. If you are teaching in physical education, you may be teaching a one-unit course, as it is in most institutions. In some institutions, physical education is taught twice a week for a half a unit; then there is a ratio of 1.3, so that a physical education person who is teaching one unit of physical education would get a 1.3 teaching ratio.

MR. SMITH: Who administers that? Does the athletic director or the head of the division do that?

MR. BEATTY: The head of the division. In most cases the athletic director is head of the division.

JACK HARDING (University of Miami): I would like to ask anyone who wishes to answer this question. Those on the panel, are any of the institutions making any differential in salary scale between the regular teachers and their coaching staffs?

MR. KRETCHMAR: No distinction.

MR. BEATTY: No distinction in the state colleges, no.

MR. JUSTICE: If anything, we might get paid a little less.

MR. LUMLEY: No distinction at Amherst.

MR. REYNOLDS: I would say that the theme at Colorado State is the same as with Joe, that it may be a little less than a comparable academic rank.

MR. LEWIS: How about academic rank?

MR. BEATTY: In some institutions in California, the president has a committee which recommends rank promotions for all members of the faculty, which, I would assume, includes physical education. In our own particular institution we have a faculty composed of five people who recommend to the president those people who should be promoted in rank. The committee receives the recommendations from the division heads and those ranks are based entirely upon education, worthwhileness to the college, and participation in the college's activities.

MR. LEWIS: That affects tenure?

MR. BEATTY: That affects tenure also.

MR. JUSTICE: All of our people outside of myself are ranked as instructors. We do not have physical education as a major at Rollins, and I think that probably accounts for that. Most of ours are service courses, and then intercollegiate programs. I do rank as an associate professor.

MR. LUMLEY: At Amherst, out of 12 men we have, seven are associate or full professors, and five below. I would say that I think the average is associate professor to 33 per cent of full professor, which is a little higher than the average.

MR. KRETCHMAR: I would say we have no distinction.

MR. REYNOLDS: At Colorado State, I think probably the coaches are less numerous than the full professorial rank, because now one must have an earned doctorate degree to obtain full professorial rank. Many of them do not have the doctorate degree, and consequently do not move up to full professorial rank.

DELEGATE: I'd like to ask Mr. Lumley if all full professors get the same salary.

MR. LUMLEY: That question cannot be answered, because this is an individual matter in my institution, and nobody knows, including the department chairmen, what the professors get.

CHAIRMAN GINN: Thank you, Art, and members of the panel for the fine discussion on finance and your part in the program.

I want to thank those again for arranging this program, and I would like to urge all of you to participate in the general meetings of this Convention. From your interest that you showed in discussion of impending legislation, I am sure a lot of you ought to be there; and that's the place for you to put forth your ideas.

I would like to remind you that the College Committee has its annual meeting at this Convention each year and we also have a mid-year meeting in Evansville, Indiana, at the time of the College Division Basketball Tournament. Our meetings are always open, and if any of you would care to sit in with us, we'd be glad to have you. Some of you have taken that privilege, but I would like to urge the rest of you to attend, if you care to do so.

We stand adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Friday, January 8, 1960

THE BUSINESS SESSION convened in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor at 9:05 a.m., President Dorricott presiding.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This session of the 54th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will please come to order.

I'm happy to announce to you that 461 delegates are here in attendance, an all-time high in the attendance at an NCAA convention. They represent 287 institutions and 22 allied conferences, also an all-time high. We have a voting potential of 309, which is also a record for our conventions.

I am pleased to introduce to you our Parliamentarian of this session, Jay-Ehret Mahoney, of the law firm Mahoney, Spohr & Mahoney, of New York City.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

(NOTE: The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 6. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 133.)

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

(NOTE: The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 6. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 133.)

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: May I call your attention to the reports of Vice-Presidents printed in your Convention Bulletin beginning on Page 5. I trust that all of you have had an opportunity to read them. Since it is not a custom of the Association to read these reports orally before the Convention, do I hear a motion that the reports be received. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You will also find the reports of your various rules and tournament committees, beginning on Page 18 of your Convention Bulletin. I hope that you have had an opportunity to read and study these reports.

As with the reports of the Vice-Presidents, these reports are not ordinarily read before the Convention, and I would like to hear a motion that these reports also be received. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

P. L. SADLER (Lehigh University): This is my first report as your Secretary-Treasurer, and like my predecessors, this duty comes as a pleasant one because of the sound financial position of our Association.

Financial Report

The basis of my report may be found on pages 73-79 of the Convention Bulletin, where you will find printed the audit of our accounts for the financial year ended August 31, 1959.

As has been the case for the past several years, the source of our prosperity during 1958-59 was the University Basketball Tournament. The Secretary-Treasurer's report a year ago indicated total net receipts of \$320,866 from this tournament, an all-time record high by more than \$144,000. I am pleased to report that this total was exceeded during 1959 and \$363,089 was realized from the 27-game series. Of course, half of this amount was distributed to competing teams and the other half accrued to the Association.

Our general expenses for the year totaled approximately \$172,000 and the Association completed the fiscal year with a net excess of receipts over disbursements in the amount of approximately \$100,000.

The Association's surplus is allocated in two different funds. The bulk of the 1959 surplus was placed in a funded cash reserve, or sinking fund, which was established several years ago as a safeguard against any catastrophe which might affect our basic sources of revenue. It was the feeling of the Executive Committee that this fund should eventually include a year's operating revenue. It now totals some \$207,000, almost identical to the \$204,000 general operating budget for 1959-1960.

We also have an investment fund of about \$224,500 which is primarily for income purposes. This investment fund was transferred to the trust department of a Kansas City bank a year ago and the Executive Committee feels the return will justify this move once we are able to convert some long-term government bonds which we now hold.

I shall not go into the financial details of the Association further, although I assure you any member of the Executive Committee would be most happy to assist you to obtain a better understanding of that material contained in the audited report in your Convention Bulletin.

Membership Report

Total membership in our Association continues to increase at a rate of more than two members per month. In fact, this has been true since 1950 and it seems fair to assume that the NCAA offers worthwhile services and benefits since we never have conducted a membership campaign.

Our membership at Convention time a year ago totaled 530; this year, it totals 555, including 504 colleges and universities as active members, 30 allied conferences, 13 affiliated associations and 8 associate institutions.

For the record, I should like to list those institutions and conferences which have joined the Association during the year:

District One

Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts

District Two

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York

District Three

Alabama State College, Montgomery
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee
Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
Union University, Jackson, Tennessee

District Four

Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Eastern Illinois State University, Charleston
St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Branch

District Six

Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas

District Seven

United States Air Force Academy, USAF, Colorado

District Eight

University of Alaska, College, Alaska
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, California
Humboldt State College, Arcata, California

Associate

Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland
College of William and Mary, Norfolk, Virginia Branch
Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio

Allied

Athletic Association of Western Universities
North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League
Far-Western Conference

Unless there are any questions to be asked relative to the financial aspects of this report, I move that the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be received and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

6. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): It is my pleasure to submit this year-end report on behalf of the Council of your Association. As you realize, the Council serves as the policy-directing body of the NCAA between annual conventions and I appear before you today to submit our 1959 record for your approval or disapproval. At all times, we have conscientiously attempted to conduct the affairs of your Association in a manner which would reflect well upon the NCAA and provide a beneficial service to intercollegiate athletics.

The Council has held three meetings since our last convention. An abridged report of the minutes of our April and October meetings is set forth on Pages 56-72 of your Convention Bulletin.

Our third meeting was held Tuesday and Wednesday and the minutes of this meeting will be contained in the next Yearbook.

Since the detailed record is in printed form, my remarks are designed to highlight the year's work. As you know, a great deal of the Council's business has to do with interpreting and enforcing our legislation.

Interpretations

From time to time during the course of the year, the Officers issue to the membership interpretations which the Council has approved. In the past, we have placed the more important interpretations adjacent to the particular sections of the Constitution and By-laws to which they are applicable. In order that there may be a permanent depository for other interpretations which the Council issues, we are inaugurating a special interpretation section following the Constitution and By-laws. If you will refer to Pages 120-122 of your Convention Bulletin, you will find additional interpretations of the Constitution, meaning in addition to those which are already included within the Constitution following the appropriate Articles and Sections. Also, on Pages 142-144, you will find additional interpretations of the By-laws.

In each of these new listings of interpretations, those rulings which are marked with asterisks are subject to review by this Convention. At the conclusion of my remarks, I will move acceptance and approval of my report, including the minutes and the interpretations to which I have referred. Adoption of the motion will mean that the interpretations marked by asterisks will be approved. If any delegate objects to any of the rulings, he should make his objection known at that time.

General Comments

The enforcement of rules and regulations is a continuing responsibility. It is the Council's view that we only can develop respect for our governing legislation through energetic enforcement.

In light of what many of our leaders describe as the moral and ethical decline of our American society, the Council feels that the following observations are in order. In our judgment, the colleges have exerted noteworthy leadership in setting up machinery to raise their own standards for athletic participation and, at the same time, to enforce those standards. Immodest as it may sound, we hold the view that the colleges in intercollegiate athletics are conducting a unique self-policing action which is far more effective than any comparable undertaking in any other element in our society.

Some eight years ago, in creating this enforcement machinery, the colleges were faced with an important decision as to whether they would announce publicly disciplinary action and the reasons therefor. It was decided that this was the best procedure for an effective enforcement program and we feel that the advancement made through this concentrated enforcement activity is far more effective than any comparable undertaking in the medical or law professions, the radio or television industry or the world of labor and business.

Enforcement Program

There may be those who inquire as to why there are continuing violations if our enforcement program is realizing its objective. I guess there are only two good answers to this question: First, society always has had to maintain a police agency for the estimated five to eight per cent transgressors. Second, the colleges, acting through the NCAA are continually elevating standards through the enactment of additional legislation and this, in itself, increases potential violations.

During the course of the year the Council enacted the following disciplinary measures:

1. Placed Gustavus Adolphus College on probation for a period of one year from April 29, 1959, and ruled the College's football team ineligible for any post-season competition during that time, for violation of Article VII of the Association's By-laws. The violation occurred when the college participated in an uncertified post-season football game.
2. Placed the University of Cincinnati on indefinite probation April 29, 1959, until the University adjusted its grants-in-aid program to student-athletes engaged in the University's cooperative education system, so as to conform to the limits fixed by Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (b), of the Constitution. The University proceeded to make the necessary adjustments and the institution's probationary status was terminated in October.
3. Placed Arizona State University at Tempe on probation for a period of two years effective October 27, 1959, and provided that during the first year of this probationary period, the University shall be ineligible to enter NCAA and cooperating events; furthermore, the institution's athletic teams were ruled ineligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association during the two-year period. The University violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws, and Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.
4. Placed the University of Mississippi on probation for a one-year period effective October 27, 1959, on the basis that a guardianship, although legally constituted, had been created principally for recruitment purposes. The benefits the young man realized were found to be in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution; the young man did not attend the University of Mississippi.
5. Reprimanded and censured Hamline University in that three prospective student-athletes revealed, demonstrated and displayed their abilities in the sport of basketball during a practice session which took place in a grade school gymnasium in Virginia, Minnesota and which was viewed by the athletic director and head basketball coach of the University. This violated Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws.
6. Placed Montana State College, Bozeman, on probation for a two-year period effective October 27, 1959, and during this probationary period the institution was ruled ineligible to participate in any NCAA or cooperating event or in any television program subject to the administration and control of the Association. The College violated Article III, Section 4, (a), and Article III, Section 1, of the

Constitution, in that the head football coach made the award of a scholarship and later cancelled it without recourse at any time to the scholarship committee of the institution.

7. Placed the University of Wyoming on probation for a period of one year effective October 27, 1959, and specified that during the probationary period, the University's football team shall be ineligible to participate in post-season competition or participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association. The Council found that the University violated the provisions of Article VI, Section 1 and 2, (a) and (b), of the By-laws, in transporting a prospective student-athlete and his wife.

Amendments

You are aware of a series of amendments which will be voted upon later at this session. For the most part, the proposals deal with the internal structure of our organization.

There is one particular amendment, however, which if adopted will set a precedent. I speak of the age rule for alien student-athletes. It has been our policy not to legislate on eligibility matters for regular in-season competition. It was the Council's conclusion, however, that the alien student-athlete problem is a sufficiently serious one to warrant a break with past practices and, consequently, our group voted to sponsor this amendment to Article III of the Constitution.

This concludes my report on behalf of the Council. I move that this report, the interpretations to which I have referred and the other actions of the Council set forth in the Convention Bulletin be accepted and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

7. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): In connection with the NCAA Olympic Committee's report I should like to call on a gentleman who for many, many years has been a leader in the NCAA. He is commissioner of the Big Ten Conference, more pertinently, president of the U. S. Olympic Association, K. L. Wilson.

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): As we approach the Olympiad at Squaw Valley and Rome, I think we face the biggest challenge that we have ever had in Olympic history. As you look around the world, as you read the progress that is being made by other nations, we are going to have to field the best Olympic team that we have ever had in our history if we hope to maintain our excellent record.

We have some disadvantages—or maybe they are advantages. Other countries are financed nationally by their nations. I visited Rome and saw the magnificent facilities they have. I talked with the president of the Italian Olympic Committee and found out that their share of the football pools this year—and that's the way they finance their Olympic efforts—is over \$4,000,000. We haven't money like that, but I think we have in this nation the enthusiasm to do a job.

In order that we may field the best possible team, the American Olympic Committee, following the last Olympiad, instituted an

Olympic Development Program headed by our good friend, Tom Hamilton, as chairman, and Bill Hunter as coordinator. The idea of this program was to stimulate and help the various sports that were dragging their heels, that needed encouragement, that needed clinic work, needed more enthusiasm. This program has produced remarkable results.

This program has to be financed from new funds. We can't use money that has been given to us in the past.

Let's come to the NCAA responsibility. The colleges have the honor of furnishing approximately 70 per cent of all the athletes for United States teams. The coaches of practically all of these various sports come from NCAA membership schools. We have over 150 NCAA members serving on various committees.

With this fine responsibility goes a definite financial responsibility. Our quota for the Pan-American games, for the Winter games at Squaw Valley and for the games at Rome, is a total budget of \$1½ million. The NCAA budget is \$350,000, and I was quite pleased to see that we have a total now of \$165,000 that has been turned in. That included a \$40,000 contribution from the Rose Bowl, but the thing that bothers me in looking over the contributions is that less than 20 per cent of the NCAA membership has participated. You can look over the list, and the same group has carried the burden year after year.

My appeal to you is: Let's make this a 100 per cent affair. There isn't any NCAA member that can't contribute something, by way of collection, by ticket tab, or by outright donation.

If we are to keep our prestige, if the NCAA is to carry its part of the load, we must assume this financial responsibility.

MR. HUNTER: This report of your Olympic Committee is intended to briefly supplement the material on Pages 45-48 of your Convention Bulletin. There you will find a listing of monies collected through the NCAA Olympic Committee as of December 18, 1959.

Actually, this total now exceeds \$165,000, including approximately \$40,000 from the Rose Bowl Game, but is well below the quota of \$350,000 assigned to the colleges and universities to be raised prior to the 1960 Olympic Games.

You will recall that last year we reported that a budget of \$1,500,000 had been established by the United States Olympic Committee for the 1959 Pan American and 1960 Winter and Olympic Games, with \$500,000 of this total to be earmarked for a long-range development program to improve the caliber of U. S. Olympic teams.

To meet this budget, the following quotas were approved by the USOC Executive Board:

AAU	\$350,000
NCAA	350,000
Business Men's Committee	250,000
Balance to be raised by the Olympic Games Committees.	

In view of the tremendous efforts made by the colleges and universities in Olympic-fund-raising activity in the past, your Committee is not discouraged, although it certainly feels a concerted effort must be made by each of our member institutions to maintain our out-

standing record of the last Games. Therefore, it is the recommendation of your Committee that the NCAA continue the fund-raising drive during the spring, summer, and fall of 1960, including the subscription on football ticket applications.

The Development Program which had the approval of the NCAA in January, 1959, was instituted in preparation for the Pan American Games in Chicago in August, 1959.

Numerous development and clinical programs were held by a great number of the Olympic Games Committees and were most favorably approved as a procedure instrumental to the success of their teams in competition. It might be noted that the Olympic teams in competition in the Pan American Games had the greatest success in history of the games. A training and development program for the Winter Games in Squaw Valley is being held in preparation for the competition in the Winter Games. A development and clinical program is now in progress in preparation for the Olympic Games in Rome.

As part of this development program, the Olympic Committee has recommended to the Council of the Association that clinics featuring outstanding collegiate and other amateur performers in the various sports be held on campuses of member institutions throughout the country during the next year. The Council, at its meeting here earlier in the week, looked with favor upon the idea, and has asked the Committee to develop a specific plan and report back at its next meeting.

The Committee is much enthused over the role NCAA member institutions and personnel can play in the over-all development program and strongly urges the continued support of this phase of its operations.

With the understanding that a few minor changes be made in the written record of contributions contained in the Convention Bulletin, I move that the report be received and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to vote, and was carried.)

8. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JEFFERSON J. COLEMAN (University of Alabama): It is my privilege to present the year-end report of your Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, as you probably know, is the 10-man body appointed annually by the Council to administer the business affairs of the Association and supervise the conduct of our meets and tournaments. The 1959 Committee has held three meetings since the last Convention; the abridged minutes of the first two meetings are printed on Pages 49-56 of your Convention Bulletin and the Committee held its third meeting in New York, Monday.

While the printed record of the Committee's deliberations during the year is before you and the financial aspects of the Committee's operations have been supplemented by the Secretary-Treasurer's report, I should like to comment briefly on certain of these actions.

NCAB Reorganization

We are pleased to announce that the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau has been reorganized as a wholly owned and operated sub-

unit of the Association under the direct supervision of the Executive Committee and the Executive Director. This was effected at the Committee's August meeting following a detailed analysis of the financing, organization and operations of the Bureau and a series of four meetings between NCAB personnel and a special committee appointed by the Officers.

The NCAB developed from an independent statistical bureau to an agency of the NCAA for purposes of issuing the official NCAA statistics and publishing the official NCAA guides and rules books. It has served as a statistical bureau for the nation's colleges and universities for more than 20 years and since 1950 has served as the publishing agency for the NCAA.

In effect, the Association has increased its full-time staff to 16 persons, including six in the NCAA executive offices in Kansas City and 10 in the Service Bureau located in Forest Hills, New York. An operating budget of \$120,500 was adopted for the Bureau for the fiscal year, 1959-60, which means that the Association has assumed an additional commitment of approximately \$30,000 annually.

The Committee is confident that acquisition of the Bureau will serve to better promote intercollegiate athletics and represents an important step forward in expanding services to an ever-increasing membership.

National Collegiate Championship Events

The National Collegiate Championship series conducted by the Association continues to flourish. With the inauguration of the National Collegiate Soccer Championship this past fall, the NCAA now conducts 16 National Championship events in 14 sports. In addition, plans call for 14 College Division regional events to be held this spring, making a total of 30 different events to be held annually under the auspices of this Association.

As was reported last year, in virtually every event that we sponsor, the number of institutions and individuals being entered is increasing each year. For example, record fields were entered in the track and field and wrestling competition this past year. More than 3,000 student-athletes participate annually in National Collegiate competition and this total likely will exceed 3,500 in the near future with the increasing popularity of College Division events.

These additional comments should be made regarding National Collegiate Championship competition:

a. The first Soccer Championship was held this past fall with a field of eight teams being selected to compete in four first-round games played throughout the country. The four winners qualified for the national semifinals and finals at the University of Connecticut. While adverse weather conditions reduced the financial return expected, both the Executive and Soccer Rules Committees feel that this was a most auspicious start for this event.

b. As was indicated in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Association should feel much indebted to members of the University Basketball Tournament Committee and to the host institutions of the 1959 tournament for another record financial return.

The same is true of the members of the College Basketball Tournament Committee and personnel of host institutions for this event who made it possible to achieve a 100 per cent increase in total receipts over last year's tournament.

c. Unfortunately, the favorable financial condition of the basketball tournaments of the Association is not reflected in all of the NCAA events. Eight of the 1959 National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments showed deficits. While most of these traditionally are non-revenue sports, the Executive Committee has appointed a subcommittee to study the problem concerning the increased costs of staging an NCAA event and the resultant deficit absorbed by the host institution.

d. The Executive Committee has spent considerable time during the past year in an over-all review of the entire awards program of the Association. The Association in 1951 adopted standardized and distinctive awards for individuals placing in National Collegiate championship competition and this past year inaugurated a similar standardized trophy program for National Collegiate Championship teams and runners-up. Beginning with the 1960 events, a distinctive lapel pin will be awarded champions, in addition to the official plaques and medals now being presented. In addition, the Executive Committee has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of National Collegiate championship teams.

Analysis of Growth

I am certain you are well aware of the tremendous growth of this Association after having listened to the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Committee and having read the various reports printed in the Convention Bulletin.

The Association has enjoyed a highly significant development since 1952 when the NCAA organized and located its first full-time headquarters office in Kansas City. Let me cite a few figures from that report: during that six-year period, the number of NCAA committees has increased by 68.4 per cent; total assets, 619.8 per cent; number of events, 81.8 per cent; total expenses, 94 per cent.

On this note of progress, I submit the year-end report of the Committee with the understanding that a detailed accounting of all of our activities is set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

I move that the report be accepted and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

9. REPORT OF TELEVISION COMMITTEE

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): It is my pleasure to submit to you the report of the 1959 Television Committee. As this report has been available to you since Wednesday in printed form, and since we had a discussion of it in the General Round Table meeting yesterday, I will confine my remarks to Part IV of the report, contained on Pages 39-40.

"With its year of service concluded, the 1959 NCAA Television Committee wishes to record its belief that the Association's 1959 Football Television Plan, coupling national and regional ingredients,

was successful both in commanding a large viewing audience and in improving in-person attendance at college games. This at least partial solution of the TV problem was accomplished by cooperative action of the member colleges working through the NCAA.

"The Committee is convinced that limitation of football television must be continued in 1960 and following seasons. This policy has produced many benefits over the nine-year span of its application; it has stemmed the withdrawal of colleges from active competition; it has ended the period of football attendance decline; it has contributed to a happy situation in which 1958 and 1959 were college football's two best attendance years in the television era, and were in fact two of the three best attendance years in all of the game's history. The Committee feels strongly that, in order to consolidate these gains and to enhance them, the TV control policy must be maintained."

I would like to call your attention to the next paragraph, which makes recommendations slightly different from those which former Committees have made, in that it recommends that a two-year plan be adopted, instead of a one-year plan, which has been the custom previously.

"Previous committees have always recommended extension of restrictions and establishment of ground rules for one-year periods only, doing so because of the difficulty of predicting developments in the mushrooming institution of television. The current Committee believes that the general TV situation has gained a degree of stabilization sufficient to warrant the NCAA's negotiation of longer term contracts for football televising. It is of the opinion that such arrangements would make the football program more attractive to national sponsors seeking continuity in their advertising, and would strengthen the NCAA's TV position. Therefore, the Committee urges the Association to authorize formulation by the next committee of a plan to be operative for the two-year period of 1960 and 1961."

I might add that this proposed change received the approval of the NCAA Council.

"The Committee recognizes the full effects of subscription television, closed circuit television, and delayed television have not yet been determined; it believes that successor committees must be alert to developments in these areas.

"The Committee believes that the next committee should review and examine all television plans used in past years, as well as all other plans of likely workability, before framing rules for consideration by the Association in 1960.

"The Committee feels that the 1960 Television Committee should be appointed promptly and organized without delay, and should then proceed to discharge its assignment with maximum speed consistent with efficient performance, thus expediting administration of the Association's TV program.

"The Committee is convinced that the 1960 Television Committee should be free to design the best program possible, and hence should not be overly constrained either by Convention directive or by the present Committee's suggestions in deciding the form and makeup of the Television Plan for 1960, or preferably for 1960 and 1961.

"The 1959 Television Committee recommends to the Association, assembled in New York City for its 54th annual Convention, the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is the desire of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (1) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (2) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (3) of both colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1960 and 1961 football seasons to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1960-61 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1960-61 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained therein, the information obtained at the hearings and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the changing conditions in the field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1960 Television Committee shall give full and careful consideration to the possible and probable impact of subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television upon college football and shall include in the 1960-61 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games (including subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television) until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only for the 1960 and 1961 seasons and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

I move that the report be accepted as read, and that the resolution just read be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

10. REPORT OF YOUTH FITNESS COMMITTEE

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): Our Committee felt that this important subject should receive more stimulus than we could do through the means of this report, so we sponsored the speaker that you heard at the General Round Table yesterday, Lieutenant O'Connor, of the Navy. I'm sure that all of

you who heard it will get the implications in the field of fitness of his remarks.

I would like now to go to the report of the Committee.

The Youth Fitness Committee has continued its activities throughout the past year, and following conferences at this Convention desires to call these matters to your attention.

All member institutions were urged by letter from our NCAA President, H. J. Dorricott, to give thought and action toward furthering the advance of "fitness" as part of the national movement in this area advocated by President Eisenhower and his cabinet council.

Much has been accomplished at your respective institutions and within your districts. Such things as: increased staff personnel, improvement and greater availability of facilities, concern for the fitness of faculty members and other college-university personnel, expanded and improved intercollegiate and intramural sports and physical education programs, and increased budgets, have been reported. There have been widespread cooperation and participation by athletic directors, athletic coaches, and physical education staff members in community, state, and national events designed to enhance the fitness movement.

The NCAA Executive Committee is to be commended on the addition of soccer to its University Division championship program, and for the initiation of and the encouragement given to the College Division championship meets and tournaments.

Lack of facilities is used many times as an excuse for poor effort in advancing youth fitness. Two shining examples of universities who have taken positive steps to shoulder their responsibilities to their students and our national way of life can be cited.

During 1959, Brigham Young University added the following athletic and physical education facilities:

1. 18 lighted tennis courts
2. 16 horseshoe pits
3. 6 lighted softball fields
4. 6 fields for soccer or football
5. 2 out-of-doors courts for either volleyball or basketball
6. 1 out-of-doors gymnastic area
7. 1 hard-surfaced area for recreational games
8. A 180'x160' addition to fieldhouse

In addition, plans are being completed for a new physical education building to house women's physical education, coeducational sports, youth leadership, recreation, health and swimming for both men and women.

The physical education requirement at BYU has been raised from one to two years. A required course in health has been raised from two quarter hours to two semester hours.

At Michigan State University, during the last five years, the following units have been added: 40 hard-surfaced tennis courts; one eighteen-hole golf course; a women's intramural building, including a pool at a cost of \$2,500,000; a men's intramural building, including a pool at a cost of around \$4,000,000, an outdoor Olympic pool, and the addition of eight intramural fields.

Unbelievably, there is another side of the picture. Obstacles with serious implications are appearing to block the pathways leading to the realization of our youth fitness endeavor.

The increased tempo and the stress on the attainment of high academic performance, desirable as it may be, have prompted some college faculties and presidents to diminish the already inadequate time allowance for physical education and athletic programs. This is being done in opposition to documented historical and medical evidence that physical activity is essential to man if he is to give optimum performance in the realm of intellect or as a defender of our rugged national character.

The easy way is to accede to those who will, little by little, break down what has taken others years of patient and limitless effort to build. That which is lost today will take a long, long time to recover, if ever.

As Dr. Rabb commented in his address to the President's Committee, it has been said that 'Johnny can't read' does not contribute much to our national prestige and security. Now we are, or should be, concerned with the additional problem that 'Johnny can't run.' Our opponents are only waiting for the moment when Johnny will have neither an automobile nor usable legs and arms, or the will power to resist incorporation into one world of serfdom with complete abolition of individual liberty.

Our present and ex-college athletes, quite often, are not the best examples for Johnny to emulate. Athletic coaches should urge their men to be in condition out of season as well as in season, and in the years after college. All too frequently, soft living and no attempt to curb ravenous appetites result in gross overweight and the indication of poor physical condition.

Programs must be improved with long-range carry-over values as accomplished outcomes, and not something we give mere lip service to. A football player should leave his campus upon graduation with skills and interests developed in seasonal sports to the point where he will enjoy and seek participation in them throughout his lifetime.

The NCAA athletic directors should encourage their coaches and athletes, with their excellent reputations, to conduct clinics for youngsters between the ages of nine and fifteen, at times when the facilities are not required by the college students.

So that the fitness movement may not die, as so often happens to many good intentions, and to preserve our present programs of athletic and physical education activities, we offer the following recommendations:

1. Request all college accrediting associations to submit criteria of an athletic or physical education nature which they use in accrediting their member institutions, and then encourage these associations to add impetus to the improvement and expression of the physical education programs of their membership.

2. Conduct another survey of the "Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges" during the 1960-61 academic year; the results to be published during the 1961-62 year. The study will include a comparison with the results of the 1956-57 survey.

I think you are familiar with the salmon-colored survey report that was published by the NCAA, which provides statistics on facilities and programs in our present situation.

Because of the wide use and continued demand, the supply of this first survey made by this Committee and compiled by Art Bergstrom of the NCAA staff has been exhausted, and we request a re-printing of the report so that copies will be available to the colleges and universities upon request.

3. During President Eisenhower's "Fitness Week," May 1-7, 1960, the Committee suggests that: (a) each member institution arrange to familiarize faculty and other institutional personnel with the offerings of their athletic and physical education programs, and (b) each institution, at this time, administer its own or selected physical fitness tests, and publicize to some extent the results of these tests. Some type of an open house arrangement, or any sort of gathering during that week would emphasize the movement. Our Committee feels that in many cases the faculties of our institutions are completely unaware of the programs that are being conducted on their own campuses. They judge physical education or athletics by, possibly, experience they had in their own high school days, and there have been advances in this area that are comparable to the advances in science and other things.

It's our hope that all institutions will cooperate in emphasizing our program during that week.

4. The NCAA requests a leading federal government official such as the President or Vice-President, to indicate to our college, secondary, and elementary school heads and their faculties just what should be accomplished in the area of youth fitness.

To augment that recommendation, I'd like to comment that President Eisenhower asked for a youth fitness movement. There has been much conversation and much action on this, and I believe that our people have cooperated to the fullest, but our words seem to have little effect upon the top administrative officials of our universities. To have full effect, it is our Committee's belief that if the President or the Vice-President would talk directly to the heads of our institutions and say: "We want fitness, and regulate your programs to provide it," then we would have the proper impetus to do the job.

It is sincerely hoped organizations such as the NCAA, the College Physical Education Association, the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the AAU, and others interested in this vital program will continue to cooperate with each other and step up their efforts so that this great need of fitness can be realized before it is too late.

Respectfully submitted by our Committee, and I move the acceptance and adoption of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

11. REPORT OF EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

PAUL W. BRECHLER (State University of Iowa): I would like to read the printed report of your Extra Events Committee, which is set forth in the Convention Bulletin, after which I would like to add a few remarks.

"Fifteen post-season football games, the greatest number since the immediate postwar period, were certified in 1959 as meeting National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations governing such competition, although several were not played.

"Certified for the 1959 season were the following:

Game	Site	Date
Aluminum Bowl	Little Rock, Arkansas	Dec. 26, 1959
Bluebonnet Bowl	Houston, Texas	Dec. 19, 1959
Bluegrass Bowl	Louisville, Kentucky	Dec. 12, 1959
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	Jan. 1, 1960
Flower Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	Dec. 12, 1959
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	Jan. 2, 1960
Liberty Bowl	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Dec. 19, 1959
Mineral Water Bowl	Excelsior Springs, Missouri	Nov. 21, 1959
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	Jan. 1, 1960
Prairie View Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	Jan. 1, 1960
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	Jan. 1, 1960
Santa Bowl	Houston, Texas	Dec. 25, 1959
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	Jan. 1, 1960
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	Dec. 31, 1959
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	Jan. 1, 1960

"The 11-game total approved each of the past two years previously had been the most post-season games certified since the NCAA instituted its certification program in 1951. Prior to enactment of legislation in 1951 at the 45th annual Convention in Dallas, Texas, as many as 31 different post-season games were played annually.

"Applications from six other post-season games, to be played following the 1960 season, have been filed for consideration by the Extra Events Committee at the 54th annual NCAA Convention.

"Of the 15 games certified this year, five were approved for the first time. These are: Aluminum, Bluebonnet, Flower, Liberty and Santa.

"The 1959 approved list includes six games to be played between College Division (small college) institutions and three of the pending games also match College Division teams.

"The Committee is concerned with two other problems related to the administration and conduct of these games:

"(a) Should the NCAA include in its rules for certification, that the rules of eligibility for players be similar to those now in effect for National Collegiate Championship events?

"(b) Should the NCAA include in its rules for certification that a financial report of the previous game be made available to the Committee, before the game might be certified for the following year?

"These matters are scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its meeting to be held in conjunction with the 54th annual Convention."

We have received requests from eight new organizations during the past year. These have been reviewed by the Committee, and we are recommending one for approval, the Gotham Bowl in New York City. This game has met the requirements for certification; the other requests need further study.

Among problems which the Committee has studied is one which involves games which have been certified in the past, but for some reason or other were not held.

Another concerns finances. There are on the legislative books of this organization certain financial procedures that are required and should be followed, but up to this point there has been no way to find out whether they are being followed. We feel that a financial report should be mandatory for recertification.

I'd like to move for your approval the certification of the Gotham Bowl in New York; secondly, that where existing bowl games are to be recertified, a financial report should be filed with the Committee and then with the NCAA Officers; and, finally, that when bowl games are certified and not held, it be necessary for the sponsor to initiate recertification procedures from the beginning. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

12. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We turn now to proposed amendments as they appear in the Bulletin beginning with Page 159. Since these amendments have the endorsement of the Council, we have asked various members of the Council to present the amendments for your consideration.

Principle of Amateurism

WARREN P. MCGUIRK (University of Massachusetts): I should like to preface the presentation of Proposed Amendment No. 1 by reading a statement of policy by the Council clarifying a principle that has been in operation over a period of years.

The Council wishes to place on record a fundamental policy which has guided and governed the legislative and enforcement activities of this Association for at least the past eight years. Although it has been stated in general terms from time to time, it is our belief that this policy is so important to the continued growth and welfare of the Association that it should be placed on the permanent record here and subsequently distributed to the membership in memorandum form.

In guiding the legislative program of the NCAA since 1952, the Councils of this Association have held the conviction that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate programs of our member institutions should apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions and recruiting. Each member institution is obligated to apply and enforce the legislation enacted by the membership. The NCAA enforcement program is directed to penalizing an institution if it fails to do this. As an example, there are a number of interpretations of the amateur principle set forth on Pages 108-111 of your Convention Bulletin. These interpretations state under what conditions a student-athlete renders himself ineligible for competition

at any NCAA College. No NCAA agency rules, as such, on the eligibility of a particular student-athlete under these interpretations. Rather, we rely upon each member institution to perform this function and, if evidence is found that an institution is not applying these interpretations, then the institution is liable to disciplinary action.

The principles and interpretations set forth in our Constitution and Article VI of the By-laws govern the intercollegiate program at all times. We have, in one instance, delved into detailed eligibility rules, and those are set forth in Article IV of the By-laws and apply exclusively to the eligibility of student-athletes for NCAA championship events. For these championship events we have established an Eligibility Committee to interpret and apply those rules in individual student-athletes' cases.

It is our conviction that NCAA championship events comprise the only area in which this Association should commit itself to the details of the eligibility of individual student-athletes.

In all other areas we believe the rules you pass to govern your intercollegiate programs should deal with the fundamental issues of intercollegiate athletics and, when adopted, must be enforced and applied by each college and university. Our enforcement program will be continued conscientiously and aggressively toward underscoring institutional responsibility for conforming to these rules.

Now, may I refer you to Proposed Amendment No. 1, Principle of Amateurism, as listed in the Convention Bulletin on Page 159. The amendment has been approved by the Council.

I move to amend Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation.

"An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, or social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics, or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You have heard the motion. May I remind you that in order to amend the Constitution it takes a two-thirds vote of the membership in attendance at the Convention, those present and voting. It must be put to a hand vote. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried, 181 to 6.)

Alien Student-Athletes

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I call your attention to the proposed amendment to Article III of the Constitution which appears on Page 159 of your Convention Bulletin. The proposed amendment will amend Article III by addition of a new section, which is as follows:

"Section 10. Principle Governing Eligibility of Alien Student-Athletes.

"(a) In the aggregate, an alien student-athlete must complete his participation in intercollegiate athletics within ten semesters or fifteen quarters from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution in the United States. Competition in any sport shall count as a season of participation.

"(b) After the twentieth anniversary of the date of his birth, an alien student-athlete may compete as a representative of a member institution in not more than three successive twelve-month periods beginning with the fall term following that anniversary.

"(c) After the twenty-first anniversary of the date of his birth, an alien student-athlete may compete as a representative of a member institution in not more than two successive twelve-month periods beginning with the fall term following that anniversary.

"(d) After the twenty-second anniversary date of his birth, an alien student-athlete may compete as a representative of a member institution in not more than one twelve-month period beginning with the fall term following that anniversary.

"[This legislation shall apply to all alien student-athletes entering member institutions during the 1960-61 academic year and thereafter.]"

The proposal which is now before you resulted from an indicative study of what has been regarded by many as a most important and serious problem. I should like to make it clear on behalf of the Council that this legislation is not designed in any way to do anything except provide a fair basis on which competitions may occur. It is not designed in any way to be discriminatory, but rather to provide a fair basis under which student-athletes who are born in this country and those who are alien student-athletes may compete in intercollegiate athletics, and any imputation or suggestion that other motives guided those who drafted this legislation is not only unfair but untrue.

The proposal which is now before you, taking it piece by piece, if I may: Under (a) in the amendment, this provision is already part of our rules concerning participation in NCAA events.

As far as (b), (c), and (d) are concerned, they establish age limits. What they mean, in effect, is that students who are 26 years of age, if their birthdays fall following the beginning of the fall term, or students who are 25 years of age, if their birthdays precede the beginning of the fall term, the limits of eligibility are established for these people. If their ages are beyond 26, they are not eligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

The final statement simply makes it clear that no alien student-athlete now enrolled in an American institution should be covered by this legislation. It would apply only to those who enter our institutions in the fall of this year.

There is another proposal under (b) which provides for an amendment to the By-laws, and inasmuch as those proposals are separable, Mr. Chairman, I will not propose this one until the other one has been disposed of. One is an amendment to the Constitution, and one to the By-laws.

I move the adoption of the amendment to Article III as it appears on Pages 159-160 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

GEORGE G. SINGLETON [Virginia State College]: While it is a fact, as stated, that this legislation is not intended to be discriminatory, I believe that on its face it will be considered such all over the world.

I believe this legislation is contrary to the American ideal of equal opportunity for all everywhere. It is contrary to the policy of the President of the United States, and coming on the heels of his good will tour over half of the world, I think it is rather untimely, and certainly out of step.

I urge these gentlemen—educators, leaders in our nation—to consider it very, very carefully, and search your hearts and see if you can in good conscience vote against the students of the world because some institutions among us are guilty of some type of unfair recruitment of students in some foreign lands.

I do not believe we are attacking it from the right point of view. The legislation is directed against the wrong people.

VICTOR OBECK [New York University]: I'd just like to say a further word in the same vein as the gentleman that just spoke.

I realize that we are dealing with these separately, but there is a paradox existing. You are giving a man three years of eligibility in what we are considering, but the following amendment makes him ineligible for two years, which might be something to be considered.

I think everybody here realizes we are trying to stop some flagrant practices by a few, but I think we are definitely approaching it in the wrong manner. Everybody in this room may know what our motives are, but I think the worldwide reaction to this would be very bad.

You may be familiar with the People's Sports Committee under President Eisenhower. I think there are thousands of foreign students who come to this country and go back with much more good will because they have had the opportunity to take part in sports. I'm afraid that this movement would be handicapped in our endeavor to stop practices of a few institutions.

I very strongly urge that this be defeated.

BRADFORD BOOTH [UCLA]: I would like to speak against this legislation on behalf of my own institution and also on behalf of the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

We have considered these proposals carefully, and we feel that we have to oppose them, and I should like to briefly indicate the grounds for our opposition.

We certainly do not condone the recruiting of athletes in foreign countries, and we are quite willing to admit that there have been some abuses in this area. Our position is that the proposed legislation, however, will create more problems that it will solve. It will penalize a large number of students at many institutions.

If I may take my own institution, we have 150 foreign students at UCLA this semester, only one or two of whom *per se* could be re-

garded as athletes. These students will represent the University in all its varied activities. It seems rather strange that there is one in which we say they cannot represent us.

Exclusion on the ground of nationality, as the previous speakers have indicated, seems to me to be a very dubious kind of nationalization. Certainly it would hardly be in the best interests of the country at this present time. These students are brought to us by the great national foundations of this country, by their own governments, with the encouragement of our government.

Further, we hold that age is a false criterion for athletic eligibility. I think the only criterion that we can hold to is that students be bona fide students meeting the same entrance requirements as are imposed on all students, and be made to maintain the same academic standards. I think many of the problems that face our national organization would find solution if we would hold to this proposal on other grounds as well.

If you asked me whether I have an alternative, I would have to say "No," although I am a firm believer in the power of moral suasion. The very fact that we are here this morning discussing this matter, I think, will bring forcibly to the attention of all who might think of recruiting athletes abroad the idea that to do so would bring them into disfavor with our national organization.

Our position, then, briefly is that while we thoroughly agree with the aims of this proposal, we feel that the method proposed is unwise.

I. G. NEWTON [North Carolina College]: I rise to offer a substitute motion to the effect that the proposed constitutional amendment to Article III, Section 10, Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) be placed on the table. [The motion was seconded.]

PRESIDENT DORRICOFF: This motion is not debatable. [The motion was put to a voice vote and was lost.]

GEARY EPPLEY [University of Maryland]: On the question of alien students, if the student takes out his first national association papers, what is his status?

I'm for this change in the Constitution, but not in the By-laws. I think this is not aimed at the alien student so much as it is to help the directors of admissions. We have a tough time in determining the secondary school status of all these foreign students, and we have a lot of them, being close to Washington. It varies quite a bit in different countries.

I looked at this first part more as a method of helping the director of admissions, rather than any action against foreign students as such.

FRANK GARDNER [Drake University]: May I preface my objections to this amendment by saying first of all, that I of all people have the highest respect for the members of this Council, and I would not for a moment question the integrity of these men when they say it is not their intent or their motive to be discriminatory.

However, I must object on a number of grounds. First of all, while it is not so aimed, we do not apply the same age re-

strictions to students who are not alien students. This will be immediately seen by other people. We have boys who enter the service and, after spending several years in the armed forces, are older than many of our other students, and this makes it actually discriminatory, whether we wish to be so or not.

If we are really thinking of the over-age student, this should have been aimed at applying to all regularly enrolled students. On this ground, it is actually discriminatory, and only affects alien students, not students who are native Americans.

Then also I would suggest that if we are hitting at the over-age problem, we do not aid the situation much by letting him get a year or two older, then permitting him to play. It seems to me to invalidate the very thing at which this amendment is being aimed.

I would also suggest that this probably comes from the situation in some institutions which are importing track men from other countries; also men in ice hockey and in skiing. I recognize this. I understand, for instance, that it may be altogether possible in the district which I represent that one institution may have as many as 19 such who are in track alone.

I recognize the problem, that it arises from recruiting. I also recognize that Australia, Great Britain, and certain other areas of the world are mixed in this because we are engaged in rather high-pressure recruiting, and they do not like it. I do not believe they would react unfavorably against us if we discriminated against their athletes, but I think they would approve some action which would limit the recruiting of their athletes by such high-pressure methods.

So I would speak against this, and if this amendment is defeated I would like at a later time to propose a motion that the Council consider some legislation at the next convention which would deal with the recruiting of these athletes. I think this is really what this is getting at, and I should like to make such a motion in case this amendment is defeated.

MR. WILSON: I represent a conference which has a rule on its books of this type, and has had for several years. I think it's good.

Putting on my other hat, the Olympic hat, we have had many, many complaints from foreign countries about their athletes coming to America, and I think some control is necessary. I think this amendment provides a basis where they can compete with our boys on practically the same age limit. I think it's utterly ridiculous that we have some foreign competitors as old as 35 years of age; that relay teams have been made up of foreign contenders with no age limit (the average age being around 27 years) competing against our own youngsters who are 18-20.

I think it's a move in the right direction.

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I would like to speak against this amendment because I also think it's discriminatory.

I think America has always been known as a country of equal opportunity, and I feel that this type of legislation at this time would be misinterpreted throughout most countries.

I had the opportunity this past summer of visiting nine foreign countries with our track team, and I didn't find the same kind of

feeling toward the boys coming over here as has been expressed by some other people. The fact of the matter is that I found a lot of the athletic clubs over there would like to have their athletes over here.

We have quite a few exchange programs and other programs in which we are trying to bring foreign people to the United States, to create better understanding, and it seems to me that for a boy to come over here and spend several years at one of our institutions of higher learning is a way of creating better understanding among the peoples of the world.

It seems to me we can do a lot through athletics by competing with other people, and certainly having them on our teams here is part of the benefit.

I think, too, that we shouldn't worry because of the fact that some of these boys come over here and make a great show. We are trying to raise our standards of athletics in the United States, and there are some real areas in which we are woefully weak. I feel that when these good performers come from these other countries that it helps to raise our standards.

I'd like to refer to Jim Bailey, from Australia, who I think was the first person coached in this country who ran the mile in less than four minutes. We have been attempting all over the United States to get such a performer. We have one now at the University of Oregon in Dyrol Burleson. The coach thinks he may run it in 3:56. I think one of the reasons we have that man is that Bailey was up there competing, and Burleson had that great runner to watch, and that helped him achieve that standard. I think we would be discriminating against ourselves if this legislation were to pass.

E. L. ROMNEY [Mountain States Conference]: Probably what I have to say is just repetition, but I hate to see us kill the dog to get the flea, or kill the chickens to get the skunk in the hen house. I thoroughly agree with Tug that there is a problem that should be handled, and all I am trying to say is that I agree with Mr. Gardner that we want to accomplish this, but it should be accomplished through a different method, and I definitely feel that because of all the reasons that everyone else has stated.

I agree. I'd like to say again with Tug that there is a problem, but I don't think we can do it and support it on age. It ought to be some other way—maybe previous participation.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR. [Colorado School of Mines]: As Dick has just said, there is a problem. This is not the way to handle it, because of a host of purely academic students who come to this country.

Speaking for my own institution, we are traditionally 10 per cent foreign students. This year it's 11. They all come only for academic reasons, but they still need to compete where they can. I feel that if this is the kind of problem, it must be localized and perhaps conferences can take care of it, rather than on a national basis.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair will ask Bob Ray to answer a few of the questions that were posed.

MR. RAY: I would just like to set the record straight with what I regard as matters of fact in this case.

For one thing, it should be understood that this legislation simply sets a limit in terms of the eligibility of certain athletes who are alien students in the United States. If these students enter our institutions at the same age that our students enter our institutions, this legislation cannot in any way be interpreted to be discriminatory against them. In fact, beyond that, it extends the limits to the point where they may still be eligible at the age of 25, or if their birthdays fall after the opening of the fall term of their 25th year, they may be 26.

I want to make that very clear, that in terms of the number of students that would be affected the number is very small, and they would be affected simply because of their age.

This, I think, ought to be a part of the record because I do not believe that the members of the Council would like the record to show that they had proposed legislation which may be regarded by the membership or by anyone else as discriminatory, when this was not our purpose in terms of restricting persons because of race, creed, color, or accident of foreign birth.

I should like in conclusion, to read one simple statement which comes from the president of an intercollegiate ski association, who was one of those from across the country comprising a large segment of persons whose opinions were polled prior to the drafting of this legislation. He says:

"The Department of Physical Education Chairman at the University of Oslo, Norway, and I have discussed this problem at great length. He indicates that, following graduation from high school, individuals very often there join one of the many ski clubs and compete in skiing on a club basis for several years.

"As soon as he becomes a really professional skier, some American college contacts him and offers him an athletic scholarship to one of our institutions. This practice, of course, cuts into the enrollment of the foreign college.

"As an example of the effect, one institution at the national ski meet had approximately 10 participants, with an average age of approximately 29 years."

The same example, of course, could be followed through in either of two other sports, hockey and track.

I want to make it perfectly clear that these were the reasons why it was felt the best way to tackle this problem was to impose an age limit, so that alien student-athletes enroll at our institutions at ages similar to our own athletes.

This legislation is not discriminatory. Mr. Chairman, I call for the question. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost, 33-166.)

MR. RAY: In view of this magnificent character-building experience, I should like to move that proposed Amendment "B," which appears on Page 160, and the suggestions made by past President Gardner—a different approach to a serious problem—be referred back to the Council for further study. [The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.]

Executive Committee Membership

THEODORE HARDER (University of California at Santa Barbara): Please turn to Page 160 in your Convention Bulletin to the amendment entitled Executive Committee. The Executive Committee on several occasions in the past has discussed the rotation policy for members of the Committee. It was felt that the turnover in the membership of the Committee has been too rapid in consideration of the Committee's responsibilities for administering the financial affairs of the Association. Consequently, the Council proposes the following amendment, which, it is believed, will give greater stability to the Executive Committee, by reducing from two to one the number of new members to be elected to the Executive Committee each year.

This proposed amendment would amend Article V, A, Section 2, (b), of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Vice-President-at-Large and College Committee

MR. HARDER: May I call your attention to Amendment No. IV, the middle of page 160?

This amendment was originally proposed by your College Committee and was subsequently approved by the Council and circulated to the membership. At its recent meeting, the College Committee changed its mind and requested that the Council withdraw the amendment pending further study, so the Council at this time is withdrawing this amendment from consideration by the membership.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Are there objections to the withdrawal of this proposed amendment? If not, we will proceed.

District Organization

MR. HARDER: If you will turn to the top of Page 161, we will consider Amendment No. V.

With the admission of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood, and the acceptance of the University of Alaska as a member of this Association, certain changes have become necessary in that section of the Constitution which defines the various districts. The proposed amendment would amend Article V, B, Section 1, Paragraph 8, of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"California, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska."

I move adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Nominating Committee

E. J. KNAPP (Texas Western College): This amendment, as all the others, is indicated in print here, but I imagine I should read

it to you. It is for the purpose of improving the actions of the Nominating Committee and having the Committee represent a larger group of this organization. It is endorsed by the Council, to amend Article III, Section 1, (g), as follows:

"The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented, and there shall be three at-large members. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman . . ."

I move that this recommendation of the Council be approved. [The motion was seconded.]

STANLEY TRICKETT [University of Omaha]: I rise to propose an amendment to the motion, not an amendment which I think will greatly change the motion, which in principle I find myself fully in agreement with.

If I may refer the membership to the motion as it is printed, in Line 8, beginning with the word "One", continuing down to Line 12, ending with the word "Eight," to strike the words "One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight"—and amend the motion by substituting for those words these words:

"Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents of the Association at least three shall be from among College Division members and at least three from among University Division members."

I move that, and would crave the opportunity to speak on the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. TRICKETT: I would like to say that I am wholeheartedly in support of the proposal that is made by the Council and is presented to this body without amendment, but it seems to me that here is a situation where it implies at least a sort of second class citizenship. I know that's not meant. I know it's not implied, but College Division membership as such, we were told at another session of this meeting, comprises about two-thirds of the total membership of NCAA.

Let something of this kind go into the record, and very, very soon the procedure will become rather generally considered as being one where there is College Division representation by two people from at-large. I think that one might consider the possibility that the overwhelming predominance of College Division membership might cause those institutions someday to elect all of the members of the various committees. I think that would be unfortunate, and something that would not be wanted.

I suggest that the proposed amendment does not in any great way change the motion. It certainly in no way changes that which is implied in the motion, and it appears to me that it would be a much more workable solution to a problem.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The question has been called for. You are voting on the amendment to the amendment. [The motion was put to a voice vote, and the amendment to the amendment was carried.]

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready for the question on the amendment as amended.

As amended, it would strike the bold face print beginning in Line 8 and ending in Line 12, and substitute these words: "At least three of the seven at-large members shall be selected from the College Division, and three from the University Division." [The motion was put to a voice vote and was carried.]

Committee on Committees

MR. KNAPP: This is an amendment to create a change in the composition of the Committee on Committees. It has been recommended to you by the Council, that Article III, Section 1, (h), be amended to read as follows:

"The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership limited to two terms, except that the chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a committee member prior to assuming the chairmanship and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served prior to assuming the chair. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and . . ."

In other words, much of the wording of this suggested change is similar to the wording you heard in the other suggested change.

I move that the Convention adopt this recommendation of the Council. [The motion was seconded.]

MR. TRICKETT: Mr. Chairman, I rise again to move an amendment similar to the one which I moved a moment ago in respect to Item 6.

Again I would like to say that I support and my institution supports the principle of the amendment, which is a very fine one, proposed by the Council. Without saying anything further, if you will recall the remarks made a few minutes ago, may I direct your attention to those lines which are four through seven of the proposed amendment, beginning with the word "One" and ending in line 7 with the word "Eight."

I would move to strike from the proposed amendment the words "One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large

representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight," and substitute for those words the following words:

"At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from among College Division members, and at least four from among University Division members."

I move this as an amendment to the amendment.

(The amendment to the amendment was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready for the question on the amendment as amended.

THOMAS F. HENDERSON (Virginia Union University): I raise a question in my own mind whether the Council should not have the right to designate who should be chairman, rather than have the members come and elect their own chairman. It might facilitate calling the Committee, even in advance of the annual meeting.

And I'm wondering if it might not be well to delete the last of those sentences in bold face: "One of the members shall be elected as chairman," and in the next sentence make it read: "The members shall be appointed annually, and the chairman shall be designated by the Council."

I would change this now so that the Chairman is not automatically the one at-large member.

I move that we further amend this by deleting the sentence which reads: "One of the members shall be elected as chairman," and by adding the words in the next sentence after the word "annually," "and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council." (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Are you ready for the question on the amendment as amended? The question has been called for. You are voting on the amendment beginning on line 4, a change, and ending on line 7. In the first amendment, you voted to say that "at least four of the eleven members shall be elected from among College Division members, and at least four from among University Division members."

In the second amendment, you have deleted the line beginning in line 7, "One of the members shall be elected as chairman," and by your second amendment you have inserted in the next sentence, "the members to be appointed annually, and the chairman appointed by the Council."

Are you ready for that question?

(The motion was put to a voice vote, and was carried.)

Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety

ROBERT A. ROLFE (Dartmouth College): I call your attention to a proposed amendment to Article III, Section 1, (m), found on Pages 161 and 162 in your Convention Bulletin. This amendment reads:

"The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training.

The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics."

As you have noticed, only minor changes in wording have been recommended by your Council, to simplify and better express this By-law.

I move the acceptance of these changes and the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Rules Committees

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): Please refer to page 162 in your Convention Bulletin. This amendment simply makes the rules committees for the sports mentioned to conform to the language of Article III.

Number one is headed Rules Committees, By-laws: Amend Article III, Section 2, (a), as follows:

"The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Golf Tournament Committee

MR. CORNWELL: The second, Amendment X, amending Article III, Section 3, (d), is pretty much like the first one.

"The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

FREDERICK D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): Point of information. Is it the intention that members may succeed themselves on those committees listed in X, XI, XII, and XIII, etc.? And if so, why the difference between that and the other committees where they are not allowed to succeed themselves?

MR. CORNWELL: The only individual that can succeed himself would be that individual elected chairman.

MR. TOOTELL: I'm sorry, but these do not say that. The others say it.

MR. CORNWELL: "...in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member." I don't quite get your point, sir. I don't quite see how a member who is not elected chairman could succeed himself.

MR. TOOTELL: If you will notice, the one above it definitely states that a member may not succeed himself, but he may be appointed as chairman and therefore have an extra term. However, these others do not so state, and there would be nothing against continuing the same committee, except for one member, year after year. The other five might be permanent members and be on there for 30 years.

MR. CORNWELL: You mean that you might elect a different chairman each year, and re-elect him after that as a member?

MR. TOOTELL: No. There is no definite statement that a member may not succeed himself, other than by staying as chairman.

MR. CORNWELL: That's the only way he can, as I see it.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: In our By-laws, we state the terms of membership on committees. As set forth, "The members of each committee shall be elected for a term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term." This is on Page 132 of your Convention Bulletin. "Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception."

MR. CORNWELL: That's the top paragraph on Page 132.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): The point raised by the last gentleman, I think, could be rather simply solved. In No. IX here, immediately preceding the bold type, it says that a member may not succeed himself. That same negative statement is not found in No. X. That is the point that was raised by the other gentleman.

I propose the addition to No. X of the following sentence, to immediately precede the portion now appearing in black type in No. X: "A member may not succeed himself, but . . ." and then strike the period before the black type and continue.

The two will then be identical and will accord with the intent, as I understand it to have been declared by Mr. Cornwell, and satisfy everybody.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This amendment would emphasize what is already stated.

MR. GOSE: Well, that is implicit in the present draft; but it would make the language of the two precisely parallel.

MR. CORNWELL: Do you move that?

MR. GOSE: I do.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there a second to the motion to amend? (The motion was seconded.)

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): It seems to me that we are going at this from the wrong side of the fence. If we look on Page 132 at the top of the page, the paragraph just pointed out by the President, it states that for all of these committees a member may not succeed himself. Hence it seems to me that we have got excess baggage up here when we say that a member may not succeed himself in the previous paragraph.

This, it seems to me, should be dropped out, instead of adding it to each of these things. We don't need to say it in each one of these, because we have already said it for all.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This is my point of a moment ago; it's already been taken care of.

MR. MOUZON: It seems to me that we ought to drop it out of this one, rather than adding it to all of them. I can't make an amendment to this amendment, so we will let it be voted on.

MARCUS S. PLANT (University of Michigan): There is another complication that will arise if we adopt this amendment to the amendment, because we are not touching paragraphs (b) and (c) in the process, and we will have some of the subdivisions of Section 3 which will have a specific prohibition, and we will have some that will not have.

It seems to me that the situation is covered adequately now by the general language, as you have mentioned, at the top of Page 132.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: I should like to call your attention to the fact that the amendment that you have just recently approved relates to the rules committee. The ones you are now discussing relate to tournament committees. There is a difference.

Are you ready to vote on the amendment?

MR. GOSE: I'm quite willing to withdraw the proposal I made, with the consent of the second, if the matter is adequately taken care of elsewhere. This was just to clarify a point that was not clear, but now that attention has been called to the fact the point is covered, there's no need for encumbering the record, if the second will join with me in requesting withdrawal.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Do we have the permission of the seconder of the previous motion to withdraw it?

It has been withdrawn. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

Tennis Tournament Committee

MR. CORNWELL: "The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

MR. CORNWELL: And again the University Cross-Country Meet Committee, to amend Article III, Section 3, (f), as follows:

"The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

MR. CORNWELL: Again, exactly the same thing, only dealing with the College Cross Country Meet Committee, amending Section 3, (g):

"The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

(The question was called for.)

MR. HAMILTON: I wish to state the position of our Association, that we are abstaining from voting on this matter, as we feel that this is a matter for the college group to vote on, and it does not pertain to our institutions.

MR. TOOTELL: I'd like a point of interpretation again, and that's the use of the word "including" in the second line. Of course, it would also apply above.

Does this mean that your Committee consists of three members in addition to the cross-country coach of the host institution, or three members including . . . ?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Three members including; not in addition to.

MR. TOOTELL: Well, if that meet is rotated, wouldn't it be much more workable to have it in addition to? You are setting up possibilities of electing members, and the meet may be held in the same location for a number of years. Wouldn't it be more workable if it was worded the other way?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Not necessarily. This is permissive legislation. They may be, and they may not be, on the chairmanship. I

don't think it would complicate things at all. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

NCAA Eligibility Rules

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): The Council, acting upon the recommendation of the College Committee, calls your attention to the proposed amendment to the By-laws, Article IV, Section 4, Page 163, as follows:

"The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events:

"(a) Freshmen, who are otherwise eligible, may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition in so far as participation in these events is concerned."

At this point we would propose the deletion of the present (b), and the addition of a new (b):

"Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen, however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events."

And then on the next page we would propose the deletion of present number (c).

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): Last year we opposed the making of freshmen eligible, and we do so again. It seems to us that if the freshman rule is valid, a freshman is a freshman wherever he is, and therefore the size of the institution should not be a factor.

We therefore urge the defeating of this amendment.

MR. TRICKETT: I rise to move an amendment to the amendment.

The amendment would be one which would strike from line 3, beginning with the word "has" through line 4 ending with the numeral "750," of Paragraph (a), and all of Paragraph (b), and which would insert in Paragraph (a), beginning after the word "institution" in line 3, the following words:

"... have designated themselves as College Division members and hold membership in the NCAA under Classes 1, 2, or 3 as provided in Article I, Section 3, (a), of the By-laws, and provide further that their institution and any Conference in which it holds membership permit freshmen to compete on varsity teams."

I move the amendment and crave the opportunity to speak for it if it gains a second. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. TRICKETT: There has long been a rule in the practice of this Association that eligibility shall be determined by conferences and by individual institutions. A great number of institutions compete using a freshman rule. These institutions are denied in many instances the opportunity of competing in championship events of the College Division, because if they were to compete, some of the regular participants on their teams in a particular season would be in-

eligible, and in the past some of them have been ineligible because of previous competition.

The result naturally has been, as I think everyone in this room knows who knows anything at all of the athletic programs of smaller and middle-sized institutions, that a great number of events of a championship nature which are not NCAA-sponsored have arisen about the country. Today, as was suggested by Mr. Harder in the College Round Table, it is impossible to find comparative statistics with regard to competition of men who play under various codes and rules.

This amendment is presented in an attempt to be realistic, in an attempt to provide a way whereby colleges that are smaller and medium-sized can compete in NCAA championship events with the teams which, under the rules of NCAA, they are allowed to compete with during the course of a normal season.

I shouldn't attempt to prophesy what might happen should this amendment as amended be passed here today, but I feel that one might at least hazard a guess that it would find universal favor among a great number of smaller and medium size institutions throughout the nation that are not presently members of this Association. I wouldn't be at all surprised personally—it's purely a personal thing—if this kind of an arrangement for participation by a much larger number of schools under the normal rules under which they participate during the season, that perhaps 100 or 200 members might join this association, and carry our membership not at 552 but to well over 600 in a very short time.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are voting to strike in paragraph (a), beginning in line 3, after the word "institution"—striking the remainder of paragraph (a) and all of (b), and substituting the following:

"... institution have designated themselves as College Division members and hold membership in the NCAA under Classes 1, 2, or 3, as provided in Article I, Section 3, (a), of the By-laws, and provided further that their institution and any Conference in which it holds membership permit freshmen to compete on varsity teams."

The question has been called for. You are voting on the amendment. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost, 51-78.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are ready for the question on the original amendment. (The motion was put to a voice vote, and was carried.)

Regional College Division Competition

MR. SOURS: I should like to move the adoption of the following change of Article V, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, as follows:

"In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track and field." (The motion was seconded.)

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): Speaking for the College Committee, I should like to propose a slight amendment to the wording there—to strike all following the words "sports of," and to substitute the following wording: "baseball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, track and field, and wrestling."

I move the adoption of the amendment to the amendment. (The amendment to the amendment was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready to vote on the amendment as amended. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Limitation on Playing Seasons

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): The changes in Article VIII, Section 1 of the By-laws, as listed on Page 164, are to take care of the admission of Hawaii as a state and the University of Alaska has been accepted as a member of the Association.

Part "A" is merely to correct the reference to the Territory of Hawaii, and to include Alaska and the University of Alaska.

Part "B" is an attempt by the Council to allow the universities or institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, because of their climatic difference with the rest of the United States, to change the starting time of their practice in basketball and other sports.

Part "C" of this same Article is to allow exceptions to the number of games allowed under this Article, to allow for foreign games and ones which are sponsored by the State Department of the United States and also those which have received the prior—and I emphasize "prior"—approval of the Council.

I'm not going to read these. I move the changes, which are a deletion of the italicized and addition of the bold face type in Article VIII, Sections 1 and 3, as listed in the Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Official Interpretation

JEREMIAH FORD (University of Pennsylvania): Your Council wishes to clarify an official interpretation, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution. This is a clarification that spells out perquisites that were implied previously and may or may not deny perquisites that were implied by those who used them.

Your attention is invited to the wording of this clarification on Page 164.

"Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation.

I move the adoption of this official interpretation. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. KIMBALL: I'd like to speak against this interpretation for this reason. I feel that it leaves the door wide open. Just what are "course-related supplies"? I think that we might carry this to the nth degree. It might mean a typewriter, if we are talking about the journalism course, or it could be a comptometer if we went into the business school. I would just like to know how far this would take us.

MR. FORD: The Council considered this at some length, and we felt that computers were not required course-related supplies. We did, however, think that we might make an exception for slide rules for calculus majors, for T-squares for architectural students. We consider these required course-related supplies.

MR. KIMBALL: I'd like to ask this question. Are you going to clearly define in each instance what are course-related supplies?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The institution will, yes, sir.

MR. KIMBALL: You say you are going to leave that open to institutional interpretation?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: There are certain courses for which institutions will require certain materials. I'm certain of that. An art course, for instance, will have certain required materials for a particular course. The institution will have to determine it.

The question has been called for. You are now voting on the approval of this official interpretation.

(The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

13. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): I'd like to present another resolution and speak on it.

Football Rules Resolution

REV. CROWLEY: *Whereas*, the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has allocated \$10,000 to study the problem of recruiting and financial aid;

Whereas, the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids is now engaged in compiling comprehensive information on the administration of intercollegiate athletics;

Whereas, the reintroduction of the free substitution rule in intercollegiate football could present far-reaching administrative problems; and

Whereas, the change of the substitution rule to an unlimited status would alter the fundamental concept of the game of football and eliminate from it many educational values:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Convention recommend to the 1960 NCAA Football Rules Committee that no substantial change be made in the current substitution rule at this time.

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded.)

REV. CROWLEY: I'm not here in the guise of a crusader. I would probably act as a Don Quixote if I were; but in 1952 and 1953 I participated in a movement to bring before the Council and the Convention a recommendation that the Football Rules Committee eliminate the free substitution rule. They acted upon our recommendation, and I think it's timely now that we as educators and administrators make our views known about this rule.

I don't think we are trespassing on the jurisdiction of the Football Rules Committee. It certainly would be inappropriate for us to tell them how to establish the techniques of the game, but I believe this proposed change has far-reaching effects, and that we should present to them at this time, and let our voices be heard in a strong rec-

ommendation that the rules be not changed regarding this free substitution rule.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): As a member of the American Football Coaches Association Rules Committee, and also as an administrator and educator, I would like to ask for more serious consideration of this than seems to be apparent just at the moment.

The Football Coaches Association Rules Committee has wrestled with this problem a great many hours. A large preponderance of the small colleges in the country are in favor of an unlimited substitution rule. A large number of small colleges in the country have found that it does not add to the coaching staff or to the cost of equipment or to the cost of travel, but it does add a great deal to the morale of the squad. It does provide an opportunity for many more boys to play and enjoy a game like football.

REV. CROWLEY: Could I ask the gentleman if these smaller colleges have put any limitation on their players?

MR. BUTLER: As a representative of a college in a conference that has used the unlimited substitution rule in a modified form for the past two years, we have not found it necessary to place any limitation on the size of the squad. The rule, even with unlimited substitution—and many of us coached for a number of years under the old rule where substitution was rather unlimited—has not made it necessary to limit the size of the squads.

The rules of the game prevent a large number of players from being used, and in the past two years the Ohio Athletic Conference has not found it necessary to use any limitation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 90-46.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Are there any amendments to be presented at this time? If not, may I call for a report of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

14. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): Mr. President, the members of the Memorial Resolutions Committee would like to present this memorial to the Convention.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, gathered here in annual session acknowledge with special gratitude the inestimable contributions made to intercollegiate athletics and our national welfare by the following men, who have been taken from our midst by Divine Providence during the year 1959:

Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, Tennis Coach;

Warren Beson, Carleton College, Football Coach;

Albert J. Booth, Jr., Yale University, Junior Football Coach and Official;

Robert B. Browne, University of Illinois, Faculty Representative;

Cecil A. Cushman, University of Redlands, Football Coach;

Murray C. Greason, Wake Forest College, Assistant Athletic Director and Basketball Coach;

Bunn Hearn, University of North Carolina, Baseball Coach;

Carroll Houlgate, University of Southern California, Publicist and Statistician;

Mike Howard, University of Iowa, Wrestling Coach;

Walter Jourdet, University of Pennsylvania, Basketball Coach and Official;

William Kavanaugh, United States Military Academy, Boxing Coach;

William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College, Athletic Director, Former Member of the NCAA Council;

C. H. McCloy, University of Iowa, Head of the Physical Education Department;

W. E. Morris, University of Tulsa, Athletic Director;

Frank Root, Kansas State University, Basketball Coach;

Harry Stein, Brandeis University, Basketball Coach;

James Tatum, University of North Carolina, Football Coach;

Joseph Truska, Wayne State University, Basketball Coach;

O. B. Williams, University of Texas, President of the Southwest Athletic Conference;

Jay Wyatt, University of Missouri, Former Official in Athletics;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we, the Officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association express our sincere condolences to the bereaved families of these men, who through lives devoted to the interest of youth have merited our respect and emulation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Will those who are in favor of adopting this resolution signify the same by standing and remaining in silence for a moment or two. (The convention members rose and observed a moment of silence.)

15. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The Committees for 1960, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

16. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The Officers for 1960, nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: May I express my appreciation and the appreciation of your Officers for the splendid cooperation we have received during the year, and more particularly during the Convention. We do appreciate it, and on behalf of the Officers I again thank you, and we hope that you all have a very prosperous and happy new year.

I declare the meeting adjourned.

(Meeting adjourned sine die at 12:25 p.m.)

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pp. 272-278, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1959, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—P. L. Sadler, Lehigh University, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS

	Year Ended August 31, 1959	Year Ended August 31, 1958
Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	\$135,305.89	\$125,833.56
Accounts receivable—trade	19,777.07	21,463.99
Accounts receivable—other		37.50
Inventories	24,331.41	27,641.92
Television program expense paid in advance	11,687.62	10,826.02
Prepaid expense—other	1,840.53	2,012.36
Total Current Assets	\$192,942.52	\$187,815.35
Investments		
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1	207,415.69	6,600.00
Advisory Investment Trust Account— Schedule 2	224,586.23	
United States Government Bonds		301,432.05
Savings Accounts		20,000.00
Total Investments	\$432,001.92	\$328,032.05
Fixed Assets		
	Cost	Accumulated Depre- ciation
Furniture and Leasehold Improve- ments	8,709.86	5,131.87
	\$24,376.46	\$11,679.70
		\$12,696.76
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	\$ 12,696.76	\$ 8,703.60

Other Assets

Long-Term Advance	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
Advance—University Division		
Basketball Tournament	1,500.00	1,500.00
Air Travel Deposit	425.00	425.00
Due from Employees		44.35
Total Other Assets	\$ 26,925.00	\$ 15,969.35
Total Assets	\$664,566.20	\$540,520.35

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$ 18,507.44	\$ 8,719.40
Olympic Contributions and Expense	651.93	32.22
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 19,159.37	\$ 8,751.62

Deferred Income

Group Insurance	\$ 6,067.85	\$ 3,000.50
Publications	1,657.84	1,395.33
Dues	575.00	500.00
Basketball	254.22	3.00
Medals	204.36	292.27
Wrestling		595.27
Total Deferred Income	\$ 8,759.27	\$ 5,786.37

Reserves

Funded Cash Reserve	\$207,415.69	\$ 6,600.00
College Division Events	25,257.36	15,000.00
Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids	10,000.00	
Ice Hockey Tournament	7,204.97	7,204.97
Baseball Tournament	5,935.21	1,016.67
Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety	2,610.00	
Boxing Tournament	1,175.21	
Total Reserves	\$259,598.44	\$ 29,821.64

Surplus

Balance August 31, 1959, Schedule 3	\$377,049.12	\$496,160.72
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$664,566.20	\$540,520.35

FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1959

Appropriated Cash	\$100,201.25
Savings Accounts	
City National Bank and Trust Company	\$ 15,281.45
Traders National Bank	12,000.00
Homestead Savings Association	10,267.99
Home Savings Association	10,000.00

Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association	10,000.00
Mercantile Bank and Trust Company....	10,000.00

Total Savings Accounts \$ 67,549.44

United States Government Securities

	Date of Maturity	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Cost
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-61	3½	\$14,000.00	\$13,973.75
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-60	3¼	13,000.00	12,935.00
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-62	3¾	13,000.00	12,756.25
			<u>\$40,000.00</u>	<u>\$39,665.00</u>

Total Cost of United States Government Securities \$ 39,665.00

Total Funded Cash Reserve to Exhibit A \$207,415.69

ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST ACCOUNT (Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1959

United States Government Bonds

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Cost
U.S. Treasury Bond	1995	3	\$100,000.00	\$100,531.25
U.S. Treasury Bonds	11-15-61	2½	53,000.00	52,536.25
U.S. Treasury Bonds	8-15-83	3¼	26,000.00	26,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,875.00
Federal Farm Loan Bonds	3-20-68	4¼	10,000.00	9,925.00
			<u>\$199,000.00</u>	<u>\$198,867.50</u>

Corporation Stocks (at cost)

	Number of Shares	Class	Cost
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	75	Common	\$6,215.63
E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co.	25	Common	5,284.53
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	100	Common	4,868.13
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	100	Common	4,736.72
Texaco	50	Capital Stock	4,300.81
			<u>\$ 25,405.82</u>

Other Investment Balances

Principal Balance of Trust Account	\$ 87.91
Income Balance of Trust Account	225.00

Total Other Investment Balances \$ 312.91

Total Advisory Trust Account to Exhibit A \$224,586.23

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

Balance September 1, 1958\$496,160.72

Additions

General Income—	
Schedule 3A	\$270,092.48
Less: General Expense—	
Schedule 3B	171,897.39

Net Income \$ 98,195.09
Publication Net Income—Schedule 3C 20,623.62

Total Additions to Surplus \$118,818.71

Total \$614,979.43

Deductions

Additions to Funded Cash Reserve	\$200,815.69
Reserved for Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids	10,000.00
Advance Distribution of 1958-59 Publication Income—Homer F. Cooke..	8,500.00
Decrease in Investment NCAA Publications —New York	6,499.27
Addition to the College Division Events Reserve Fund	5,000.00
Addition to the Baseball Reserve Fund ..	5,000.00
NCAA's Share of Sports Injury and Safety Fund	1,500.00
Distribution of 1957-58 Publication Income—Homer F. Cooke	615.35

Total Deductions \$237,930.31

Balance August 31, 1959 \$377,049.12

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)

	Year Ended August 31, 1959	Year Ended August 31, 1958
Membership Dues	\$ 46,787.50	\$ 42,712.50
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	4,030.54	753.57
Basketball	\$181,547.91	\$160,433.27
Boxing	755.04	864.24
Ice Hockey	2,263.29	
Swimming		424.73
Track and Field	8,045.52	757.68
Wrestling		2,146.39
	<u>\$196,642.30</u>	<u>\$165,379.88</u>

Royalties and Others

Administrative Fees	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 18,500.00
Don Spencer Company	3,000.00	3,000.00
Registration Fees	1,505.00	1,515.00
Sundry	173.62	528.70
Statistical Fees		675.00
	<u>\$ 19,678.62</u>	<u>\$ 24,218.70</u>

Investment Income

Net Investment Income from Schedule 3A1	\$ 6,984.06	\$ 12,598.04
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	<u>\$270,092.48</u>	<u>\$244,909.12</u>

INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A1)

Income

Interest—U. S. Securities	\$ 6,807.61
Interest—Savings Accounts	1,330.45
Dividends—Corporation Stock	393.13
Net (Loss) on Sales of U. S. Securities	(\$ 1,295.02)

Total Investment Income	<u>\$ 7,236.17</u>
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Expense

Trustee Fee	\$ 252.11
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Net Investment Income to Schedule 3A	<u>\$ 6,984.06</u>
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GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)

	Year Ended August 31, 1959	Year Ended August 31, 1958
Rules Committee Meetings		
Baseball	1,272.25	982.85
Basketball	2,199.19	2,632.50
Boxing	1,759.75	1,736.16
Fencing	1,505.22	433.54
Football	\$ 4,279.05	\$ 3,880.34
Gymnastics	1,931.73	987.15
Ice Hockey	758.14	1,165.26
Lacrosse	347.68	290.10
Skiing	1,330.21	1,423.72
Soccer	305.09	262.40
Swimming	2,288.04	1,653.93
Track and Field	1,839.26	1,817.30
Wrestling	1,481.39	1,928.32
Total Rules Committee Meetings Expense	<u>\$21,297.00</u>	<u>\$ 19,193.57</u>

Other Committee Meetings

Infractions and Ethics	\$ 10,216.78	\$ 7,407.64
Council	8,743.69	7,234.94
Executive	3,971.97	3,678.87
Special	3,013.90	3,512.87
College	2,034.03	2,638.35
Public Relations	658.39	72.72
Extra Events	300.49	400.59
Eligibility	185.99	13.60

Total Other Committee Meetings Expense	<u>\$ 29,125.24</u>	<u>\$ 24,959.58</u>
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Meets and Tournaments

Cross-Country	\$ 504.00	\$ 434.00
Insurance	420.00	375.00
Baseball		68.07

Total Meets and Tournaments	<u>\$ 924.00</u>	<u>\$ 877.07</u>
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Miscellaneous

Annual Convention	\$ 4,361.08	\$ 4,575.10
Complimentary Membership Guides	1,490.54	1,555.78
Conference of Conferences	416.72	2,459.97

Total Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 6,268.34</u>	<u>\$ 8,590.85</u>
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Grants

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 26,500.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	2,000.00	1,750.00
Others	1,323.56	1,078.57

Total Grants	<u>\$ 29,823.56</u>	<u>\$ 22,828.57</u>
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General and Administrative

Salaries	\$ 50,576.54	\$ 47,521.91
Rent	4,948.98	4,548.00
Utilities	502.32	428.78
Office Supplies and Expense	1,283.84	2,020.56
Postage and Express	2,888.53	2,716.46
Printing and Duplicating	8,145.95	6,619.97
Telephone and Telegraph	2,323.03	2,118.73
Membership Dues	750.00	794.00
Travel and Meetings, Executive Staff	3,179.67	3,167.19
Annuity and Insurance	3,998.06	3,927.40
President, Secretary-Treasurer Expense ..	157.60	
Subscriptions, Pamphlets, etc.	269.60	224.30
Miscellaneous Expense	651.74	586.14
Stationery	1,464.19	1,547.21
Payroll Taxes	612.56	605.41
Depreciation and Amortization	2,293.92	1,572.60
Contingency	502.72	527.00

Total General and Administrative Expense	\$ 84,459.25	\$ 78,925.66
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Total General Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	\$171,897.25	\$155,375.30
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PUBLICATION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)

	Year Ended August 31, 1959	Year Ended August 31, 1958
Income		
Sales	\$118,927.97	\$100,413.90

Expense		
Administrative	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 42,000.00
Manufacturing	46,747.32	46,555.04
Promotion	2,953.89	4,384.38
Transportation and Shipping	4,722.24	4,246.34
Editing	1,680.90	1,841.44
Miscellaneous	200.00	156.00

Total Expense	\$ 98,304.35	\$ 99,183.20
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Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3 ..	\$ 20,623.62	\$ 1,230.70
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TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)

Income		
Assessments	\$ 72,000.00	\$105,751.36
Less: Refunds to Contributing Schools....	30,505.86	61,135.32

Net Income	\$ 41,494.14	\$ 44,616.04
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Expense		
Salaries	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Office Operating Expense	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance Statistics and Analyses	7,500.00	7,500.00
Publicity and Public Relations	414.58	6,755.12
Committee Meeting Expenses	4,880.13	5,248.57
Telephone and Telegraph	1,849.88	2,350.28
Printing and Duplicating	934.22	1,388.57
Program Director's Office Expense	133.22	118.11
Postage	172.68	364.79
Special Travel and Entertainment	1,312.40	203.56
Legal Fees		175.00
Program Director's Secretarial Assistance.	960.00	975.00
Miscellaneous	27.35	37.04

Reprocessing of Previous Football Attendance Records	2,500.00	
Contingency	1,309.68	

Total Expense	\$ 41,494.14	\$ 44,616.04
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Balance	\$ —0—	\$ —0—
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Financial Reports of 1959 Meets and Tournaments

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Omaha, Nebraska, June 12-18

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 31,021.10
Program Receipts	507.85
Miscellaneous	75.00
	<u>\$ 31,603.95</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Bozell and Jacobs	\$ 5,810.92
District and National Publicity	320.00
	<u>\$ 6,130.92</u>

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 440.01
Ticket Sellers	1,248.81
	<u>\$ 1,688.82</u>

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Umpires	\$ 870.00
Officials Scorekeeper	112.50
	<u>\$ 982.50</u>

Games Committee Expenses	
John H. Kobs	\$ 236.70
L. C. Timm	143.50
	<u>\$ 380.20</u>

Games Expense	
Awards	
Medals and Plaques	\$ 367.94
Trophies	201.01
Training Room	
Towels	40.90
Public Address	
Announcers	150.00
Radio Lab	60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Stadium Employees	770.00
Stadium Rental	1,750.00
Ford Sign Painting	120.00
Police and Ushers	891.50
Tournament Headquarters	348.95

University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	550.00
Concessions	290.65
Local Transportation	
Yellow Cab Company	193.95
NCAA Executive Office Expense	390.31
	<u>\$ 6,125.21</u>
Total Disbursements	\$ 15,307.65
NET RECEIPTS	\$16,296.30

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of Connecticut	\$ 3,437.82
Pennsylvania State University	3,200.40
Clemson College	2,787.03
Western Michigan University	1,917.54
Oklahoma State University	2,200.50
University of Arizona	3,464.10
Colorado State College	1,377.90
Fresno State College	3,593.70
	<u>\$ 21,978.99</u>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Omaha Underwriters)	\$ 5,682.69

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1959 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

<i>Regional Tournaments</i>	
Income	
Gross Receipts	\$45,964.78
Expenses	
Game Expenses	\$12,503.34
Team Expenses (Schedule A)	20,710.07
	<u>33,213.41</u>
NET RECEIPTS	\$12,751.37
<i>Final Tournament</i>	
Income	
Gross Receipts	\$37,332.71
Expenses	
Game Expenses	\$ 7,149.01
Team Expenses (Schedule B)	12,504.12
Administrative Expenses	5,667.10
Evansville Tourney Corp.	2,000.00
	<u>27,320.23</u>
NET RECEIPTS	\$10,012.48

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts	
Regional Tournaments	\$12,751.37
Final Tournament	10,012.48
	<u>\$22,763.85</u>
Distribution	
To Tourney Corporation—(50% of Net Receipts, Final Tournament)	\$ 5,006.24
To Competing Institutions (Schedule C)	8,878.80
To NCAA College Division Reserve Fund	8,878.81
	<u>\$22,763.85</u>

Schedule A (Regional Team Expenses)

<i>Regional Losers</i>	
Abilene Christian College	\$1,558.49
Augustana College	1,040.70
Belmont Abbey College	1,320.00
Buffalo, University of	1,275.60
Centenary College	1,138.80
Chapman College	288.00
Florida A&M University	634.44
Hofstra College	63.00
Knox College	1,406.55
LeMoyne College	882.80
Lincoln University	915.00
Loras College	514.20
Sacramento State College	682.56
Southern Illinois University	525.24
Wabash College	691.00
Wartburg College	692.90
Wesleyan University	306.25
Western Illinois University	845.00
Willamette University	1,948.80
Williams College	533.60
Wittenberg College	975.60

Schedule B (Finals Team Expenses)

<i>Quarter-final Losers</i>	
American University	2,088.00
Hope College	1,750.80
St. Michael's College	2,024.40
South Dakota State College	1,635.00
<i>Semi-final</i>	
Los Angeles State College	3,720.12
North Carolina A&T College	2,407.35
<i>Final</i>	
Southwest Missouri State College	1,249.20

Schedule C (Proration to Competing Institutions)

Abilene Christian College	24 @ \$213.92	Loras College
Adelphi College		Sacramento State College
Augustana College (Illinois)		Southern Illinois University
Belmont Abbey College		Tuskegee Institute
Buffalo, University of		Wabash College
Centenary College		Wartburg College
Chapman College		Wesleyan University (Connecticut)
Florida A&M University		Western Illinois University
Hofstra College		Wheaton College
Knox College		Willamette University
LeMoyne College		Williams College
Lincoln University (Missouri)		Wittenberg College
American University	4 @ \$320.88	St. Michael's College
Hope College		South Dakota State College
Los Angeles State College	2 @ \$588.28	North Carolina A&T College
Evansville College	2 @ \$642.32	Southwest Missouri State College

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games, New York City, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 27,670.56
Radio Income	3,050.00
Less: New York City Gross Receipts Tax	(76.80)
Total Receipts	\$ 30,643.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 309.00
Games Committee and Officials Expenses	\$ 309.00
Committee Expense	79.99
Referee Compensation and Expenses ..	786.90
Games Expense	\$ 866.89
Basketballs	\$ 8.19
Marquee Sign	40.00
Postage, Telephone, Etc.	55.88
Payroll Taxes, Compensation Insurance.	777.90
Public Liability Insurance	191.70
Public Address System	25.00
Publicity and Advertising	446.46
Preparation and Cleaning	1,240.60

Building and Grounds Expense	
Rental	9,254.08
Special Force Personnel and Officials ..	2,139.63
Miscellaneous	18.00

\$ 14,197.44

Total Disbursements \$ 15,373.33

NET RECEIPTS \$ 15,270.43

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of North Carolina	\$ 1,586.90
Dartmouth College	1,121.55
University of Connecticut	603.50
West Virginia University	1,192.40
United States Naval Academy	625.00
Boston College	887.00

\$ 6,016.35

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 9,254.08

First-Round Games

University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 20,386.50
Program Receipts	441.25
Other Income—Radio	1,025.00
Total Receipts	\$ 21,852.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Supplies	\$ 12.50
Postage	2.48
Telephone and Telegraph	40.99
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	44.95
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 100.92
Printing Tickets	\$ 265.78
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	403.97
Ticket Manager and Assistant	75.00
Contestant Passes, Press and Radio	18.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 763.25
Officials Fees and Expenses	
R. E. Mayer	\$ 158.14
Thomas P. Bell	90.00

Russell C. Kaefer	127.17
Julius R. Sneed	134.98

Games Expense—Equipment	\$ 510.29
Implements—2 Basketballs and Nets..\$	49.85
Rest Room Workers	10.00
Labor	447.85
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	83.10
Printing	355.00
Photo Engraving	9.92
Ushering	50.00
Organist	10.00
Team Signs	24.00
Student Manager	5.00
Shortage, Ticket Sales	1.10

\$ 1,045.82

Total Disbursements	\$ 2,420.28
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 19,432.47

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Bowling Green State University	\$ 1,032.00
Eastern Kentucky State College	322.00
Marquette University	1,428.00
University of Louisville	491.40

\$ 3,273.40

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 16,159.07

First-Round Games

Las Cruces, New Mexico, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,884.00
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Total Receipts	\$ 3,884.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Supplies	\$ 10.00
Telephone and Telegraph	25.73

\$ 35.73

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 33.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	28.00

\$ 61.00

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expense	\$ 440.65
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\$ 440.65

Games Expense

Police	\$ 30.00
Public Address Announcer	10.00
Building and Grounds Expense	
Rental	50.00
Program Expense	
Printing	9.00
Scoreboard and Time Clock Operator ..	5.00

\$ 104.00

Total Disbursements	\$ 641.38
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 3,242.62

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Idaho State College	\$ 1,752.00
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\$ 1,752.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,490.62

First-Round Game

University of Portland, March 7

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,046.40
Program Receipts	
Sales	69.40
Radio Rights	25.00

Total Receipts	\$ 4,140.80
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Clerical Expense	\$ 100.00
Postage	15.00
Telephone and Telegraph	32.20
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.).....	63.62

\$ 210.82

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 100.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	43.00
Clerical Expense	34.00

\$ 177.00

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

R. S. Keene	\$ 42.60
Tom Cross	113.80
Louis Soriano	118.90
	<hr/>

Games Expense

\$ 275.30

Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions

Printing

Printing	\$ 66.00
Rental of Centennial Building	300.00
Police	80.00
Post-Game Entertainment of Teams....	35.00
	<hr/>

Total Disbursements	\$ 481.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,144.12

NET RECEIPTS \$ 2,996.68

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

DePaul University	\$ 3,651.00
	<hr/>

\$ 3,651.00

Total Net Receipts	(\$ 654.32)
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East Regional

Charlotte, North Carolina, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 62,574.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,078.25
Advertising	1,310.00
Radio	1,600.00
	<hr/>

Total Receipts	\$ 66,562.25
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Advertising	\$ 163.40
Clerical Expense	67.00
Telephone and Telegraph	13.90
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	147.59
	<hr/>

\$ 391.89

Ticket and Administration Expense

State and City Taxes	\$ 1,877.22
	<hr/>

\$ 1,877.22

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Joe Conway, Referee	\$ 329.55
Thomas Bell, Referee	264.75
R. E. Meyer	308.55
Toby Pace	297.96
	<hr/>

Travel Expense of Games Committee

Robert N. Brown	105.20
Lewis P. Andreas	158.27
	<hr/>

\$ 1,464.28

Games Expense

Equipment

Basketballs	\$ 73.00
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Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	285.00
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Rental of Coliseum	7,283.61
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Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions	269.56
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Printing	1,476.00
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Commission for Program Sales....	362.00
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Scorekeepers	30.00
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Timekeeper	20.00
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Statisticians	50.00
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Organist	50.00
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Announcer	25.00
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Supervisor of Press	50.00
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Miscellaneous	12.40
	<hr/>

\$ 9,986.57

Total Disbursements	\$ 13,719.96
	<hr/>

NET RECEIPTS \$ 52,842.29

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Boston University	\$ 1,814.00
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West Virginia University	1,521.00
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United States Naval Academy	1,376.55
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St. Joseph's College	1,626.00
	<hr/>

\$ 6,337.55

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 46,504.74

Mid-East Regional

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 64,158.00
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Program Receipts

Sales	1,564.15
Advertising	175.00
Radio	2,950.00
Total Receipts	\$ 68,847.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 309.05
Clerical Expense	300.00
Postage	126.90
Telephone and Telegraph	49.25
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	615.91

\$ 1,401.11

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 579.70
Ticket Agencies Commission	549.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	492.00
Postage, Telephone and Official Expense.	86.30

\$ 1,707.00

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	\$ 276.50
Lou Bello, Referee	330.00
Hagan Anderson, Referee	321.50
Victor Di Gravio, Referee	337.00
William Haarlow, Supervisor	60.25

\$ 1,325.25

Games Expense

Equipment	
Basketball	\$ 68.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	157.42
Training Room and Locker Rooms	
Salaries	150.00
Laundry and Supplies	37.20
Public Address	90.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	148.75
Labor	655.07
Police and Ushers	820.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	355.50
Printing	942.60
Erect and Dismantle Bleachers	1,321.20
Build Press Tables and Photographers	
Platform	159.19
Rental of Chairs and Matting	75.20

Statisticians and Press Attendants	212.00
Scorers and Timekeeper	120.00

\$ 5,312.63

Total Disbursements \$ 9,745.99

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 59,101.16

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

University of Louisville	\$ 1,134.50
University of Kentucky	1,399.00
Marquette University	728.00
Michigan State University	1,182.50

\$ 4,444.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 54,657.16

Mid-West Regional

University of Kansas, Lawrence, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 76,440.48
State and City Taxes	1,826.80
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,781.50
Advertising	190.00
Television	7,650.00
Radio	1,567.50

Total Receipts \$ 89,456.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 127.00
Other Advertising	130.00
Supplies	86.97
Clerical Expense	198.25
Postage	147.42
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	414.36

\$ 1,104.00

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 443.23
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	506.35
Clerical Expense	310.00
Bank Charges	1.50
State and City Taxes	1,826.80

\$ 3,087.88

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Patrick Haggerty, Referee	\$ 285.32
Al Lightner, Referee	453.58
Bill Bussenius, Referee	439.98
Curly Hays, Referee	313.82

Games Expense

Equipment

Basketballs	\$ 91.80
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	260.30

Training Room

Salaries	25.00
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Equipment Room and Laundry and

Supplies	50.00
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Public Address and Electricians

	124.89
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Labor	712.62
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Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions	623.53
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Printing	888.51
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Traffic and Parking	511.93
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Liability Insurance	100.00
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Ushers	50.00
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\$ 1,492.70

Total Disbursements	\$ 9,123.16
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NET RECEIPTS

\$ 80,333.12

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Texas Christian University	\$ 1,930.70
DePaul University	1,537.92
University of Cincinnati	1,936.40
Kansas State University	659.50

\$ 6,064.52

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 74,268.60
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Far West Regional

Cow Palace, San Francisco, California, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 62,114.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	525.69
Radio	800.00
Television	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	946.84
Total Receipts	\$ 66,386.53

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Postage	\$ 34.00
Telephone and Telegraph	21.58
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	408.22
Miscellaneous	8.55

\$ 472.35

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 400.98
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	503.08
Clerical Expense	332.83
Delivery of Tickets to Agencies	28.60
Seating Charts, Miscellaneous	
Credentials	92.60

\$ 1,358.09

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Floyd Magnusson, Referee	\$ 448.88
Steve Gergeni, Referee	400.37
John Morrow, Referee	439.77
W. D. Lawson, Referee	451.20

Travel Expense of Games Committee

Greg Engelhard	580.56
Harry Davis	118.46
R. S. Keene	128.40

\$ 2,567.64

Games Expense

Equipment

Basketballs	\$ 225.21
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Motion Pictures and

Permanent Records	150.00
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Public Address

	70.00
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Installation Floor, Risers, Chairs	462.91
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Janitors	434.28
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Police and Ushers

	679.24
--	--------

Timer

	20.00
--	-------

Dressing Room Attendant

	19.69
--	-------

Utilities

	70.00
--	-------

Compensation Insurance

	71.48
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Rental

	5,870.04
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Liability Insurance

	321.65
--	--------

Official Statistician

	60.00
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\$ 8,454.50

Total Disbursements	\$ 12,852.58
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 53,533.95

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Idaho State College	\$ 2,511.75
University of California	605.30
St. Mary's College	536.60
University of Utah	1,966.50

\$ 5,620.15

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 47,913.80

National Finals

Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 20-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$136,761.50
Television Income	12,000.00
Radio Income	3,825.00
Program	2,896.25

Total Receipts \$155,482.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Supplies	\$ 30.53
Postage	45.31
Telephone and Telegraph	160.93
Meetings (Committees, Press, Etc.)....	166.75

\$ 403.52

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	\$ 325.71
Floyd A. Magnusson, Referee	362.90
Thomas Bell, Referee	257.50
Charles Chuckovits, Referee	207.85
Al Lightner, Referee	651.00
Games Committee	
Travel Expense of Bill Henry	\$ 134.95

\$ 1,849.91

Games Expense

Motion Pictures and Permanent Records \$	402.67
Public Address	40.00
Program and Press Book Preparation ..	50.00
Music	30.00
Scorecards	127.00
Signs	40.00
Scoreboard	40.00
Scorer	28.00
Statisticians	75.00
Statisticians Supplies	37.46
Press Transportation and Refreshments .	179.00

Rental	20,514.22
Team Transportation	452.75

\$ 22,016.10

Total Disbursements \$ 24,269.53

NET RECEIPTS \$131,213.22

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

University of Cincinnati	\$ 835.50
West Virginia University	1,516.50
University of Louisville	485.00
University of California	5,006.50

\$ 7,843.50

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$123,369.72

Financial Summary

1959 National University Division Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS

Advanced by NCAA \$ 1,500.00

First-Round Games

Madison Square Garden, New York ...	\$ 9,198.08
University of Kentucky, Lexington ...	16,159.07
University of Portland,	
Portland, Oregon	(654.32)
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces	1,490.62

\$ 26,193.45

Regionals

Coliseum, Charlotte, North Carolina ..	\$ 46,504.74
Northwestern University,	
Evanston, Illinois	54,657.16
University of Kansas, Lawrence	74,268.60
Cow Palace, San Francisco, California ..	47,913.80

\$223,344.30

Finals

Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky..... \$123,369.72

Total Receipts \$374,407.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration

Individual Awards	\$ 2,122.79
Trophies	869.81
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage and	
Express	563.23
Secretarial Assistance	50.00

Duplicating Film	845.58
Selection Committee	397.94
Selection of Officials	220.57
Officials' Awards	141.54
Printing of Handbooks	340.65

Committee Expenses \$ 5,552.11

A. C. Lonborg	\$ 591.47
L. P. Andreas	451.90
E. F. Shelton	92.60
Robert Brown	538.40
Roy S. Keene	612.78
Bernie Shively	71.20
Homer Cooke	332.18

NCAA Executive Offices \$ 8,242.64

Expenses of Executive Director, Colorado Springs Meeting	\$ 194.06
Tickets for Office Staff	60.00
Press Headquarters	304.49
Expenses of NCAA Staff at Louisville..	516.46

Tournament Headquarters

Return Advance

Total Disbursements

NET RECEIPTS \$363,089.82

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions

West Virginia University	\$ 17,711.66
University of California	16,235.69
University of Louisville	16,235.69
University of Cincinnati	14,759.72
Marquette University	8,855.84
Boston University	8,855.84
United States Naval Academy	8,855.84
DePaul University	8,855.84
Idaho State College	8,855.84
St. Joseph's College	7,379.89
University of Kentucky	7,379.89
Michigan State University	7,379.89
Kansas State University	7,379.89
Texas Christian University	7,379.89
St. Mary's College	7,379.89
University of Utah	7,379.89
Dartmouth College	2,951.96
University of Connecticut	2,951.96

University of North Carolina	2,951.96
Eastern Kentucky State College	2,951.96
Bowling Green State University	2,951.96
University of Portland	2,951.96
New Mexico State University	2,951.96

\$181,544.91

To NCAA Treasurer

\$363,089.82

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS University of Nevada, Reno, April 2-4

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 11,505.78
Concession Sales	492.93
Program Receipts	
Sales	722.05
Advertising	3,027.50

Total Receipts

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity	\$ 150.00
Telephone and Telegraph	3.68

\$ 153.68

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 98.50
Ticket Sellers and Takers	90.00
Commissions to Agencies	92.70
Doormen and Guards	60.00
Clerical and Other Expenses	135.00

\$ 476.20

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expense	
John Tighe	\$ 150.00
John Walsh	464.99
Frank Carter	187.12
Ray Chisholm	381.71
Roy Simmons	105.00
Travel Expenses of Games Committee ..	385.00

\$ 1,673.82

Games Expense

Awards	
Trophies	\$ 252.94
Plaques and Medals	227.94
Equipment, Gloves, Supplies	695.55
Concessions Expense	399.75
Photography	20.00

Medical and Laundry Programs	54.50	
Printing	1,557.44	
Sellers' Commissions	1,391.93	
Program Sellers	120.00	
Nevada Tax Commissions	13.88	
Board of Regents	1.77	
Pan American Tryouts	1,158.50	
		\$ 5,894.20
Total Disbursements		\$ 8,197.90
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 7,550.36

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 755.04
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	5,635.44
50% to Competing Institutions	579.94
50% to Boxing Reserve Fund	579.94
	\$ 7,550.36

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 14

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 164.00
Chamber of Commerce Contribution	100.00
Total Receipts	\$ 264.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Program	\$ 60.00
Postage	48.00
Mimeographing	44.00
Transportation	17.50
Telephone	18.00
Motion Pictures	21.00
Team Trophies	114.01
Medals	76.69
Coaches Luncheon	62.00
Police	10.00
Labor and Maintenance	65.50
Number Tags	16.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 552.70

DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$190.70, and by Wheaton College, \$98.00)	\$ 288.70
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 23

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 326.00
Total Receipts	\$ 326.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	\$ 55.10
Mimeograph	302.27
Program	184.40
Movies	164.00
Telephone & Telegraph	3.10
Trophies	96.76
Medals	76.69
Express	4.36
Coaches Dinner	247.15
Maintenance	60.35
Labor	20.00
Supplies	82.72
Visual Aid	71.17
Transportation	72.66
Concessions	30.00

Total Disbursements	\$ 1,470.73
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DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA and Michigan State University)	\$ 1,144.73
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, March 27-28

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 380.00
Total Receipts	\$ 380.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Supplies	\$ 20.75
Clerical Expense	25.00
Postage	16.00
Telephone and Telegraph	5.00
Dinner for Coaches and Meet Officials..	147.50
Entertainment of Coaches and Officials..	151.97
	\$ 366.22

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
R. Goldstein	\$ 60.00
J. Margolis	25.00
J. Costello	50.00
	\$ 135.00

Games Expense

Awards	
Plaques and Medals	\$ 214.66
Labor	261.15

Program Expense	
Printing	30.00
	<u>\$ 505.81</u>
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,007.03
DEFICIT (Absorbed by U. S. Naval Academy)	(\$ 627.03)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Oregon, Eugene, June 6-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 611.30
Entry Fees	505.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	82.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 1,198.30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 83.45
Publicity Folders and Posters	113.75
Other Advertising	113.70
Supplies	27.50
Clerical Expense	182.56
Telephone and Telegraph	9.95
Meetings (Committees, Press, Etc.)	344.70
Leo Harris Entertainment	85.00
	<u>\$ 960.61</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 285.25
	<u>\$ 285.25</u>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Entry Fees	\$ 20.00
Ted Payseur Golf Committee	40.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Ted Payseur, Travel	217.76
Ted Payseur, Hotel	176.15
	<u>\$ 453.91</u>
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 200.00
Plaques and Medals	262.38
Souvenir Money Clips	675.00
Equipment	
Implements	15.44
Numbers	76.00

Laundry and Supplies	125.00
Public Address	179.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	53.00
Labor	197.82
Program Expense	
Printing	343.40
Score Cards	108.35
Cars and Bus Service	167.37
	<u>\$ 2,402.76</u>

Total Disbursements	\$ 4,102.53
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Oregon)	(\$ 2,904.23)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Berkeley, March 20-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,840.75
Entry Fees	461.00
Program Income	492.56
	<u>\$ 2,794.31</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entertainment	\$ 330.84
	<u>\$ 330.84</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 69.68
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	68.55
	<u>\$ 138.23</u>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 775.77
Travel Expense of Games Committee...	181.05
	<u>\$ 956.82</u>
Games Expense	
Awards	
Trophies and Medals	\$ 307.88
Equipment	
Numbers	42.73
Payroll	214.15
Public Address	75.50
Programs	498.90
Police and Ushers	284.26
Photography	52.84

Attending Physician	50.00
Miscellaneous	41.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,568.01

Total Disbursements	\$ 2,993.90
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of California)	(\$ 199.59)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, March 12-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 22,257.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	669.00
Advertising	500.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 23,426.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 227.79
Publicity and Folders	299.88
Other Advertising	529.01
Supplies	46.17
Clerical Expense	300.00
Postage	178.73
Telephone and Telegraph	149.63
Meetings (Committees, Press, Etc.)	322.25
Entertainment (Committees, Press)	432.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,485.56

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 402.89
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	685.37
Clerical Expense	323.73
Miscellaneous	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,420.99

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 1,186.62
Travel Expenses of Games Committee	
James Fullerton	63.18
Jack Reilly	30.32
Walter Nelson	51.94
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Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 572.66
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	300.00
Training Room Medical Service	231.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,332.06

Building and Grounds Expense	
Heat, Light, Power and Labor	1,975.89
Supplies	129.28
Police and Ushers	609.53
Program Expense	
Sellers Commissions	133.75
Printing	1,612.36
Rooms and Meals	2,438.15
Team Transportation (Local)	345.00
Skate Sharpening	42.50
Queen's Court	125.30
Miscellaneous	27.31
Team Brochures	395.00
Telephone	155.23
Team Travel	6,907.04
North Dakota	\$3,779.75
Michigan State University	1,738.64
Boston College	770.35
St. Lawrence University ..	618.30
	<hr/>

	\$ 16,000.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 21,238.61
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,187.39
Remitted to NCAA Treasurer and Assigned to	
Ice Hockey Reserve Fund	\$ 2,187.39

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Winter Park, Colorado, March 23-25

RECEIPTS

Registration Fees	\$ 140.00
Donations	2,579.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,719.78

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 72.00
Supplies	62.35
Publicity Folders and Posters	43.44
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	100.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 277.99

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Official Fees and Expense	\$ 576.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 576.00

Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 241.57
Plaques and Medals	75.94

Programs	425.89
Badges	51.85
Banquet	315.00
Competitors and Officials Housing	255.54
Winter Park Recreational Association ..	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,865.79

Total Disbursements \$ 2,719.78

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, March 26-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 2,692.50
Entry Fees	666.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	173.30
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 3,531.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 135.35
Publicity Folders and Posters	13.65
Other Advertising	30.61
Supplies	139.65
Clerical Expense	105.00
Postage	95.72
Telephone and Telegraph	33.27
	<hr/>
	\$ 553.25

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 135.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	293.00
Clerical Expense	121.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 549.00

Games Expense	
Team Trophies	\$ 121.64
Plaques and Medals	324.04
Equipment	
Score, Time, Eligibility Cards,	
Badges, Flags, Etc.	97.77
Pictures and Permanent Records	108.00
Training Room	
Salaries	78.12
Laundry and Supplies	100.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	26.40
Labor	124.28
Police and Ushers	87.00

Program Expense	27.56
Sellers' Commissions	594.59
Printing	25.00
Statistical Expense	7.50
Typewriter Rental	
	<hr/>
	\$1,721.90

Total Disbursements \$ 2,824.15

NET RECEIPTS \$ 707.65

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 70.76
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel	
Expenses	636.89
	<hr/>
	\$707.65

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 22-28

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 675.00
Ticket Receipts	1,812.25
Program Receipts	483.41
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 2,970.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 88.80
Postage	19.48
Meetings (Committee and Press)	25.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 133.78

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	\$ 207.00
Clerical Expense	115.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 322.50

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Harry Schmidt	\$ 203.02
	<hr/>
	\$ 203.02

Games Expense	
Awards	
*—Plaques and Medals	\$ 55.88
Equipment	
Balls	461.50
Bleachers	498.92

*—final bill for trophies not included

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	751.87
Program Expense	
Printing	583.00
Towels and Laundry	40.00
Coaches Dinner	223.55
Coaches and Players Banquet	320.00
Miscellaneous	20.39
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,955.11
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 3,614.41
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Northwestern University)	(\$ 643.75)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 12,648.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,529.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 14,177.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 248.30
Publicity Folders and Posters	176.22
Other Advertising	69.43
Supplies	59.00
Clerical Expense	273.35
Postage	207.76
Telephone and Telegraph	69.18
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	221.00
Coaches' Lunches, Dinners, etc.	891.90
Cornhusker Hospitality Center	1,024.10
Frank Sevigne entertaining	89.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,329.94
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets and Badges	\$ 459.37
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	275.50
Clerical Expense	90.00
Bank Charges	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 827.37
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Photo of Games Committee	\$ 1.85

Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Starter	200.45
Referee	102.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 304.50
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 93.71
Plaques and Medals	252.65
Equipment	
Numbers and Pins	81.29
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	545.40
Training Room	
Salaries	142.50
Public Address	125.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	232.59
Labor	913.72
Police and Ushers	228.00
Program Expense	
Printing	794.10
Admission Signs Printed	33.90
Training Room and Press Lunches	116.78
First-Aid Tent	15.00
Photo Laboratory Pictures	53.00
Sign Painting	7.00
A. J. Lewandowski	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,734.64

Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 8,196.45
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 5,980.55

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 598.06
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel	
Expenses	5,226.15
Balance to NCAA Treasurer	156.34
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,980.55

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1959 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, March 26-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 6,753.00
Entry Fees	546.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	415.50
Other Income	
Concessions	252.32
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Total Receipts	\$ 7,966.82

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary

Announcements	\$ 90.56
Publicity Folders and Posters	14.74
Supplies	23.03
Telephone and Telegraph	41.12
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	749.50
Intra City Transportation	175.00

\$ 1,094.45

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 439.13
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	207.50

\$ 646.63

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

V. Cauagnary	489.76
G. DuPree	336.31
J. Engel	390.33
J. Guiton	391.70
R. Mason	364.36
L. Merrill	378.19
S. Ostrach	323.73
R. Siddens	230.00

Travel Expense of Games Committee

J. W. Begala	45.00
F. K. Knorr	45.00
E. Lantz	45.00
C. W. Parker	45.00
C. Reeck	45.00
R. E. Sparks	45.00
R. L. Voliva	45.00
Miscellaneous	45.00

\$ 3,264.38

Games Expense

Awards

Team Trophies	\$ 120.76
Plaques and Medals	213.89
Engraving	47.67

Motion Pictures and Permanent Records

Training Room	
Salaries	163.85

Public Address	85.13
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Supplies	204.26
Labor	1,226.75

Police and Ushers	839.70
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Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions	89.97
Printing	729.69

Transportation of Mats	253.02
Matrons, Women's Rest Rooms	60.00
Supplies	49.74
Miscellaneous	90.65

\$ 4,511.03

Total Disbursements\$ 9,516.49

DEFICIT (Absorbed by State University of Iowa) (\$ 1,549.67)

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and Practices

Procedure for Enforcement Program

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of Articles II, III and IV of the Constitution and Articles IV, VI, VII and VIII of the By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.

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 <i>Official Interpretations.</i> The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning or effect of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations as approved by the Council and the Convention are printed adjacent to the appropriate sections of the Constitution and By-laws and an additional listing follows the By-laws.	
 <i>Recommended Policies and Practices.</i> The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.	

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.
- (7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.
- (8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.
- (9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

ARTICLE III PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social, and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily or intentionally renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. [NOTE: In regard to permissible incidental expense allowances for participation in post-season football games, the Council has interpreted this provision to mean that member institutions shall not pay money to team members participating in post-season football games for any purpose except expenses, such incidental expense payments shall not exceed \$7.50 per diem and the total payment shall not cover more than ten days; further, it is the Council's interpretation that complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person.]

O.I. 2. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 3. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but

he may not participate on a professional team. He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may work as a counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant or swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; he may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation, and he may obtain employment with a recreation department, his duties to include some officiating and coaching responsibilities; however, he may not be employed as an athletic coach.

O.I. 6. Compensation paid to student-athletes for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability.

[NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 7. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 8. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance. [Additional interpretations of this principle are printed in a special interpretations section following the By-Laws.]

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Official Interpretation:

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

Official Interpretation:

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes), and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase, "commonly accepted educational expenses", is defined in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 4.] (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4 (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4(b). For example, payments by the U. S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

[Additional interpretations of these principles are printed in a special interpretations section following the By-laws.]

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct.

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/58*)

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall

be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/9/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (*Adopted: 1/9/53*)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference

shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (Adopted: 1/9/53)

ARTICLE V

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served two terms as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska.

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic divisions may be found on page 55.]

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting,

provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to asso-

ciate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c).

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

- (1)** Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.
- (2)** Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.
- (3)** Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.
- (4)** Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.
- (5)** Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.
- (6)** Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.
- (7)** Associate members, \$25.00.
- (8)** Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

- (a)** From District 2 to District 3
West Virginia University, Morgantown
- (b)** From District 2 to District 4
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia
- (c)** From District 3 to District 2
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Maryland State College, Princess Anne
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

- (d) From District 4 to District 5
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
- (e) From District 5 to District 4
State University of Iowa, Iowa City
- (f) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State College, Denton
University of Houston, Houston, Texas
- (g) From District 6 to District 7
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
- (h) From District 7 to District 5
University of Colorado, Boulder
- (i) From District 8 to District 7
Idaho State College, Pocatello

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Credentials
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Ethics
Extra Events Committee	Olympic Committee
Publications Committee	Constitution and By-Laws Committee
College Committee	Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety
Nominating Committee	
Committee on Committees	

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception.

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected

each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of

a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judg-

ment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee.

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics.

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules

Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
Lacrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules
Skiing Rules
Baseball Rules

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules.

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years.

The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years.

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of twelve members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and one who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception.

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be

ected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The committees shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published ad-

mission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 1/9/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d). (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55*)

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.) (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55*)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution if he was officially registered, enrolled or attended class or classes in any quarter or semester, or if he participated as a member of the institution's team prior to the official registration date. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment and attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

O.I. 2. In the administration of the preceding paragraphs, any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

[Additional interpretations of these provisions are printed in a special interpretations section following the By-laws.]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution.

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(h) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(i) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(j) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Official Boxing Rules of the Association, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event; further, in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of said provisions. (Revised: 1/11/56)

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

Section 4. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events:

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/8/60)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 5. Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(College Division)
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(University Division)
The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
(College Division)
The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
(University Division)
The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
The National Collegiate Golf Championships
The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
The National Collegiate Soccer Championship
The National Collegiate Skiing Championships
The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the sports of baseball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, track and field, and wrestling.

Section 2. Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events.

All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56)

Official Interpretation:

If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

Section 2. All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

- (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)
- (b) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)
- (c) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. If several prospective student-athletes travel in an automobile to an institution's campus and the institution pays the traveling expenses for the trip, this counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects who made the trip.

O.I. 2. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (c).

O.I. 3. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage

in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

O.I. 3. The language of Section 3 does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

Section 5. No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. If a company's funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then this constitutes the use of pooled resources and represents a violation of Section 5.

O.I. 2. The language of Section 5 does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Section 7. (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to

a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7 (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Additional interpretations of the provisions of Article VI are printed in a special interpretations section following the By-laws.]

ARTICLE VII EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets,

ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at the regular summer meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after March thirty-first. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not

exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after March 31. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. Practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first but such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible twenty-six contests. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59)

(d) Any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60)

O.I. 1. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in Section 1, (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 2. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in Section 1 (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (Adopted: 1/11/56)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

(1) Field or floor practice

(2) Chalk talk

(3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

Section 3. Exceptions.

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, authorized and sponsored by the State Department of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

[Additional interpretations of the provisions of Article VIII are printed in a special interpretations section following the By-laws.]

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Additional Interpretations of the Constitution and By-laws

CONSTITUTION

1. Article III, Section 1 (Principle of Amateurism).

- a. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match generally not recognized as an intercollegiate sport.
- b. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes should be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.
- c. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, he may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.
- d. It is not a violation of this principle if an institution provides travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.
- e. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.
- f. Special arrangements designed to provide student-athletes with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular

administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general. [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

g. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition.

h. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide the same young man with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the young man's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

i. It is not permissible for an institution to pay or waive for prospective student-athletes the processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospect's application papers unless such fees are paid or waived consistent with institutional policy as it applies to other applicants.

j. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

k. Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer meets the requirements of this principle.

l. It is not permissible to donate articles of clothing (or other forms of awards or prizes) to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

m. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess.

n. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has formally awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or the young man is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. It is understood that the institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.

o. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

p. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of

pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

2. Article III, Section 4 (Principles Governing Financial Aid).

a. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. This interpretation applies to a bonus or salary received from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a professional sports exhibition. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or undertakes the professional sports tour.

b. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4(b).

c. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

BY-LAWS

1. Article IV (Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events).

a. A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to Section 1, (d).]

b. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must complete one calendar year of residence to be eligible.

c. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

2. Article VI (Recruiting).

a. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in Section 2, (a), means literally a 48-hour period.

b. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

c. If company funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then this constitutes the use of pooled resources and would represent a violation of Section 5.

d. If a prospective student-athlete were to travel by automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. The payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. The fact that other persons might have traveled with the prospective student-athlete in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to reimburse the prospective student-athlete if that is the institution's wish.

e. If a prospective student-athlete and a friend (high school coach or otherwise) drive together to an institution's campus, and the transportation costs are actually incurred by the friend, it is permissible for the institution to make payment direct to the friend on the basis of the institution's regular mileage rate. This counts as a paid visit for the prospect.

f. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

g. If a high school coach visits the campus by himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per Section 2, (b).

h. If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation of Section 3; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

i. An institution may not pay the transportation costs incurred by a so-called athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes, unless he visits the campus under the conditions described in paragraph (e) above. An institution may not place a talent scout on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member (and entitled to expense money) unless the individual is a regular employee and his salary is paid in the same manner as other institutional employees.

j. It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no NCAA member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

k. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job. [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to Section 1.]

l. The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of Section 8.

m. If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a breach of Section 3; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation of Section 3.

n. In the interpretation and application of Sections 2 and 5, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of prospective or enrolled student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institutions by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

3. Article VIII (Playing and Practice Seasons).

a. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these provisions.

b. If more than two members of an institution's basketball squad play together in organized basketball competition during the summer vacation period, this shall constitute a violation of the limitations on practice set forth in Sections 1, (b), and 2, (b).

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly, it being understood that in team sports the team's performance and records also shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Entries. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The

awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of National Collegiate championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least five copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least five copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairman of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament. (Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event; the chairman of the games, rules or tournament committee shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners. [NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts sixteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Radio. The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 13. Television Rights. The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 14. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 15. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Boxing and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' class-work; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, and October 20-22, 1958*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

- (1) location of students and faculty,
- (2) allocation of tickets,
- (3) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
- (4) rooting sections,
- (5) cheer leaders and
- (6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where this is not done, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the student-athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer. While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted

as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure

of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Asso-

ciation. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency

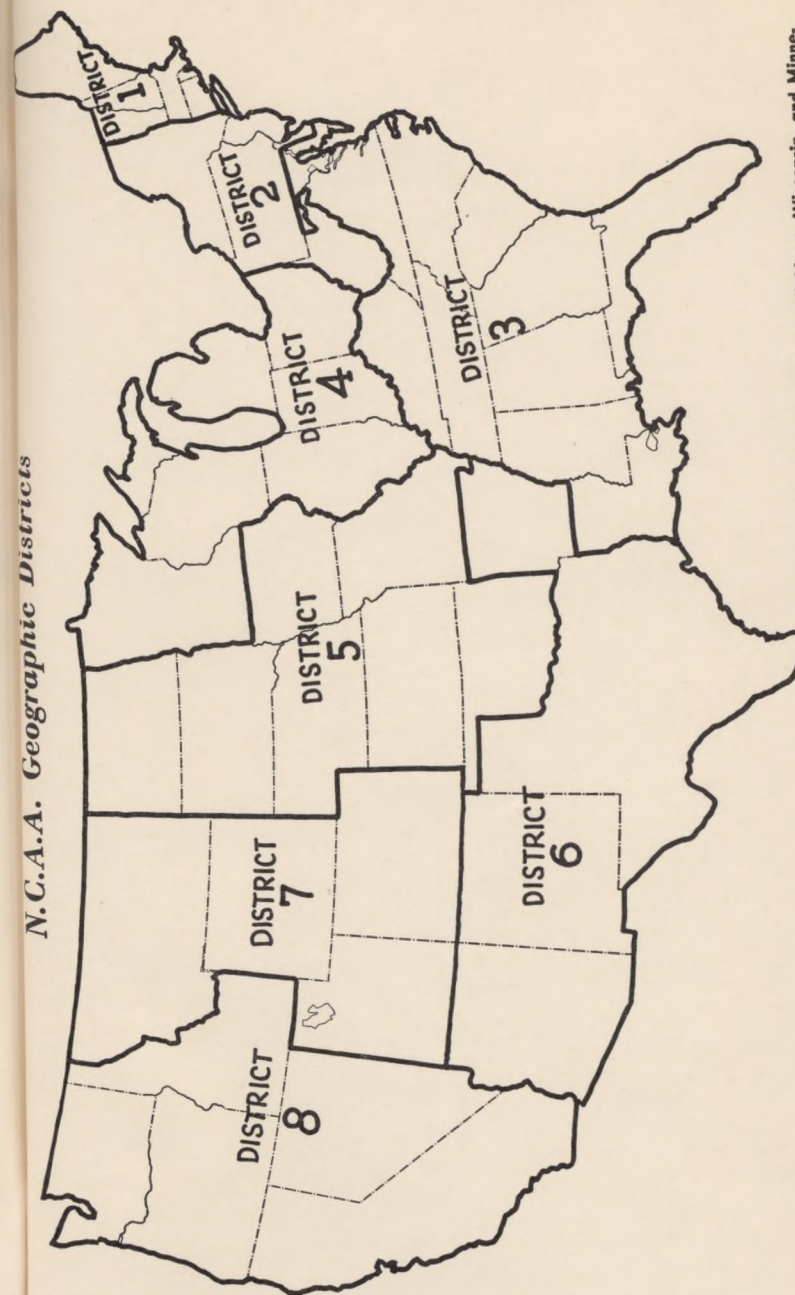
If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all Council members; thereafter, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant the hearing.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts



District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii and Alaska.

